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JUL 7 1944

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*r. Dale*

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
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400 KEEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
RECEIVED  
JUL 10 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1637





July 5, 1944

## WHEELER BOBS UP AGAIN AS VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Just when it looked as if Senator Burton K. Wheeler, co-author of the Wheeler-White Radio Bill and head Administration man in radio in the Senate, had packed up his doll rags and gone home to Montana to play in his own backyard, the report was again revived that he might be chosen for second place on the Roosevelt ticket.

It was said that the apparent rising storm against Vice-President Wallace had once more brought the name of Senator Wheeler to the forefront, notwithstanding the fact that the latter had evidently reverted to criticism of President Roosevelt and the New Deal when friends believed their differences had been patched up.

As a matter of fact, though the President and he were once bosom friends, Senator Wheeler remained away from the White House for six years during which time Mr. Wheeler bitterly fought F.D.R. notably on the Supreme Court, in which Senator Wheeler won.

Then out of a clear sky on May 10th of this year, who should turn up at the White House for an hour's chat with the Chief Executive, but Burton K. Wheeler. This gave the impression that everything was again all right with them and quickly revived the rumor that Senator Wheeler, who ran as the Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President with Senator Robert LaFollette, the Elder, in 1924, and had been mentioned in 1936, was again being considered as President Roosevelt's running mate in the forthcoming election.

Nobody believed, as given out by the White House, that the real reason of Senator Wheeler's visit after an absence of six years, had been to invite the President to the joint celebration by Congress of the 100th Anniversary of telegraphy of which Senator Wheeler was in charge. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt didn't attend the celebration.

It had been noticed just previous to the White House visit that Senator Wheeler had been less critical of the New Deal and apparently was becoming a better behaved boy. It also seemed more than a coincidence that Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Wheeler should confer the day after the President had given the radio commentators and the press representatives such a blistering for not covering the Montgomery Ward case the way the President thought it should have been covered. This was just at the time Senator Wheeler had himself expressed his displeasure with the radio commentators "for their lies" and at that very moment he was drawing up the provision which would prohibit sponsored news broadcasts and also permit anyone who thought he had been attacked to have the right to defend himself on the air. It looked as if the President and Senator Wheeler were getting together on the mutually agreeable proposition of giving obnoxious commentators a kick in the pants, and maybe getting



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together so well that possibly the President might invite him to be his running mate if the opposition made it too hot for Wallace. There followed a few days later a visit to Senator Wheeler at the Capitol by Judge Rosenman, presidential advisor. In fact, they had luncheon together.

The picture, however, was rudely shattered when shortly after the White House "kiss and make up" session and the luncheon with Judge Rosenman, Senator Wheeler again broke loose with his old battle-cry "that there should not be a Fourth Term for any man". Following this, when a storm of criticism was aroused by his inclusion of the non-sponsorship of news in the White-Wheeler Radio Bill, instead of putting up a fight for that particular point, he tossed the whole bill into the ash-can.

That was about the last heard from him until, on his way home while stopping for a day in Chicago just before the Republican Convention, he once more sounded off on the "no Fourth Term for FDR or anybody else" theme and announced that he was not even going to attend the Democratic Convention.

Nevertheless, now in the face of the growing opposition to Vice President Wallace, the name of Senator Wheeler is once more heard. The argument is (a) labor would be friendly to him, (b) he could soothe the Southern Senators (being popular in the Senate on both sides of the aisle) and his nomination would not further inflame the negroes, and (c) being a Westerner would be a good man to help carry California and maybe some of the other doubtful Western States.

Senator Wheeler said in Chicago, as he has many times before, that President Roosevelt would be re-elected. He has repeatedly denied the rumor that his hat was in the ring for Vice-President but in view of latest reports, wise ones on the Hill say: "Where there is smoke there must be some fire." If President Roosevelt in the last minute should decide not to run, Senator Wheeler would very likely be a strong contender for first place.

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#### NAB PREDICTS MORE RADIO TUBES NEXT SIX MONTHS

Information coming to the National Association of Broadcasters indicates that the supply of radio tubes available to the public during the 3rd and 4th quarter of the present year will show a considerable increase over tube shipments of the first six months.

NAB's conclusion is not concerned with either cutbacks or contemplated cutbacks in the backlog of military tubes. It was arrived at after a consideration of manufacturing facilities, the needs of civilians and the vast stocks of military tubes already produced.

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## COWLES BROS. TO BACK DEWEY; SEEK WASHINGTON STATION

Gardner Cowles, Jr., who was in the forefront of the Willkie supporters and who made the trip around the world with Mr. Willkie, was quoted as saying in Chicago last week that he and his brother John were 100% for the election of Governor Dewey. Thus they have the distinction of being the first publishers and broadcasters in the country to publicly declare for the Republican candidate.

This declaration was also significant in view of another move of national importance just made by the Cowles Brothers. As intimated in our last issue, an additional reason would be seen for them securing the services of former Federal Communications Commissioner T.A.M. Craven at this particular time when the location of the newest Cowles station they were seeking to acquire in the East was made known. It is WOL in Washington. Gardner Cowles was quoted as saying that the Cowles Brothers had been negotiating on this for eleven months "but there are no new developments".

The proposal has been made to trade WOL for the Cowles station WMT, 5000 watts, 600 kc., fulltime CBS affiliated station at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. WOL operating on 1260 kc. with 1000 watts power is affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System. William Dolph, Executive Vice-President of the American Broadcasting Company, which operates WOL, would take over the direction of WMT. The principal owner of WOL is Mrs. Helen Mark, widow of LeRoy Mark, who was in charge of the station for so many years.

The WOL studios are located at 1627 K Street, N.W., several blocks north of the White House, a half a block west of the Statler Hotel, and a block south of the Mayflower. Here Vice-President Craven will have his offices if the deal goes through. In the meantime he is temporarily installed in a suite at the Raleigh Hotel.

The Cowles Brothers would be the first magazine publishers (their national publication is Look) to have a station in Washington and the first outside newspaper publishers (Des Moines Register and Tribune and the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune) to have a station in the Capital. The Washington Star has long had Station WMAL, the Washington Post recently acquired WINX, and the Washington Times-Herald has just applied for an FM license.

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Danton Walker in his column "Broadway" said today (July 5):

"Lee deForest, inventor of the radio tube, is setting up plants in Mexico, backed by Mexican capital, to build television sets that will retail for \$125. (Experiments in three dimensional color television have been completed and already are on view in England).

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the establishment of the United States as a major power in the world.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future, such as climate change, nuclear war, and the rise of artificial intelligence.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from the future to the end of time.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period from the end of time to the beginning of time.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the period from the beginning of time to the present.

The ninth part of the history of the United States is the period from the present to the future.

The tenth part of the history of the United States is the period from the future to the end of time.



## DUNVILLE, NEW CROSLY V.P.; SHOUSE STUDIES POSTWAR NEEDS

Elevation of Robert E. Dunville to the post of Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation and General Manager of Station WLW, was announced by James D. Shouse, Crosley Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasting. Mr. Dunville's promotion is expected to give Mr. Shouse an opportunity to devote more time to new developments by WLW for the post-war period and for other expansion activities.

Also announced is the appointment of Eldon Park as Assistant General Manager and Marshall Terry, Director of a newly-created Promotion Activities Department. Mr. Park, formerly of Cincinnati, has been connected with WLW's New York office during the last three years as Assistant General Manager.

In his new position as Director of Promotion Activities, Mr. Terry will have general supervision over the Sales Promotion Department, the Public Relations Department, the Merchandising Department, and the Specialty Sales unit. Mr. Terry resigned as Vice-President in Charge of Sales and Public Relations Director of the Trailer Company of America to accept his new post.

The Crosley Corporation has just formally applied for a transfer of Station WSAI's license in the sale of that station for \$550,000 to Marshall Field of Chicago, to comply with the Federal Communications Commission's multiple ownership rule. The Crosley Corporation has also applied for a construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) station to be operated on 46,100 kilocycles.

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## BELIEVED DEMOCRATS WILL TRY TO OUTDO GOP RADIO PLANK

There isn't any question but that the G.O.P. "free radio and free press" has put the Democrats on the spot and that they will try to go the rival party one better at their forthcoming convention.

This was indicated when Harrington Wimberly, State Democratic Chairman in Oklahoma, called the Republican platform free press plank "inadequate", and said he would carry to his party's convention and urge its adoption a resolution voted by Oklahoma Democrats.

Democratic endorsement of his free press plank is "one of the most important steps the party could take toward insuring future world peace", he said.

Mr. Wimberly said the Republican plank is "inadequate, narrow in scope and not inspired by an honest desire to write a declaration of independence for the truth throughout the world which I hope to see achieved in the peace agreements. It makes no pledge of unequivocal support for this principle that I should like to see the Democratic party make

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society in a remote and often hostile environment.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It expanded its territory, and its influence spread across the world. The country became a leader in industry and commerce, and its people enjoyed a standard of living that was unmatched elsewhere in the world.

But the history of the United States is not just a story of success. It is also a story of struggle. There have been many challenges and setbacks, from the Civil War to the Great Depression. Yet, through it all, the United States has emerged stronger and more united than ever before.

Today, the United States stands as a beacon of hope and freedom. It is a country where people of all backgrounds and beliefs can live together in peace and harmony. It is a country where the dream of a better life is still a reality for many.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Mr. Wimberly said press liberty was not a political issue, but was "fully as important to people of the world as freedoms guaranteed by the United States Constitution are to this country.

"Oklahoma Democrats took the first action of any major political organization in recognition of the vital need of unhampered flow of untainted news."

The Editor and Publisher had this to say:

"The free press and radio plank of the 1944 Republican platform, although not a ringing demand for international freedom of the press and communications, is an endorsement of those principles and may develop as the opening wedge toward wider recognition of their necessity for permanent peace and their ultimate inclusion in post-war agreements between nations.

"It is feasible that the Democratic platform committee later in July will consider a similar measure, possibly developing a stronger tone.

"The Republican plank states 'it is imperative to the maintenance of a free America that the press and radio be free and that full and complete information be available to Americans' and then acknowledges that war necessitates some slight censorship. It rightly condemns use of the press or radio 'as instruments of the administration and the use of government publicity agencies for partisan ends' and then calls for a new radio law to define the role of the FCC.

"However, after sagely stating that 'all channels of news must be kept open with equality of access to information at the source', the plank disappointingly adds:

"If agreement can be achieved with foreign nations to establish the same principles, it will be a valuable contribution to future peace."

"And so it will be, but there is apparently no commitment here by the Republican party to seek such agreements should it come into power. It is left to be assumed that the GOP thinks highly of the idea set forth by the American Society of Newspaper Editors and will do something about it if it can.

"Although the language is not definite, much in the manner of political platforms, it is a great advance toward an international ideal on which the light was first focused by Kent Cooper of the Associated Press in his book 'Barriers Down'."

The Albany, (N.Y.) Knickerbocker Press commented:

"The New Deal holds life-or-death power over the radio stations and does not scruple to exert pressure upon them to act as its mouthpiece. This is the first national convention at which results were palpably manifest, even in the routine news broadcasts, which

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis.

### 3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The results of the study are presented in this section. It includes a summary of the findings and a discussion of their implications. The results are presented in a clear and concise manner, using tables and figures where appropriate.

3.2. The discussion of the results is presented in this section. It includes a comparison of the findings with previous research and a discussion of the limitations of the study.

3.3. The conclusion of the study is presented in this section. It includes a summary of the findings and a statement of the overall conclusions. The conclusion is presented in a clear and concise manner, using tables and figures where appropriate.

3.4. The recommendations of the study are presented in this section. It includes a list of suggestions for further research and a statement of the overall recommendations.

3.5. The references of the study are presented in this section. It includes a list of the sources used in the study.

3.6. The appendices of the study are presented in this section. It includes a list of the supplementary materials used in the study.

3.7. The index of the study is presented in this section. It includes a list of the topics covered in the study.

3.8. The glossary of the study is presented in this section. It includes a list of the terms used in the study.

3.9. The bibliography of the study is presented in this section. It includes a list of the sources used in the study.



are slanted to favor the New Deal and to hurt the Republicans, while the outgivings of the expert smoothies were filled with weasel words. It is not surprising at all that the Republicans adopted a special plank seeking to free the radio from the shackles of political control by rewriting the laws concerning it."

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# MARK WOODS TELLS FCC WILL GIVE COMPLETE FM SERVICE

Replying to a request from the Federal Communications Commission for a statement of the present policies and methods of operation of the Blue Network relative to frequency modulation broadcasting, Mark Woods, President, wrote as follows:

"The Blue Network intends to do everything possible to advance the progress of FM broadcasting since we believe it is an improved technical method of providing program service.

"The Blue Network Company has filed applications with the FCC for FM broadcasting stations in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

"We have informed our affiliated stations that we propose to make our program service, both commercial and sustaining, available for broadcasting over FM stations operated by them. We have not, however, incorporated in our affiliation contracts any provision respecting FM."

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# REP. COX EVIDENTLY RENOMINATED; SEN. CLARK LOSES

Early returns from Georgia today (Wednesday) indicated that Representative Eugene Cox, foe of the Federal Communications Commission, had been renominated. Nomination in Georgia is equivalent to election. Incomplete tabulations from 10 of 15 counties gave Mr. Cox 6,012 to 3,584 for former Florida Congressman John Smithwick. Senator George, also a critic of the Administration, piled up a popular vote of 56,000 to 8,652 for Farmer John W. Goolsby on incomplete returns.

In the meantime, an official count just completed in Idaho shows that Senator D. Worth Clark, finally lost the Democratic nomination by 203 votes to Glen H. Taylor of Station KSEI, Pocatello, cowboy radio singer. Senator Clark is a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee which handles radio matters in the Senate and crossed swords with Petrillo recently in the recording fight, and it has been charged that Mr. Petrillo had a hand in his defeat.

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Dear Mr. [Name],  
I have your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].  
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time.  
The matter is still under review.

REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF [Date]

I have your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].  
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time.  
The matter is still under review.

I have your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].  
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time.  
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I have your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].  
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time.  
The matter is still under review.

I have your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].  
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time.  
The matter is still under review.

Sincerely,  
[Signature]

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

I have your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].  
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time.  
The matter is still under review.

I have your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject].  
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definitive answer at this time.  
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## YOUNG AND RUBICAM TAKE ON GOTTLIEB OF MBS

Mutual loses Lester Gottlieb, its No. 1 Publicity Director, to the Young and Rubicam advertising agency in New York. Mr. Gottlieb, who for the past eight years has been making the fur fly at the Mutual Broadcasting System, leaves that organization July 15th and will take over his new duties about July 25th as Director of Radio Publicity of Young and Rubicam, which has one of the largest radio clienteles in the country. Mr. Gottlieb will report to Hubbel Robinson, Vice-President in Charge of Radio at Young and Rubicam and William Jenkins, Director of Public Relations.

Although it doesn't seem that long ago, it has been nine years since Les Gottlieb, now a veteran in the radio business though only 31 years old, broke in at WOR. A year later he joined Mutual and has been there ever since. During that time his publicity has been a model which many others have followed and on numerous occasions his work has been praised by the editors he served.

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## MRS. ROOSEVELT ADMITS SHE TOOK TIME TO HEAR REPUBLICANS

Frequently at his White House press and radio conferences when asked a question he doesn't want to answer, the President counters with "I didn't read that speech", or "I didn't hear it". Mrs. Roosevelt, however, voluntarily told about tuning in on the Republicans at Chicago. She wrote in her column "My Day":

"I have spent a considerable amount of time listening to the radio during the Republican Convention. I heard Governor Warren, Representative Martin, ex-President Hoover and Mrs. Luce. A little later on, those of us who listen to both sides will hear different interpretations of certain occurrences and a recital of some of the facts which are always omitted according to the interests of the speakers.

"Mrs. Ray Clapper, in her radio comments on Mrs. Luce's speech, said she spoke with evident emotion, and there was no question but that Mrs. Clapper was moved when she made her comments. Mrs. Luce used very cleverly the appeal to all of us of 'GI Joe' and 'GI Jim'. But I wondered, if we stood with these men before St. Peter, what any of us, Republicans or Democrats, could say with complete certainty of the future."

When asked at her first press conference in Chicago whether it was her idea of the role of a First Lady to participate in politics or be a home body, Mrs. Dewey said:

"I can't answer that. I can't tell you what anyone's role should be except my own. I don't think we can lay down hard and fast rules for anyone's conduct."

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"Will you go on the radio or make speeches if you are First Lady?"

"I have no intention of doing radio work or of making any speeches."

"And write for a newspaper?"

"And write for a newspaper."

"Why won't you make radio speeches?" she was asked.

"Because I intend to leave that to my husband", Mrs. Dewey replied.

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#### RADIO TO AID POSTWAR INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS, SAYS NBC COUNSEL

"Radio will assume its rightful role in the pattern for peace by encouraging the interchange of ideas", Joseph A. McDonald, Assistant General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company, told the opening session of the third annual NBC-Northwestern Summer Radio Institute in Chicago.

Radio will serve as an instrument for peace in the post-war world, Mr. McDonald said, pointing out that in Nazi and occupied countries in Europe listeners are permitted to hear only one or two of the Nazi propaganda stations.

Mr. McDonald painted a bright picture of the future for young people seeking a career in radio. He declared that the industry is about to move into broader and greener fields, and made particular mention of television.

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#### UNCLE DAVE COMES THROUGH WITH CHURCHILL'S AUTOGRAPH

When Arthur Sarnoff, 13 years old, son of Irving Sarnoff, Vice-President of Bruno-New York, Inc., radio distributors, wrote to his uncle Col. David Sarnoff, of the Radio Corporation of America, now serving with the Signal Corps overseas, he said at the end of the letter, "Give my regards to Churchill".

It so happened that Mr. Sarnoff was having luncheon a little later with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill and while there, showed the letter to Mr. Churchill.

"While he was reading it, I was trying to get up enough courage to ask him to autograph it for you", Colonel Sarnoff replied on June 12th to the boy. "But when he had finished, he asked me, 'May I write on the young man's letter and thank him?'. I replied that I felt sure you would be delighted to have his signature."

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FCC ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission has taken the following action:

WGAR, WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, granted license to cover construction permit which authorized change in frequency from 1480 to 1220 kc., increase in power from 5 KW day, 1 KW night, to 5 KW day and night; changes in directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter to Broadview Heights Village, Ohio; WDUL, Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Superior, Wis., granted license to cover construction permit for new high frequency (FM) broadcast station, 44,500 kc.

Applications Received

Hearst Radio, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, Construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43,700 kc.; The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3, 66000-72000 kc.; Texas Broadcasters, Houston, Texas, construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1560 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation; J. W. Birdwell, Nashville, Tenn., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; KECA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., voluntary assignment of license to Blue Network Company, Inc. (790 kc.).

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## RADIO PRAISED FOR BOOSTING ITSELF

Captioned "Under That Bushel", Editor & Publisher had this item:

"Imagine a conference of television, radio broadcasting, or motion picture experts in Cleveland recently. The experts would have been accompanied by public relations counsel adept in popularizing the technicalities under discussion. Wire services would have carried the story to clients. It would have been well covered in Cleveland.

"When newspaper experts meet, however, they meet in a vacuum. They keep their own light snugly hid beneath the bushel.

"The mechanical conference of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at Cleveland was undoubtedly 99% technical. Yet what newspaper men are doing to improve the product that so many people read each day could be told in popular style as news that could properly find space even these invasion days. Only a stick or two was printed in Cleveland. Wires were uniformly silent when they might have sung a psalm in praise of the press. If press agents can dream and newspapers accept stories about the amazing future of television, there should be writers in newspaper shops who can produce behind the scenes stories of what newspapers are doing and plan to do."

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies obtained on the selective medium. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent the standard deviation.

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)



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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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William E. Kress, with the Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, since 1934, has been named Sales Manager of the Middle West, with headquarters in Chicago. He succeeds John M. Otter, who has been named Sales Manager for the Home Radio Division.

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A recording will be made of the official ceremony at which the Certificate of Appreciation of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army will be presented to the National Association of Broadcasters. This ceremony will be recorded so that it may be broadcast by the stations whose efforts in the recruitment of personnel for the Signal Corps earned the reward. The date for the ceremony will be set soon and stations are urged to send in their requests for records - which are to be provided free - before July 8th.

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The first live-talent television drama ever produced at Columbia Broadcasting System's video station WCBW-N.Y., a specially adapted War Bond play entitled "The Favor", was broadcast last Friday.

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Major questions confronting war contractors are answered in a new War Department booklet for both prime and subcontractors, "The Contractors Guide". Written in nontechnical language and graphically illustrated to emphasize salient points, the booklet is another step in the program of the Readjustment Division, Army Service Forces, to simplify action and promote speedier settlements of terminated contracts. Copies may be secured from War Department procurement offices throughout the country.

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Due to recent governmental restriction on the use of tin, Van Camp Stokeley Bros. & Co., sponsors of "Luncheon With Lopez" over 123 stations of the Mutual network, has been compelled to reduce its use of the network's facilities.

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Affiliate memberships in the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. have been granted to the Theatre Guild, producers of the current Broadway success, "Oklahoma", and to the RKO Television Corporation, a subsidiary of RKO Pictures, Inc.

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The Built-Up Mica Industry Advisory Committee held a conference in Washington recently to discuss the effects of Conservation Order M-101-a, curbing of Mexican amber mica splittings, imports, and increased stockpiling of Madagascar amber splittings, the War Production Board reported Monday.

R. P. Stovall of the Mica-Graphite Division, government presiding officer, pointed out that actual consumption requirements of Number 5 bookpacked mica splittings have gone down as a result of the WPB order and its efforts to distribute the supply on an equitable basis. However, use of grade Number 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  should be continued wherever possible to relieve pressure on Number 5. Indian production of No. 5, he said, is about 16,000 to 17,000 pounds per month, and savings effected by the order have improved overall stock conditions.

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Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, Negro radio preacher of Washington, who was unable to complete a de luxe negro apartment house project in the National Capital with \$3,000,000 advanced to him by the Federal Housing Administration, has just received an additional \$2,815,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to try to finish the project.





# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Date*  
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

RECEIVED  
JUL 1 1944  
FRANK E. MULLIN

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July 12, 1944

## COWLES BROTHERS NOW ALL SET TO ENTER WASHINGTON, D. C.

Having cleared the formalities of the Internal Revenue Bureau, joint applications were filed with the Federal Communications Commission last Monday for the exchange of ownership of WOL, in Washington, D. C., and WMT in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Thus it seems to be only a question of time until the Cowles Brothers through WOL will become a major factor in broadcasting in the National Capital.

Being now in the process of also acquiring WHOM, Jersey City (New York City) and WCOP, Boston, this in a remarkably short space of time really puts them on the front seat of the broadcasting business in the East. It was learned that their present intention was to acquire no more stations except possibly in Minneapolis, where they are the publishers of the Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune.

In the Washington, D. C. trade, the American Broadcasting Company would give up ownership and operation of Station WOL, Washington, and the station's ownership and direction would pass to the Iowa Broadcasting Company. Likewise, the Iowa company would give up ownership and operation of Station WMT, Cedar Rapids, and that station would thereafter be owned and directed by the American Broadcasting Company.

The contract calling for the exchange is subject to the approval of the Federal Communications Commission. Approval normally is granted about 60 days after applications are filed.

William B. Dolph, Executive Vice President of the American Broadcasting Company, says that when his company takes over WMT, Cedar Rapids, he contemplates no personnel changes. He said William B. Quarton, General Manager of WMT and President of the Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce, would continue in his present executive capacity. The station will continue to maintain supplemental studios in Waterloo.

Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, announced that Commander T. A. M. Craven, who recently completed a seven-year term on the Federal Communications Commission and was named a Vice-President of the Iowa company, would become the General Manager of Station WOL, Washington.

"All of us in the American Broadcasting Company are impressed with the possibilities for further growth and improvement of WMT", Mr. Dolph said. "Cedar Rapids and Waterloo are just about the best medium-sized communities in the country with the most consistently-prosperous trade areas. We expect to give eastern Iowa the finest possible broadcasting service."



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"We will regret giving up the operation of WMT", Mr. Cowles said. "We have tried to give that area excellent radio service and we have had wonderful cooperation from all the community leaders in Cedar Rapids and Waterloo. On the other hand, WOL, Washington, seems to us to offer a challenge and an opportunity. There are many fine stations in the capital and WOL is among the best. Mr. Craven is unusually well fitted by his extraordinary knowledge of all phases of broadcasting to build WOL into even a more outstanding station."

The value of the equipment of WOL is said to be about \$38,000 and that of WMT approximately \$35,000.

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#### MR. WINTERBOTTOM'S LAST MESSAGE

In the July issue of Relay, the family magazine of R.C.A. Communications just received, is a message to those who have been with the company for twenty-five years from William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager, inviting them to the "first 25-year Club" dinner to be held in New York, Friday, September 15th. Little did Mr. Winterbottom, who only last month was presented with a 30-year diamond service medal, think when he wrote the invitation that he would not be present.

To the great sorrow of his associates, Mr. Winterbottom died suddenly at his home in Bayside, Queens, New York, early Saturday morning, July 8th. He was 60 years old and had been Vice-President of R.C.A. Communications since 1929 when it was incorporated, and a Director since 1932. Mr. Winterbottom's death follows only about a month that of John B. Rostron, Vice President and Traffic Manager of R.C.A. Communications, who had been with the company twenty-four years.

Mr. Winterbottom, who was born in Liverpool, began in this country with the Marconi Wireless and Telegraph Company as Commercial Manager when David Sarnoff, now President of the Radio Corporation of America was Contract Manager. In our issue of June 21st, there was a biographical sketch of Mr. Winterbottom written at the time he was presented with his 30-year service medal.

When the Radio Corporation of America was formed in 1919, and took over the Marconi company, Mr. Winterbottom was made Traffic Manager in charge of transoceanic and marine radio services.

Although not an engineer, Mr. Winterbottom was responsible to a great extent for many technical advances in radio communications. Under his management, radio-telegraph and radiophoto circuits were opened between the United States and many parts of the world, and a system of recording dots and dashes on high-speed, automatic tape recorders was developed. His insistence on a service that would insure a permanent record of radiograms led to the radio recorder now in universal use.

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When Mr. Winterbottom went to the Marconi Company in New York, his first task was to open radio communications between this country and Great Britain, but the first World War interfered. He met with success in the Pacific, however, organizing services to Hawaii, Alaska and Japan. He was on hand in Hawaii to open the first radio-telegraph service with Japan. An associate said that he was eager to reopen service with the Philippines.

In 1926 he supervised the reception here of the first picture transmitted by commercial radio service. It was a picture of the speakers' table at the dinner of the Pilgrims' Society in London, and it was sent to the New York Times, which reproduced it the next day.

He leaves a widow, the former Christina Anderson, whom he married in 1909; two sons, Arthur W. of Bayside, Manager of Plant Valuation of R.C.A. Communications, and Roy W., Aviation engineer with the United States Navy in New Caledonia, and two sisters, Mrs. Ernest King and Mrs. James Frearson, both of New York.

Mr. Winterbottom's last message to his veteran associates in New York and throughout the world read:

"It is unique that in a business so modern as radio communication there should be so many men and women who have given twenty-five years or more to one company. Up to the beginning of this year, thirty-one employees had completed service of from twenty-five to forty-one years with RCAC and its predecessor communication companies; by the end of the year thirteen more will have reached the twenty-five year mark. It seems appropriate to recognize such devoted service by a special distinction in addition to the customary gold service emblem, and it has been proposed that a '25-Year Club' be formed whose charter members be the employees who have attained that length of service before 1944, and that annually the Club welcome into its membership those who cross the twenty-five year line.

"RCAC is privileged to invite these thirty-one charter members and thirteen initiates, staunch supporters of long standing, to the first 25-Year Club dinner on Friday, September 15, to be held at New York and at other points in our organization where old-timers are eligible."

Funeral services for Mr. Winterbottom were held yesterday (Tuesday) at All Saints Episcopal Church in Bayside.

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M. J. Coldwell of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a Canadian socialist group, told a parliamentary committee that the body should consider recommending in its report the divorce of radio and press ownership in Canada. He said it was "not a healthy situation" to allow press and radio news channels to fall into the hands of a relatively small group of persons. Dr. Augustin Frigon, Acting General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, said the CBC did not encourage control of press and radio by small groups.

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APPENDIX

The eighth is the fact that the  
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carry out its policy of  
expansion and development.

## MARSHALL FIELD GETS WJJD; WILL HE ALSO GET PETRILLO?

There was an amusing movie some years ago "The Ghost Goes West", the story of an American buying a castle in Scotland and moving it to Miami. A ghost which had haunted the castle went right along to Florida.

The Federal Communications Commission last week finally approved the transfer of Station WJJD in Chicago from the Atlass Brothers to Marshall Field. As is well known, WJJD is at the moment involved in a bitter fight with James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians. Ralph Atlass, one of the few men in the industry having the courage to do it, aided and abetted by his brother Les, CBS Vice-President in Chicago, has fought Mr. Petrillo to a finish and up to now has won every round. The case at present is in the hands of the Regional War Labor Board. When the decision is handed down, however, the station will have changed hands. The question then arises if the WLB rules against the music czar: "Will Mr. Field inherit the enmity of Mr. Petrillo - or will the latter somewhat groggy at having been socked on the chin by Mr. Atlass, finding himself up against one of the most powerful and wealthy men in the United States, a publisher friendly to labor, and a close personal friend of President Roosevelt - will Petrillo continue his fight on WJJD or will he pull off and tackle someone more nearly his size?"

When this question was asked of an official at the WLB in Washington, he said it wouldn't surprise him if Petrillo wouldn't go after Marshall Field just as he attacked his own boss, William Green, President of the AFL. It will be recalled that when the music union chief ordered WJJD to double the number of men to be used to turn records and transcriptions at the station, Ralph Atlass went over his head to William Green, the high boss, who sided with Mr. Atlass and ordered the striking musicians back to work. Subsequently in a rage, Petrillo denounced Mr. Green because he didn't back him up saying: "I wouldn't be as spineless as Bill Green is!" Now the industry awaits with considerable interest what, if anything, Mr. Petrillo will have to say to Marshall Field.

The formal action of the Federal Communications Commission last week stated that it had granted "consent to transfer control of WJJD, Inc., licensee of Station WJJD, from H. Leslie Atlass, Ralph L. Atlass, the latter's son, and Ralph Louis Atlass (transferors) to Marshall Field, representing 7,875 shares, or 52.5 percent of the issued and outstanding common stock, and 259½ shares, or 28.8 percent of the issued and outstanding preferred stock of the licensee for a consideration of \$696,000 for the shares, plus or minus an adjustment in price for any increase or decrease in net worth of the licensee between January 31, 1944, and the 'accounting date'."

Mr. Field also has pending before the FCC an application for purchase of WSAI, Cincinnati, from the Crosley Corporation for \$550,000. This transaction, like the WJJD deal, is a result of the FCC's regulation against dual ownership of stations in the same or



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or overlapping areas, since Crosley also operates WLW in Cincinnati. He also is understood to be considering other station acquisitions.

Clem Randau, Business Manager of the Chicago Sun, and former United Press executive, will be in supervisory charge of WJJD operations. The station will continue to maintain headquarters at 230 North Michigan Avenue. Station WIND, under arrangement with the field organization, temporarily will use studios at that location until such time as a move can be made with the lifting of restrictions on materials.

"We are going to continue as is", Mr. Randau declared following the FCC action. He formally announced that Arthur Harre, Commercial Manager of WJJD, has been named Manager. Officers are Mr. Field, President; Mr. Randau, Vice-President; and Carl Weitzel, Manager of the Field Chicago properties, as secretary-treasurer. These officials also will serve as the Board of Directors.

Ralph Atlass and his associates will continue operation of WIND, which at the same time was granted a modification of its license to change its main studio location to Chicago so that the station hereafter will be identified as Chicago instead of Gary. Commissioner Walker voted "no" on the Chicago move.

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#### FCC TO TRAIN LATIN-AMERICAN RADIO ENGINEERS

Putting its shoulder to the good neighbor policy in the project of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, the Federal Communications Commission en banc adopted rules and regulations governing award of fellowships to applicants from other American Republics. The State Department has allocated \$10,000 out of the funds appropriated by Congress to the Committee to the Federal Communications Commission to train Latin American engineers in the regulatory and operating practices of communications in the United States. Brazil, Mexico and Chile have indicated their desire to participate in this project.

The training will be in the Engineering Department of the FCC in procedures for licensing stations, engineering determination of service areas of broadcasting stations, development of standards of good engineering practices for each class of station, radio requirements for safety of life at sea and in the air, and all other functions of the Engineering Department; visits to other governmental agencies whose work touches on the activities of the Commission; and to private communications companies, central studios of the principal broadcasting systems, a high-power standard broadcasting station, an international broadcasting station, radiotelephone and radiotelegraph point-to-point transmitting and receiving stations and associated operating stations, laboratories developing radio operating equipment, police communications system, and aeronautical and aircraft radio installations, and certain plants which manufacture communication equipment.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

CONCLUSION

The report is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

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Also training in monitoring stations of the Commission, in frequency measurements, station identification, spectrum occupancy, and related topics; and in the field offices of the Commission in the examination of the applicants for operators' licenses and the inspection of various types of stations licensed by the Commission.

Fellowships will be awarded by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission with the approval of the Secretary of State, or the duly authorized representative of the Secretary of State. Applications shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State by the government of the American republic of which the applicant is a citizen through the American diplomatic mission accredited to that government.

Expense allowances not exceeding \$180 per month will be granted. Also the usual government travel expenses including first class railroad fare and because it is now difficult to come from Latin-America by boat, transportation by air will be allowed regardless of the cost when authorized by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. When air travel has not been specifically authorized, the traveler may proceed by air with the understanding that he may claim reimbursement therefor only in an amount not exceeding what it would have cost had the travel been performed by public conveyance over land or water. No receipts are necessary.

Fellowships will be awarded for periods not exceeding one year and may be extended for periods not exceeding that length of time.

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#### TO FLY OR NOT TO FLY?

Despite the Washington heat, the approaching Democratic Convention and other distractions, the rumor again comes from New York that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is to resign.

"It is an odd thing the way those reports keep coming", an FCC official commented. "I really don't place much stock in them, yet I am unable to account for their persistent repetition. I happen to know that the last one came direct from a very substantial and usually reliable source in the New York financial center where, as a rule, they know what is going on and frequently in their mysterious way get advance tips."

When another FCC official was asked about the latest rumor that Mr. Fly would resign, the reply was:

"That's just wishful thinking."

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1. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—History. I. Title. II. Series.

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## EARLY PREDICTIONS INDICATE HOT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Even before the Democrats have gathered at Chicago, both sides are claiming victory in the presidential race. Here are how some of the radio and newspaper correspondents feel about it as of today.

Drew Pearson (Blue Network): "Wall Street betting is 2 to 1 that Roosevelt will win. I should think that odds of 11 to 10 in favor of the President would be nearer to it."

Lowell Mellett (former White House Secretary, now writing for a syndicate including the Washington Star): "Roosevelt will win."

Charles Michelson (Democratic National Committee: "Roosevelt."

Mark Thistlethwaite, Indianapolis News, Station WFBM: "Roosevelt. Schricker seems to have the edge on Capehart for Senator in Indiana."

Mark Sullivan, New York Herald-Tribune: "I am having a hard time getting people to agree with me but I believe it will be a tidal wave Republican victory."

Arthur Sears Henning (over Station WGN, Chicago): "Electoral votes which Republicans now seem assured of total 248. Democrats 243. Doubtful 70. Doubtful States (of which Dewey will have to carry New York to win), Connecticut, Missouri and New York."

John O'Donnell, New York News: "Roosevelt 152 electoral votes. Dewey 216. Doubtful 163. Doubtful States: Arizona, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Oregon, West Virginia, Wyoming."

Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan: "Dewey will receive more than 300 of the 531 electoral votes."

As the campaign progresses a summary of predictions such as these will be reprinted and it will be a pleasure to hear from any of our readers either about the predictions of radio or newspaper correspondents in their part of the country or the opinion of the reader himself - to be quoted by name or not. Unless permission to quote by name is given, all sources of information will be regarded as confidential.

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## DEWEY TELEVISION TECHNIQUE REPORTED GOOD

Despite transportation difficulties in rushing the negatives from the Republican Convention to New York, the television pictures evidently proved an eye-opener to Eastern audiences.

A veteran in radio in New York reports:

"The television films were fine, and although 24 hours late, we found them most interesting. We saw Hoover, Luce and Dewey. Dewey has a good television technique. He lays the paper flat on the table in front of him and as you watch him he gives the impression of speaking directly rather than reading which is as it should be on the television. Only once in a while did he seem to glance down at the speech and only when he turned the page was it apparent that he had a prepared speech; he looked the audience straight in the face. It was interesting to see, as soon as Joe Martin slammed the gavel announcing Dewey the candidate and then put the gavel down, some fellow rushed in quickly, grabbed the gavel and put a duplicate in its place, apparently to save the one as an historic memento of the occasion. Joe Martin turned in a flash, as if he had sensed someone had stolen the gavel, but the substitute was right there in its place in the twinkle of an eye. So you see you don't miss much when it comes to television. Hoover had a good speech but the delivery was the same as of old; Clare Luce went over well both in sound and sight."

Referring to the Hoover broadcast and "Roosevelt luck", Hope Ridings Miller wrote in the Washington Post:

"A Washington newspaperman will bet anybody almost any amount that when the Democrats converge on Chicago the temperature will never go above 80 degrees . . . 'It's Roosevelt's luck', he said. \* \* \*

"When Herbert Hoover arose to address the Republican National Convention, the same newspaperman turned to a colleague. 'Something will happen to the microphone', he said. 'Roosevelt luck, again.' Something did. Hoover's difficulty in getting the microphone to work came dangerously near spoiling his speech."

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First pictures of the Allied invasion on the coast of Normandy were rushed air-mail to the Thomas S. Lee television station W6XAO in Los Angeles in time for the Monday, June 26th television broadcast. The films showed the troops landing on the beach-head and scenes of actual fighting.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people with a rich culture. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It fought wars, made treaties, and built a government that has stood the test of time. The story of the United States is a story of hope and achievement. It is a story that inspires us to strive for a better future.

The United States has a long and proud history. It has been a land of freedom and opportunity for many generations. The people of the United States have made great contributions to the world. They have fought for justice and equality, and they have built a nation that is a source of pride and inspiration. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have never given up on their dreams. It is a story that reminds us of the power of the human spirit.

The United States is a nation of many cultures and traditions. It is a land where people from all over the world have come to live and work. The United States is a nation that values diversity and inclusion. It is a nation that believes in the power of the individual. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has always been a land of opportunity. It is a story that reminds us of the importance of the American dream.



7/12/44

## FIRST RADIO CONTRACT TERMINATION CONFAB; OTHERS THIS WEEK

The first of a nation-wide series of contract termination conferences presented by the Army Signal Corps and sponsored by the Radio Manufacturers' Association was held in Baltimore last week. Similar conferences are being held in ten other cities this week, one at Philadelphia last Monday with four identical sessions at New York starting today (Wednesday) to 15, inclusive. The last of the present series will be at Los Angeles on August 2 and a second series then is planned for additional radio-electronic manufacturers.

The Baltimore meeting was opened by Walter Evans, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, who was the official RMA representative. He asserted that the radio-electronic companies had "met their responsibility in the production of equipment for the war effort" and also would meet their responsibility in connection with the terminations of war contracts. He also stressed the importance of protecting subcontractors.

Responding to Mr. Evans, Col. E. V. Elder, Commanding Officer of the Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District, said the Army wanted to "make the change-over to peacetime production as fairly as possible to the contractors and to the American people". Referring to war production, he said that "a job has been done that only American industry could have done."

Four Signal Corps experts then discussed at length the technical problems involved in contract terminations and told the manufacturers present what was regarded as the proper procedure to follow. This was followed by a question and answer period during which the manufacturers sought enlightenment on particular problems in which they were interested.

The four experts, who also will speak at each of the subsequent conferences, are: Maj. John S. Rottner, Monmouth Signal Corps Procurement District; Lieut. Col. George J. Stadtler, Jr., Philadelphia Signal Corps, Procurement District; J. Gerald Mayer, Office of the Chief Signal Officer at Washington; and Maj. LeRoy Cohen, Dayton Signal Corps Procurement District.

Among the subjects they discussed at Baltimore were the Baruch report, the Murray-George Contract Terminations Act, Procurement Regulation No. 15 governing terminations, the Termination Accounting Manual, the Surplus War Property Administration Sales Policy, the Signal Corps organization for terminations, contractor preparation for termination, and a typical termination case.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we consider the case of a single particle. We show that the motion of a particle in a magnetic field is equivalent to the motion of a particle in a uniform electric field. This result is of great importance for the study of the motion of particles in a magnetic field.

3. In the third part, we consider the case of a system of particles. We show that the motion of a system of particles in a magnetic field is equivalent to the motion of a system of particles in a uniform electric field. This result is of great importance for the study of the motion of systems of particles in a magnetic field.

4. In the fourth part, we consider the case of a system of particles in a magnetic field. We show that the motion of a system of particles in a magnetic field is equivalent to the motion of a system of particles in a uniform electric field. This result is of great importance for the study of the motion of systems of particles in a magnetic field.

5. In the fifth part, we consider the case of a system of particles in a magnetic field. We show that the motion of a system of particles in a magnetic field is equivalent to the motion of a system of particles in a uniform electric field. This result is of great importance for the study of the motion of systems of particles in a magnetic field.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the case of a system of particles in a magnetic field. We show that the motion of a system of particles in a magnetic field is equivalent to the motion of a system of particles in a uniform electric field. This result is of great importance for the study of the motion of systems of particles in a magnetic field.

7. In the seventh part, we consider the case of a system of particles in a magnetic field. We show that the motion of a system of particles in a magnetic field is equivalent to the motion of a system of particles in a uniform electric field. This result is of great importance for the study of the motion of systems of particles in a magnetic field.

## POST-WAR PLANS OFFERED; CARLETON SMITH EXPLAINS NEEDS

Final plans for a series of public service radio programs designed to stimulate post-war planning in the nation's capital, have been outlined by Carleton D. Smith, General Manager of WRC, Washington.

The educational shows, under the general title of "Tomorrow's Washington", will be presented over WRC in cooperation with the Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard) and will cover the major fields of city life and work which research organizations report will be affected most by the anticipated peacetime expansion of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Smith said that in presenting the discussions, the sponsors will work closely with established agencies which have already begun to do valuable research in the local after-war field, particularly the National Committee for Economic Development and the Washington Board of Trade.

There is a real need for knowledge by our metropolitan residents of the plans for their post-war home, said Mr. Smith.

Declaring that even though Washingtonians have no vote, Mr. Smith pointed out that they still are able to express their views and opinions through a free press and radio and encouraged listeners to submit ideas and comments on any phase of post-war planning in which they are actually engaged or by which they could be affected.

Participating also in the initial program was Fred G. Macarow, Vice-Chairman of post-war planning groups of both the CED and the Board of Trade, who praised the cooperative effort of WRC and the Daily News. He said that his organizations have compiled a report which definitely indicates the Washington area will have a population of 1,500,000 persons within ten years after the war.

The symposiums will be heard weekly at 8:30 P.M. EWT Thursdays beginning July 20th. Among subjects to be discussed are Public Transit, Housing and Building, Sports, Entertainment, Public Health, Industry, Employment and Communications.

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## CITES RECORD TO SHOW INCREASING FDR HOSTILITY TO PRESS

Editor and Publisher for July 8th, conservative and non-partisan trade journal of the newspapers of the country, takes a terrific fall out of President Roosevelt on the eve of the Democratic National Convention. Its leading article by Malcolm Johnson, reads in part as follows:

"At this late date, as another election approaches, it is certainly no secret that President Roosevelt's three terms in the White House have been marked by a growing hostility to the press.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas, and continues through the years of exploration, settlement, and the struggle for independence.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid expansion. The country grew from a small collection of colonies to a vast nation that stretched across the continent.

During this time, the United States was faced with many challenges, including the struggle for independence from Britain and the fight for a unified government.

The early years of the United States were also a time of great achievement. The country made significant progress in many areas, including science, technology, and the arts.

The United States has a rich and diverse history, and it is a country that has made many contributions to the world.

The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has grown and changed over time, and it is a story that continues to this day.

## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America is a country that has made many contributions to the world. It is a country that has grown and changed over time, and it is a country that continues to make progress.

The United States of America is a country that has made many contributions to the world. It is a country that has grown and changed over time, and it is a country that continues to make progress.



A factual, comprehensive record of this hostility, which on occasion has flared into open warfare, is provided by the President's own statements as made for the most part during official White House press conferences covering the entire period since his first election. It is a very revealing record. It reveals an attitude on the President's part ranging from slight irritation to cold fury.

"Mr. Roosevelt's charges against the press have been many and varied. He seems to be particularly distrustful of the motives of newspaper owners, especially of those whose papers have opposed New Deal policies. He has accused them of 'editing from the counting house', of being dominated by business and financial forces. He has denounced them as 'bogus patriots who use the sacred freedom of the press to echo the sentiments of the propagandists in Tokyo and Berlin.' He has charged writers and editors with mishandling, distorting and misrepresenting the news. He has accused them of deliberate misstatements of fact and of deliberate falsification.

"The record shows that he has branded at least one newspaper man as a liar. To another, who wrote a column which displeased him, the President 'awarded' the German Iron Cross.

"The President has complained over and over again that newsmen are compelled to 'slant' their stories according to the policies of the papers which employ them, thus 'misinterpreting' the news. That complaint has become almost a theme song at FDR's press conferences, Washington correspondents say, and has been for some time."

The article, citing specific instances where the President has dealt sharply with the press, covers his entire administration. There are few references to radio. One of them refers to an article by David Lawrence:

"Commenting on the controversy over the Government seizure of the Montgomery Ward plant in Chicago, Mr. Lawrence wrote on May 10, 1944: 'The President, of course, in reciting some of the facts of the case stressed that neither the press nor the radio had let the country know the facts that led up to the seizure. After he had finished reciting them, a woman reporter said to the President that she had either read in the press or heard over the radio everything that Mr. Roosevelt had just narrated. . . . Mr. Roosevelt's idea of a fair article or radio comment, is one presenting the Administration's side comprehensively and then saying the other side isn't worth mentioning, that it is either picayunish or inconsequential. This appears to Mr. Roosevelt to be the kind of reporting he'd like to read in the press or hear on the radio.'"

Another was:

"The New York Times, June 30, 1943: 'Asked for an example of government arguments started by the press, Mr. Roosevelt contended that there were flocks of them and suggested that almost any columnist be read. Go back in the files, he said. Asked about the radio, the President said he included it in his criticism but not to such an extent as newspapers.'"

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

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The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

7/12/44

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::: WITH SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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The Federal Communications Commission recently licensed a new radio station in Houston, Tex., to Judge Roy Hofheinz, after he had shown that Jesse Jones dominated all the radio stations in Houston and that they carried an amazing minimum of patriotic war appeals. But now Judge Hofheinz is encountering obstacles all along the line. . . Latest is a demand for the Greater Houston Broadcasting Corporation for a rehearing of his license. Interesting fact is that the secretary and treasurer of this firm are Forrest L. Andrews and Thomas D. Anderson, the lawyers who handle most of the Texas business for Jesse Jones' RFC. - (Drew Pearson in the Washington Post)

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Mrs. Luce's diction is excellent, and her speech came over the radio more clearly than some of the orations of the male orators. As she is a writer of wide experience and has made several hard-hitting speeches in the House, it is fair to surmise that Mrs. Luce wrote this speech herself.

Speeches delivered by Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas for the New Deal cause will most likely be written by Charlie Michelson.

A series of Luce-Douglas debates, spotted around in key cities the country over and broadcast by the major networks, ought to be of similar value. The two ladies would naturally be fed ideas by the best brains of their respective parties - and, while their opening speeches would no doubt be prepared, their rebuttals would not, and these rebuttal speeches ought to unveil some choice verbal hair-pulling indeed. - (Washington Times-Herald).

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Boston's No. 1 department store, Filene's Sons Company, last week made sure of being in on the ground floor of television by forming a subsidiary, Filene's Television, Inc. The new corporation plans to file applications for post-war operation of both frequency modulation and television stations with the FCC. -

(Business Week magazine)

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A third party slate, dedicated to cutting into the Roosevelt vote, will be named at Chicago right after the Democratic Convention if President Roosevelt is nominated for a fourth term, the Washington Post was informed.

Senator W. Lee (Biscuit Passin' Pappy) O'Daniel (D), Texas, former flour salesman whom the radio turned into a vot getting phenomenon that amazed Texas in three elections, is expected to be the presidential nominee. The Texan, who returned to his State to tell his constituents about Washington "skullduggery" this Spring, has "the money in the bank" for the campaign, his friends say. They point out that he has a newspaper, has purchased time on 40 small radio stations, and will, as Senator, have privileges of the floor, and franking rights for his speeches. - (Washington Post)

[illegible]



During the weeks of painstaking preparations for the big event, BBC correspondents have undertaken routine training with the particular units whose activities they are now reporting. Their equipment includes portable recording sets which enable them to record their impressions in the thick of the fight. These were specially designed by BBC engineers for the purpose. It is the task of the correspondents to get their dispatches back to base by any means available. Mobile recording trucks are extensively used and mobile transmitters are being set up on the French shore. -  
 ("London Calling" (BBC))

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 With but little hope for a solution of the dispute between Mr. Petrillo's Musicians Union and the major recording companies, the future for new records - and especially for serious music albums - appears none too bright at the moment. An informal survey of prospects indicates that the output of new recordings of classics is going to taper off in months to come, and that even the popular music output is in a far from prosperous condition.

Decca, the one large company that has come to terms with Mr. Petrillo, is putting out a fair quantity of new albums and singles. But Decca policy calls for nothing more weighty than albums of hits from current Broadway shows and movies. \* \* \*

The two major companies - RCA Victor and Columbia - are in difficult spots, though Columbia maintains an optimistic front. For the next three months Columbia plans to release two hitherto unpublished recordings each month and to reissue in redecorated albums two previously published ones. There will also, says Columbia, be one new popular album on each list and one new popular single record. One Columbia spokesman said that his company had plenty of unpublished recordings on the shelves - enough to keep going for several years.

RCA admits that its situation is not very good. Between now and September it will release only one new serious album - Artur Schnabel playing works of Villa-Lobos - and the slender supply it has on hand is being carefully conserved for the Fall lists. RCA claims to have a goodly supply of pop recordings on hand, however, and is making elaborate plans for new recording sessions as soon as the present dispute is settled. - (New York Times)

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#### COMMANDER STORER IS ORDERED TO DUTY IN WASHINGTON

In recognition of good work done in Chicago, Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, President-on-leave of the Fort Industry Company, operators of seven broadcasting stations in the Midwest and South, has been ordered to duty at the Navy Department in Washington, D. C. in the Office of Procurement and Materiel.

Commander Storer has been in the service more than a year and was Inspection Director of the Chicago Naval District.

In Washington, Commander Storer will join his brother-in-law, J. Harold Ryan, former Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Broadcasting, and now President of the National Association of Broadcasters. Mr. Ryan, also on leave, is Vice-President of the Fort Industry Company which has Stations WSPD, Toledo; WWVA, Wheeling; WMMN, Fairmont, West Va.; WLOK, Lima, O.; WHIZ, Zanesville, O.; WAGA, Atlanta, and WFTL, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

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## SEES TELEVISION AS STIMULANT TO NEWSPAPERS

Wide use of television in the competitive post-war world will stimulate the publishing business in the same manner as the movies proved to be a boon to newspapers and magazines, according to William Kostka, formerly of the National Broadcasting Company, now Managing Editor of Look magazine.

Addressing the Radio Executives Club in New York on the effects of television on the publishing industry, Mr. Kostka said:

"Anything that will tend to raise the cultural or literary level of the nation will benefit the publishing industry. . . New interest and curiosity will eventually lead televiewers to seek further information in printed material . . . in books, magazines and newspapers. . . .

"What happened to newspapers at the start of the war when radio went on a 24-hour schedule to give the American public complete up-to-the-minute service? Why newspapers reached the greatest circulation peak in history and what is equally significant, far greater than at any time during World War I when there was no radio."

Mr. Kostka declared that Look magazine and other Cowles publications had used radio successfully as an advertising medium and undoubtedly would try television for the same purpose. He said that several newspapers and magazines have already set up special staffs to study and report on television and to suggest ways and means of utilizing the new medium.

"Many newspapermen feel that in the long run television is likely to be a greater competitor of radio than of the publishing industry", said Mr. Kostka.

He declared that as a competitor for advertising, television may take some of the revenue from radio and possibly publishing. But he felt that the effect would probably be temporary.

"If advertising by television results in greater sales", he said, "the firms sponsoring that advertising will eventually have more revenue to spend and will increase their total appropriations. If television fails to sell more merchandise, if it proves to be more expensive per item sold, it cannot be an important competitor of either radio or publishing."

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## WILL ASK DEMOCRATS TO NOMINATE WHEELER FOR PRESIDENT

Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the America First Party, said in Chicago last Monday that his group would meet there July 17th to call on the Democrats to nominate Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana for President.

Discussing vice-presidential candidates, John O'Donnell wrote in the Washington Times-Herald:



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"Don't take seriously the rumors that Montana's Senator Burt Wheeler would consider the post of v-p for a minute. The White House has been trying to win his support, this time through the pleas of White House legal counsel Sam Rosenman and the oldline 'the President really likes you and always calls you by your first name.' Wheeler has flatly rebuffed any Vice President suggestion, frankly stating that any about face now on his views of the Roosevelt foreign policy would justly brand him as a turn-coat."

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#### TELEVISION SPEAKERS BUREAU ESTABLISHED

Because of an increasing demand for speakers versed in the technical and non-technical aspects of television, a Television Speakers Bureau has been established by the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc.

Member organizations of TBA are now in a position to supply speakers for luncheon meetings, conventions, sales conferences, theatrical meetings and other public functions. Lists of available speakers are being distributed by TBA and copies may be obtained by writing to Will Balton, Secretary-Treasurer, Suite 1038, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York.

In addition to the speakers available for public engagements, the TBA list includes motion pictures on television that may be obtained without cost for exhibition at meetings.

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#### WMCA DELETES RAP AT COMMUNISTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Repercussions to the gag imposed on his radio speech criticizing communism and the New Deal were viewed by supporters in New York yesterday as advancing the cause of State Senator Frederic R. Coudert for the Republican nomination for United States Senator.

At the same time officials of the American Legion, before whom Coudert's emasculated talk was aired last Friday over Station WMCA in New York, denounced the censorship ordered by Nathan Straus, the station's president, who said he considered the deletions which cut Coudert's speech almost in two were justified.

Mr. Straus is a former Administrator of Housing Authority under President Roosevelt.

William E. Lewis, State Commander of the Legion, termed the incident "an outrage" and a "violation of our free press", which James E. McCabe, Chairman of the organization's Department of Americanism, asserted it was "unwarranted."

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CHAPTER IV

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CHAPTER V

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::  
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Advance notices have been distributed of the annual Rochester Fall meeting of the RMA Engineering Department and the Institute of Radio Engineers, November 13 and 14 at the Sagamore Hotel, Rochester. This is the annual meeting for receiver and tube design engineers, with many technical sessions.

Marking the first anniversary of its participation in television broadcasting, WOR last night presented a popular request program of the "WOR Video Varieties" over Dumont television station WABD. J. R. Poppele, WOR's Chief Engineer, appeared on the telecast and reviewed the progress of WOR television during its first year.

A further step in the program to channel idle and excess electronic components back into the production stream in order to meet the 1944 radio requirements was made by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production.

Copies of the new Form WPB-3644, authorized as an aid in solving the electronic component shortage problem, were sent to all radio prime contractors and component manufacturers.

Current radio component shortages present a production problem which requires that specific conservation measures be adopted, Ray Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division, said in a letter accompanying the new forms sent to prime contractors.

The Component Recovery Section of the Radio and Radar Division stressed that it is not concerned with property disposal, but with conserving and utilizing critical stocks of electronic components such as resistors, transformers, capacitors, test equipment meters, and scarce types of receiving and transmitting tubes.

The Mutual network announces its fulltime affiliation effective July 16th with WBTA, Batavia, New York. WBTA operates on 250 watts, 1490 kilocycles.

The Federal Communications Commission has announced adoption of Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions proposing to deny application of Joe L. Smith, Jr., licensee of Station WJLS, Beckley, West Virginia, for construction permit to make changes in equipment for operation of a local station on the regional frequency of 560 kc with 100 watts power at night, 250 watts day, unlimited time. (Station now operates on 1240 kc with 250 watts, unlimited time)

An article "Planning Tomorrow's Electronic Highways" by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Chairman, Radio Technical Planning Board, has been reprinted in pamphlet form.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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July 19, 1944

FRANK MULLEN LANDS ONE ON THE FCC CHIN

In a scholarly and carefully prepared address on the "American System of Broadcasting", Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company at New York University Summer Radio Workshop, landed a stingaree on the chin of the Federal Communications Commission. Using his talk to the students as a sounding board, Mr. Mullen warned the American listening public to be quick on the trigger in protesting against anything that smacked of censorship of radio by the Government. The FCC continuously cries to high heaven that it has no power of censorship but Mr. Mullen let the public in on the little secret of the indirect pressure which the Commission can exert on radio programs through its power to license broadcasting stations.

Mr. Mullen said a logical approach to a study of the American System of Broadcasting would be to answer two questions: First, "What makes it a system?" and second, "What makes it American?" Mr. Mullen also raised and answered questions with regard to the limitation of frequencies, national networks, FM, television, support of advertisers, and non-commercial public service.

Most significant, however, was the speaker's warning to the public not to let the wool be pulled over its eyes on censorship.

"The public should give broadcasters every encouragement to exercise complete freedom in their choice of program material, and should be quick to protest against any evidence of government pressure on radio program policies", Mr. Mullen declared. "We should be constantly mindful that freedom of radio is inseparable from all our other traditional freedoms - of speech, of worship, of press and of peaceable assembly. In every city and country seized by the dictators of Europe, the capture and control of radio facilities has been practically the first act of aggression. Suppression of the other freedoms has immediately followed. Nowhere in the world where radio is enslaved will you find speech or a press that is free.

"Most of us never stop to think that ours is the only country in the world in which radio programs are not under government control. Yet, our lack of concern on this score is in itself a source of potential danger. It is apt to make us blind to encroachments on the freedom of radio which should serve as warning signals. For while we in the United States do not have direct censorship of programs, the very fact that station licenses are issued, and can be revoked, by a government bureau makes possible a form of censorship that is no less effective for being indirect.

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)

"Obviously the danger of government domination and censorship would be multiplied a hundredfold if broadcasters had to depend on a government handout to support their stations and pay for their programs. And, censorship, or no censorship, the quality and variety of program service would suffer tremendously."

The Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Mullen continued, has in recent years tended to place a broader interpretation upon the "public interest, convenience or necessity" clause in the law and has evidenced a desire to regulate "some of the social and economic aspects of broadcasting."

"The language of the present law relating to radio - the Federal Communications Act of 1934 - is far from explicit in defining the criterion by which the Commission may grant or refuse licenses for the operation of broadcasting stations", Mr. Mullen pointed out. "Most of the difficulties - most of the arguments between broadcasters and the Commission - arise over the interpretation of the provision in the law which states that the Commission shall grant licenses in accordance with 'public interest, convenience or necessity.'"

"This phrase - 'public interest, convenience or necessity' - was carried over into the present radio law from the original Federal Radio Act of 1927, so it has now served as the corner-stone for governmental regulation of broadcasting for 17 years. The earlier Commissions for the most part interpreted the phrase as relating to the prevention of interference between stations, and to the geographical assignment of frequencies in such a pattern as to provide technically satisfactory broadcasting service to the maximum number of people."

"In recent years, however, the majority of the Commission has tended to place a broader interpretation upon 'public interest, convenience or necessity' and has evidenced an increasing desire to regulate some of the social and economic aspects of broadcasting. In particular, many of the Commission's recent regulations have been directed toward the prevention of business practices which, in the eyes of the Commission, might tend to place undue control over broadcasting in the hands of the national networks."

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#### RADIO MAKERS ASSURED FAIR CONTRACT TERMINATIONS

Opening the Contract Termination Conference at New York last week, R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation, said the conferences offered a "rare opportunity" for manufacturers to obtain vital information concerning the complex problems involved in contract terminations and praised the Army Signal Corps for being "willing to take such a great interest in our problems and aiding us in solving them."



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"All of us face terminations and cutbacks", Mr. Cosgrove said. "The Signal Corps is taking the lead in helping us. The radio industry has no reason to be worried about what it has accomplished in aiding the war effort because it has done an outstanding job." He added that the series of Contract Termination Conferences would aid the industry, in like manner, in meeting the problems of contract cancellations.

Responding to Mr. Cosgrove, Brig. Gen. A. A. Farmer, Commanding Officer of the Philadelphia Signal Depot, said the conference showed that "contractors and the U. S. Government are working together as a team and will continue to do so until final and lasting victory is ours."

"Reports from the battle fronts are favorable, but we must not think that the war is over", he continued. "Production of equipment must go forward, but it is essential that we give thought to the problems of contract terminations."

"The Signal Corps", he added, "wants contract termination settlements to be accomplished with fairness, fidelity, and speed" so that the "superb job of production" will not be followed by "gigantic problems of an economic eruption."

"We'll defeat the problems of termination", he concluded, "as our forces in the field continue to annihilate the enemy."

The New York conference was the third of the series relating to contract termination, the first of which was held in Baltimore on July 5th, and the last of which will be in Los Angeles August 2nd.

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# HOPE HELD OF FINDING CAPT. GUTHRIE, SON OF RCAC OFFICIAL

Navy Department officials expressed the belief that Capt. Walter R. Guthrie, U.S.A., son of F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., in Washington, D. C., reported missing, might still be found. Captain Guthrie was on a ship sunk July 2nd in the Indian Ocean near Ceylon. Twenty-three persons have been reported rescued but it was believed that many others may have been picked up as it was said that it is sometimes several months before all the rescue boats are heard from.

Captain Guthrie, who is in the Quartermaster Corps, was on his way from Washington to report to the Southeastern Asia (Lord Mountbatten's command) the headquarters of which are at Kandy in Ceylon. Captain Guthrie, who is 25 years old, was graduated with high honors at Washington and Lee University and later from the Harvard Business School.

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## COWLES GETTING ALL SET WHILE AWAITING FCC GREEN LIGHT

Extensive personnel changes in the Iowa Broadcasting Company and subsidiary companies, effective on the approval of applications now pending before the Federal Communications Commission, were announced last week by Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the companies involved.

When pending applications are approved, the Iowa company will no longer own or operate KSO, Des Moines, or WMT, Cedar Rapids-Waterloo. Its two Midwest stations will be KRNT, Des Moines, and WNAX, Yankton-Sioux City. Its three eastern stations will be WHOM, New York-Jersey City, WCOP, Boston, and WOL, Washington, D. C.

T. A. M. Craven, a Vice-President of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, will be the executive head of WOL, Washington, in addition to his duties as technical advisor on all engineering matters to all five of the company's stations.

Craig Lawrence, Vice-President and Manager of KRNT and KSO, Des Moines, will move to New York to become head of WHOM, New York-Jersey City, and WCOP, Boston. A. N. Armstrong, Assistant Manager of WCOP and WORL, Boston, will become Manager of WCOP. Phil Hoffman, Manager of WNAX, Yankton-Sioux City, will move to Des Moines, succeeding Mr. Lawrence as Manager of KRNT.

Don Inman, formerly Manager of the Waterloo offices of WMT, Cedar Rapids-Waterloo, has moved to Yankton as Manager of WNAX. Art Smith, formerly Program Manager of WNAX, has moved to Sioux City as Manager of the WNAX studios in that city. Gene Loffler, formerly announcer at KRNT, has moved to Yankton as Program Manager.

Ted Enns, National Sales Manager of the Iowa company, will move to New York in his same capacity representing all five stations. Karl Haase, Assistant Treasurer of the Iowa Company, will move to New York in his same capacity on the three eastern stations.

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## CAPITAL ANNOUNCER PLUNGES TO DEATH FROM PRESS CLUB

The body of J. Robert Ball, 25 years old, an announcer for Station WWDC in Washington, was found at 5:30 A.M. Monday following a 13 story plunge from the Press Club, shortly before he was to go on the air in a news broadcast. Officials at the studio said Mr. Ball suffered a nervous breakdown two years ago, forcing him to leave Harvard University Law School.

He was likewise said to have been in good spirits recently. Mr. Ball's sister, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell, wife of J. Forbes Campbell, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. public relations officer, said her brother's health had improved during the past year.

Mr. Ball was graduated from the University of Utah before going to Harvard. His father, James H. Ball, is a prominent Salt Lake City attorney. His mother also survives.

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7/19/44

## SEES TROUBLE FOR BURTON K. WHEELER IN MONTANA

A political rebellion is brewing in Montana against Senator Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee (who at the moment holds the whip hand in radio legislation in the Senate), according to Drew Pearson, who writes in his syndicated column:

"The other day, a significant meeting was held in Montana. It may mean the political end of that venerable senatorial figure, Burton K. Wheeler - or at least, his future candidacy for reelection on the Republic instead of the Democratic ticket.

"The meeting - of Montana Democrats - was sparked by ex-Congressman Jerry O'Connell. He was purged from the House of Representatives by Wheeler in 1938 because he dared buck Wheeler's leadership in Montana but at the recent Democratic meeting, Mr. O'Connell, now head of the Montana CIO Political Action Committee, sat high in party councils.

"Wheeler's name was scarcely mentioned. It arose only once when a resolution condemning his isolationist stand was proposed. In the end, it was decided simply to expunge Wheeler's name from the entire proceedings of the State Democratic convention. As far as the leading Democrats were concerned, the senior Senator from Montana did not exist.

"Furthermore, for the first time in 24 years, Wheeler will not be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

"Already Montana Democrats have laid their plans to run popular Justice Hugh Adair of the Montana Supreme Court for the Senate against Wheeler in 1946.

"Thus, the man who helped elect Roosevelt in 1932, but who is his bitter enemy today may be forced to run as a Republican.

"Most people have forgotten it, but Wheeler was a Republican until 1910, when he ran for the State Legislature as a Democrat. Later, he ran for Governor in 1920 on the nonpartisan ticket and for Vice President of the USA in 1924 (with La Follette) on the Progressive ticket.

"When Wheeler defeated Congressman O'Connell, he threw his weight behind Dr. Jacob Thorkelson, who was considered one of the most fascist-minded members of Congress during his term of office. Now Thorkelson is running for Governor and has the support of Wheeler's closest friend, radio Mongul Ed Craney. It was Craney who secretly authored the recent radio bill which Wheeler was forced to junk in the face of protests from the networks."

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## BLUE EXECUTIVES MUST HAVE MADE NAMES IN SHOW-WORLD

Taking the initiative in recognizing a new trend in broadcasting operations and policies, the Blue Network is going into the field of theatrical, motion picture and advertising agency personnel for staff executives instead of performing as a training ground for executives for these allied fields.

Initial appointment is that of Adrian Samish, with two decades of show experience, who will fill the newly created post of National Production Manager, with complete authority over all Blue Network produced programs, and act in the capacity of network adviser for outside productions broadcast over the network and its affiliates.

"The trend, heretofore", Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs, said, "has been for young producers to gain invaluable experience in network operations, and then resign to produce for advertising agencies, outside production units, and the theater. Radio broadcasting has grown up; it is now 'big league' and the competition is 'big league'. The Blue Network does not consider itself a minor league training ground. The appointment of Mr. Samish is a first step in our new operations policy."

Mr. Samish will coordinate the production facilities of the Eastern, Central and Western Divisions of the Blue, and under his leadership, the Commercial Program Supervision Department will be strengthened and expanded. Emphasis will be laid on achieving the best in writing and production, and on the creation of package programs. Mr. Samish will also concentrate on the training of young producers, and the strengthening of the present Blue staff through close supervision and constructive criticism.

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## THEY SLAMMED THE DOOR IN GEN. EISENHOWER'S FACE

General Eisenhower was caught in the street during a robot bomb alarm a few nights ago...It happened his naval aide, Harry Butcher, former Vice President of C.B.S., and George Allen, Red Cross head, were in the same dark street. They didn't know the general was directly behind them when they ducked into the first doorway.

Allen slammed the door - then he did a double take! "My God! I shut the door in Eisenhower's face", he gasped. He tried to open it but the door had jammed. Frantically the two men on the inside pulled the knob. The few moments seemed centuries before they finally unstuck it and Eisenhower stepped in from the deserted street.

Allen and Butcher were apprehensive...Ike smiled reassuringly and took off his overseas cap as calmly as if he'd just dropped in for a cup of tea. "Take it easy, boys", he told them. -

(Austine Cassini in the Washington Times-Herald)

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by rapid industrialization and the rise of the United States as a world power. The mid-20th century saw the nation's involvement in two world wars, which further solidified its position as a global superpower. The latter half of the 20th century was marked by social and political movements that sought to address issues of civil rights, environmental protection, and government reform. The 21st century has brought new challenges, including technological advancements, global climate change, and the ongoing struggle for social justice. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the American people.

SALE OF KECA APPROVED; OTHER FCC ACTIONS

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday (Tuesday) approved the transfer license of Station KECA, Los Angeles, by Earle C. Anthony to The Blue Network for \$800,000. Also WQXR, New York, John V. L. Hogan to the New York Times for \$1,000,000, Commissioner Durr dissenting.

The following statement was issued by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the Times:

"We are glad to announce that the Federal Communications has approved the purchase by The New York Times of the Interstate Broadcasting Company, which operates Station WQXR in New York City, broadcasting on 1560 kilocycles, and Frequency Modulation Station WQXR, which broadcasts on 45.9 megacycles.

"As pointed out when the announcement was made that The Times had entered into an agreement to purchase these stations, we are proud to acquire a broadcasting medium which throughout its history has consistently maintained high standards of quality.

"This policy we plan to continue and improve, under the same management which successfully built up Station WQXR and its FM outlet. The best musical features will as heretofore form the bulk of the programs.

"As broadcasting is a new business for us, we expect to move slowly while learning about it. We look forward, however, to the time when WQXR, as The Times' own radio station, will expand its news presentation so as to be of still greater service to its listeners and our readers.

"Meanwhile, The Times' hourly news bulletins will continue to be broadcast over Station WMCA."

The sale of Station WINX, 250 watts, to Eugene Meyer, Publisher of the Washington Post for \$500,000 was likewise approved with Commissioner Durr dissenting.

Other license transfers approved were WJLD, Bessemer, Ala., to George Johnston for \$106,000, Commissioner Durr dissenting; KYUM, Yuma, Ariz., to John J. Lewis for \$15,438, and KTAR, Phoenix, for \$375,000.

FCC action Tuesday also included:

Durham Broadcasting Co., Inc., Durham, N. C., and Harold H. Thoms, Durham, N. C., designated for consolidated hearing for construction permit for new station to operate on 1580 kc., with 250 watts, unlimited time, and of Harold H. Thoms for construction permit for new station to operate on 1580 kc., 1 KW power, unlimited time; KRRV, Red River Valley Broadcasting Corp., Sherman, Texas, granted request to waive Commission rules as may be necessary in

*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(6), 701-718.

order to permit Station KRRV to announce its station identification as "KRRV, Sherman and Denison, Texas" when programs originate in the Sherman studios or come through it, and as "KRRV, Denison and Sherman, Texas" when programs originate or come through the Denison studios; WQBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss., granted construction permit to change frequency from 1390 kc. to 1420 kc., and to change power from 1 KW day to 1 KW day, 500 watts night, unlimited time; WDSU, Stephens Broadcasting Co., New Orleans, La., adopted order granting petition for leave to amend application for license for auxiliary transmitter so as to permit the use of its previously licensed 1 KW transmitter, with power of 1 KW day, 500 watts night, instead of 1 KW day and night as originally requested, employing a non-directional antenna; granted the application as amended. KABC, The Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas, granted application for construction permit to change frequency from 1450 to 680 KC, increase power from 250 watts unlimited time to 50 KW day, 10 KW night; install a new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and change transmitter location; granted subject to approval of antenna by the Commission's Chief Engineer, and subject to compliance with the Commission's supplemental statement of policy of January 26, 1944.

#### Broadcast Applications Received

Jos. M. Zamoiski Co., Baltimore, Maryland, construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #6 (96000-102000 kc); Fetzer Broadcasting Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43,900 kc. with coverage of 18,250 square miles; West Virginia Radio Corp., Morgantown, W. Va. construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43,500 kc. with coverage of 33,244 square miles and two satellite stations on 49,900 kc., one at Pittsburgh, Penna, with a coverage of 1,620 square miles and the second at Wheeling, W. Va., with coverage of 344 square miles.

Also, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #1 (50000-56000 kc.); News-Press Publishing Co., (KTMS), Santa Barbara, Calif., extension of special service authorization to permit broadcasting under the control and direction of the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board, as a public service and without charge of information to longshoremen for the period beginning 8/1/44.

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Civic leaders gathered in radio station studios in 122 cities over the country heard an appeal Monday for cooperation in the Government's "Don't Travel" campaign and listened to suggestions for local action to reduce drastically unessential train and bus travel so that the war job of the transportation systems can be done effectively. These studio audiences included representatives of civic organizations, service clubs, city government, newspapers, radio, transportation services, merchants and industrialists.

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7/19/44

## LARGE POTENTIAL MARKET SEEN FOR TELEVISION RECEIVERS

That a tremendous demand exists for television receiving sets - greater than for any other type of radio - was clearly indicated, according to the News Letter of July 14, issued to Television Broadcasters' Association members, recently when McCall's magazine released figures compiled in a survey conducted among thousands of women throughout the nation. A highly interesting article analyzing the survey appears in the current issue of the Radio-Television Journal, and permission has been granted to reprint facts and figures in the Newsletter on Television.

"Television, phonograph-radio combinations, console and table type radios were all placed before the readers for their consideration, and they were asked to indicate their preference", states Radio-Television Journal. "Perhaps the findings of the survey will upset some preconceived notions as to how the postwar market will run, but it will give practical, useful foresight to the dealers who are anxious to gear their merchandise to their customers' wants."

Some of the results of the survey follow:

### POST-WAR TELEVISION SALES PROSPECTS BY OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS

In homes where women indicated their desires for a television set, the occupation of head of family is as follows:

|                       | Total<br>Answering | I Must<br>Have | I Like and<br>May Get | I Have<br>Now | I Don't<br>Like |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Major Prof. and Exec. | 998                | 21.8%          | 68.7%                 | 1.5%          | 8.0%            |
| Minor Prof. and Exec. | 1,108              | 21.2%          | 66.3%                 | 2.3%          | 10.2%           |
| Salesman              | 280                | 16.4%          | 73.2%                 | 2.2%          | 8.2%            |
| Public Service        | 157                | 21.7%          | 61.1%                 | 3.8%          | 13.4%           |
| Clerical              | 541                | 19.2%          | 69.7%                 | 1.7%          | 9.4%            |
| Skilled Labor         | 2,015              | 19.9%          | 67.1%                 | 2.1%          | 10.9%           |
| Unskilled Labor       | 72                 | 13.9%          | 66.7%                 | 2.8%          | 16.6%           |
| Farmers, Ranchers     | 586                | 13.1%          | 68.3%                 | 3.8%          | 14.8%           |
| Armed Forces          | 459                | 24.0%          | 64.9%                 | 2.6%          | 8.5%            |
| Others, Retired       | 93                 | 17.2%          | 69.9%                 | 3.2%          | 9.7%            |

### TELEVISION SETS (11,150 Women Participated in Survey)

|                    |                 |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| I like and may get | - 7,474 - 67%   | - potential market   |
| I must have        | - 1,841 - 16.5% | - assured market     |
| I don't like       | - 1,549 - 13.9% | - poor prospects     |
| I have now         | - 286 - 2.6%    | - replacement market |

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas, and continues through the years of exploration, settlement, and the struggle for independence. The story is one of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity, and who have played a leading role in the world.

The story of the United States is a story of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity. It is a story of a people who have played a leading role in the world, and who have been the source of many of the great ideas and achievements of modern civilization.

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7/19/44

CONSOLE RADIOS  
(10,888 Women Participated in Survey)

|                    |                 |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| I don't like       | - 4,293 - 39.4% | - poor prospects     |
| I have now         | - 3,773 - 34.6% | - replacement market |
| I like and may get | - 1,824 - 16.8% | - potential market   |
| I must have        | - 998 - 9.2%    | - assured market     |

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TABLE RADIOS  
(10,976 Women Participated in Survey)

|                    |                 |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| I have now         | - 5,920 - 53.9% | - replacement market |
| I don't like       | - 3,414 - 31.1% | - poor prospects     |
| I like and may get | - 1,004 - 9.2%  | - potential market   |
| I must have        | - 638 - 5.8%    | - assured market     |

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RADIO-PHONOGRAPH COMBINATIONS  
(11,660 Women Participated in Survey)

|                    |                 |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| I like and may get | - 4,168 - 35.7% | - potential market   |
| I must have        | - 3,501 - 30.0% | - assured market     |
| I have now         | - 2,084 - 17.9% | - replacement market |
| I don't like       | - 1,907 - 16.4% | - poor prospects.    |

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RADIO PUBLICITY DIRECTORS SWAP JOBS

Jim O'Bryon, newspaperman and public relations executive, has been appointed the new Director of Public Relations and Publicity for the Mutual Broadcasting System. Mr. O'Bryon leaves his post as Acting Director of Radio Publicity for Young and Rubicam agency to change places with Lester Gottlieb, for many years MBS Publicity Director. Mr. Gottlieb goes to Young and Rubicam as Director of Radio Publicity. Mr. O'Bryon went with Young and Rubicam in 1937 as Assistant to the Radio Publicity Director and has been acting Director of the department for several months.

Prior to his Young and Rubicam affiliation, Mr. O'Bryon was Photo Editor for three years in the Press Department of the Columbia Broadcasting System. He has had a wide and varied experience as a publicity manager in Chicago, where he was Director of Publicity for the Brunswick Phonograph Records, and was later associated with Brunswick Radio Corporation in New York.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 100

BY

JOHN D. COLEMAN

1950

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Abstract of the research report...

Summary of the research report...

1950

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

7/19/44

## INCREASED PRODUCTION EXCLUDES BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT

The National Association of Broadcasters which has investigated the situation following radio and press reports of early resumption of civilian goods production, disclose the following findings. Inquiry was limited to facts concerning turntables, transmitters and microphones.

1. New transmitters will be unavailable for domestic use at least until 1945.

2. New turntables, same.

3. New microphones are believed to be in sufficient supply so as to eliminate any "hardship". Supply will be used for replacement, not to increase the number of "mikes" in use.

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## FCC STATE-WIDE FM EDUCATIONAL POLICY PLANS

The Federal Communications Commission has received information from the U. S. Office of Education concerning proposed state-wide plans for the allocation of the five frequencies reserved for non-commercial educational FM broadcasting stations. It appears that such plans, if carefully prepared with a view to fair treatment of public and private educational institutions, both urban and rural, at the primary, secondary, higher, and adult education levels alike, may provide a sound means for securing the maximum possible utilization of educational frequencies. Accordingly, while the Commission must dispose of each application on its merits, it will give careful consideration in connection with educational applications to any state-wide plan filed with it.

The Commission's rules define a "non-commercial educational broadcasting station" to mean "a station licensed to an organized non-profit educational agency for the advancement of its educational work and for the transmission of educational and entertainment programs to the general public."

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## WAY OPENED FOR SOME ALUMINUM USE IN COMMUNICATIONS

In granting limited use of aluminum to certain essential products, commercial radio equipment and wire communications equipment were included by the War Production Board but only where aluminum, copper or copper base alloy was used in commercial production in the U. S. during 1939, 1940 or 1941. This does not apply to electronic equipment as defined in WPB Order L-265.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

3. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

4. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

5. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

6. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

7. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

8. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

9. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

10. The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

:: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::  
 :: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::  
 :: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::

### His Honor: Radio Showman

To nine out of ten performers who regularly confront a microphone, what happens there comes under the heading of art or business, but to the Mayor of New York City it is obviously a lot of fun. From the walls of his executive chamber in City Hall, as he broadcasts his "Talk to the People" each Sunday at 1 P.M. over the municipal station, WNYC, Fiorello H. LaGuardia's predecessors in office gaze down upon him. Seated in a low leather swivel chair at a desk with two microphones on it (one for spare, in case of emergency), His Honor gazes back at those predecessors and goes on talking to an audience estimated at 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 persons.

Addressing more people than comprised the city's entire population during the regimes of some of New York's 102 other Mayors, he chuckles at his own jokes, is serious as he warns transgressors against the public weal, glows with emotional pride when he discourses on the virtues of the five boroughs, and, all in all, has a wonderful time.

Practically everything that can be wrong with a radio style, as radio style is taught in courses on how to become an effective broadcaster, emerges from receiving sets tuned to WNYC for those thirty-odd minutes on Sunday afternoon. The voice is high-pitched, the sentences ramble and hang in mid-air, a half dozen words on each broadcast are pronounced as they are not pronounced in Webster, and sometimes words are skipped entirely in the rush from one topic to another.

To what must be the chagrin of academies of radio technique, the listeners seem to like it. According to survey ratings, the Mayor's talk is easily the most popular program heard in New York at its time on the schedule, and its audience the most loyal. He seldom tests what the trade calls "listener response", but when he does, it is marked. There was the time he hinted at shoe rationing by telling his audience that they "shouldn't do too much walking". An hour later shoe stores on the lower East Side were the scene of near-riots. When he asked for foster homes for children last June, twenty-one phone calls came in within less than half an hour.

In part, of course, the Mayor holds his audience because he necessarily has something of interest to say. But it must be also that the customers like his show - and the word is used advisedly. For the Little Flower, as even his less-than-ardent admirers admit, is a showman, and the essence of showmanship is that indefinable quality called "color". He has it.

Indeed, Radio Row's students of what makes programs click or fail have a theory that the Mayor's limitations as a broadcaster (i.e., by purists' standards) are precisely the reason for his success on the air. They suspect that many a listener, bored by the slick delivery of commercial radio, finds relief in Mr. LaGuardia's chatty, idiomatic technique.

- (John K. Hutchens in New York Times)



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

BOARD OF CHEMISTRY

FOR THE YEAR 1900

CHICAGO, ILL., 1901

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

180 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

1901

Would Give Mrs. Dewey A Chance At Radio

Now that the Republicans have written a plank in their platform calling for a constitutional amendment to assure identical conditions for men and women, can't we give First Ladies a break? Mrs. Dewey, I understand, once wished to be a professional singer. If she should again wish to pursue this ambition and sing on the radio, wouldn't that be her own business? -

(Dorothy Thompson in Washington Star)

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Nazis Outsmarted By British On Radio Jamming Efforts

Although German engineers have for years concentrated their varied "jamming" techniques upon the B.B.C.'s European broadcasts, there is ample evidence that they have failed to prevent listeners who defy the Gestapo from listening to broadcasts from Britain. The B.B.C. includes, in its broadcasts to the underground resistance movements, instructions to listeners in key positions on how to neutralize German "jamming" devices. Messages to key members of the underground are regularly transmitted by Morse code, which has been found to reliably resist ordinary "jamming" methods. Slow speed dictation from London permits pre-invasion instructions to be written down and afterwards circulated in the clandestine press of the occupied countries. - (B.B.C. Bulletin)

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Licenses For Congress Orators As Well As Commentators

Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado has signed his name to a letter saying that free speech over the radio is impossible. Therefore he stands by his bill to license commercially sponsored newscasters and require them to conform to a code of ethics.

To Senator Johnson we suggest that there are not hours enough in the day (his own phrase) for members of Congress to say all that they would like to say. Therefore the public business is always behind. Why not, then, license congressional orators and impose upon them a code of ethics? - (Terre Haute Star)

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Blackout Predicted For Prencinradio

Prencinradio, Inc., the ultra mysterious propaganda venture organized and disguised as a Delaware corporation by Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, for strategic radio operations in South America has been smoked out, aired out and is now likely to be blacked out in the near future for a combination of reasons.

Uncovered by Senator Hugh A. Butler during his trip to South America where the corporation maintains two stations in Uruguay near the Argentine border, Prencinradio was attacked as one of those Government corporations secretly created with potentially vast powers and beyond congressional control. But a full light has never been turned on the whole scope of its operations, largely because of State Department protection and pressure. Now, however, the curbs of

## THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers were faced with many challenges, including a harsh climate and a lack of resources. Despite these difficulties, they persevered and built a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. This growth was driven by a combination of factors, including a strong sense of national identity, a commitment to democratic principles, and a desire for economic independence.

## THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES

The founding of the United States is a story of struggle and triumph. It begins with the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which declared the United States to be a free and sovereign nation. This was a bold statement, especially at a time when most colonies were still loyal to Britain. The new nation was faced with many challenges, including a lack of a strong central government and a desire for independence. Despite these difficulties, the United States persevered and emerged as a powerful nation. This was a result of a combination of factors, including a strong sense of national identity, a commitment to democratic principles, and a desire for economic independence.

## THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES

The growth of the United States is a story of expansion and development. It begins with the signing of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, which doubled the size of the United States. This was a major event in the history of the United States, as it opened up new territory for settlement and development. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. This growth was driven by a combination of factors, including a strong sense of national identity, a commitment to democratic principles, and a desire for economic independence.

## THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

The Civil War and Reconstruction is a story of conflict and change. It begins with the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, which was fought over the issue of slavery. This was a major event in the history of the United States, as it resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. This growth was driven by a combination of factors, including a strong sense of national identity, a commitment to democratic principles, and a desire for economic independence.



Congress imposing appropriation limitations plus the deterioration of U.S.-Argentine relations and public criticism have made Prencinradio's passing a certainty.

Such CIAA enterprises as Prencinradio, Inc., had a lot to do with the Republican Convention pledge that co-operation with other countries in the Western Hemisphere "shall be achieved.... without interference with...the internal affairs of any nation"...a good neighbor policy not based on the reckless spending of American funds by overlapping agencies. - (Washington Times-Herald)

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#### PHILCO V-P PREDICTS TREMENDOUS POST-WAR BUSINESS

A 40% increase in sales of radios, refrigerators, air conditioners, automobiles, and all other consumers durable goods over the best pre-war year can be expected in the first twelve months of full production after victory, it was predicted by James H. Carmine, Vice-President in Charge of Merchandising for Philco Corporation, in an address before an appliance industry dinner in the Furniture Club of America at the American Furniture Mart in Chicago.

"In the case of radio, Philco estimates that there will be a pent-up demand for between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 sets at the end of 1944, as compared with the industry's alltime high production of 13,000,000 units in 1941", Mr. Carmine said. "In refrigeration, it is estimated that the pent-up demand will be upwards of 6,000,000 boxes, as compared with 1941 output of 3,600,000 units. Over and above this, there will be a tremendous demand for frozen food storage chests. Sales of single-room air conditioners should rise 400 to 600% over the pre-war level within a very few years.

"One of the fastest-growing of all post-war industries will be television", Mr. Carmine predicted. "After television standards have been set by the Federal Communications Commission, every major city in the United States will have a television station just as quickly as transmitter deliveries can be made at the end of the war. It may be possible to produce and sell table model television receivers for as little as \$125 after the war, and larger 'projection-type' sets may cost up to \$400. Television broadcasting facilities today are within reach of approximately 25,000,000 people, provided receivers were available. If as we expect, at least 42 more television stations are added in key cities in the immediate post-war period to the nine now in operation, the coverage would expand to about 70,000,000 - or more than half the population of the United States."

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Hunter College Summer session in New York is offering a course in radio for children. It is to be attended by teachers, camp counselors, community center leaders and librarians. Children are to be taught to write scripts, and then cast, direct and produce programs.

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7/19/44

*not this article.*

THE CONTROVERSIAL MR. FLY

That is the caption of the leading article in the Saturday Evening Post this week (July 22nd). The article is written by Henry F. Pringle and states:

"The radio czar insists he is a very mild fellow, but he manages to keep the whole broadcasting industry in a constant state of jitters."

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BATTERY MANUFACTURE RELAXED BY WPB

Restrictions on the use of iron, steel, copper and copper base alloy in the manufacture of dry cell batteries have been removed to facilitate increased production of such batteries, which are urgently needed for war purposes, the War Production Board said yesterday.

Restrictions on the use of aluminum, copper, copper base alloy, iron, steel zinc in the production of flashlights and other portable electric lights operated by dry cell batteries have been relaxed slightly, WPB said.

Dry cell battery production will be authorized to the fullest possible capacity of the industry, WPB officials said. Controls will be exerted, however, to maintain production of specific types of batteries to meet military, industrial and essential civilian requirements. Production of portable electric lights will be authorized to qualified manufacturers so that total production will not exceed pre-established programs and will not interfere in any way with war production.

WPB may direct any manufacturer of batteries or lamps to distribute specified amounts of his production for certain purposes. Also, if the supply of zinc shells is insufficient for the number of dry cell batteries authorized for production, WPB may direct any battery manufacturer to reduce or cancel his orders for zinc shells or may limit the number and type of zinc shells that he may receive and use.

High priority ratings are still needed for buying flashlights and portable electric lights from manufacturers, WPB said.

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10/1/19

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. [Name] FROM: Mr. [Name]

SUBJECT: [Subject]

1. [Text]

2. [Text]

3. [Text]

4. [Text]

5. [Text]

6. [Text]

7. [Text]

8. [Text]

9. [Text]

::::  
 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::  
 ::::

Sun Radio and Service Supply Corp., 938 F St., N.W., Washington, D. C., selling, repairing and servicing radios, has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing among other things that it has radio batteries for sale, or any other kind of merchandise which it does not actually have in stock and available for delivery to purchasers.

Shipments of the Storage Battery Division of Philco Corporation in the first six months of 1944 were 34% greater than in the corresponding period last year. In the month of June, 1944, Philco shipments were 83% ahead of June a year ago.

According to a Blue Network bulletin, Drew Pearson's predictions of things to come have been approximately 68 percent right.

Mrs. Irene Corbally Kuhn has been retained as an Associate Director of Publicity for the Republican presidential campaign. Mrs. Kuth, a former newspaper woman, is on leave of absence as Assistant Director of information for the National Broadcasting Company, where she has worked for four years. She is the author of the book, "Assigned to Adventure".

Darrell Martin, one of the country's earliest radio editors is now writing the radio column for the Buffalo Evening News. Mr. Martin wrote a radio column for the Pittsburgh Gazette Times in 1923. Later he was Radio Editor of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph and Pittsburgh Post Gazette.

The Marquise Louise de Pallavicini of New York and William F. Brooks, NBC Director of News and Special Events, were married last week in Washington, D. C. The ceremony took place in the chambers of Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher of the Federal Court of the District of Columbia. The bride is the widow of the Marquis Alphonse de Pallavicini of the Hungarian Diplomatic Corps. She is the daughter of Mrs. Louise Bleiler Daly of Boston and was graduated from Radcliffe. Mr. Brooks is the son of Mrs. James L. Brooks of Los Angeles.

Before joining the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Brooks was Managing Director of The Associated Press in Europe. He attended the University of Missouri.

Freedom of all men to gather news without interference from governments and to transmit it quickly at uniform communications rates will increase understanding among countries and promote peace, Kent Cooper, Executive Director and General Manager of The Associated Press, told the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic National Committee Monday in urging a free press plank in the Democratic Platform.

It is reported that Louis Puppel, former Publicity Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System and later Assistant to the President of Collier's, is due for a medical discharge from the Marines.



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An electrical equipment manufacturer in Switzerland is reported to be using potassium-hydrophosphate as a substitute for natural quartz crystals in radio transmission sets, according to the Department of Commerce. The process for making the artificial crystals is said to be relatively simple as they can be cut into any required sizes.

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William E. Kress has been appointed Sales Manager of the Middle West for Philco Corporation, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Kress succeeds John M. Otter, who was named Sales Manager for the Home Radio Division.

A graduate of the University of Illinois in the Class of 1924, Mr. Kress joined Philco in 1934 after eight years of experience in the radio industry.

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The S.S. ETHELBERT NEVIN, a new liberty ship purchased by a bond sale of Local 802 of the Musicians' Union, was launched last Thursday at Jacksonville, Florida. The Union sold \$300,000 worth of bonds to its membership and sponsored a concert at Carnegie Hall for which Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra volunteered their services. More than \$6,000,000 worth of bonds was realized from this concert. Miss Doris Nevin, daughter of the late composer will sponsor the launching.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, in which Nevin's estate is a member, has contributed \$785 to the American Library Service for a 200 book library for the S.S. ETHELBERT NEVIN.

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Although long-distance television reception is a rarity, CBS' video station WCBW-N.Y., got a telephone report that on Friday, July 7th, its "Opinions On Trial" program was being received clearly by the Indiana Television Laboratories at Indianapolis.

Gilbert Selles, Director of CBS Television Programs, speaking before the Television Seminar of the Radio Executives Club at Radio City July 13th, declared that, in view of mechanical limitations, it is up to the makers of television programs to be flexible, bold and experimental, in order to have video ready for postwar development.

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According to Danton Walker's New York column: "Philadelphia hears that the absence of Lieut. Col. Anthony Drexel Biddle from that city is holding up sale of a radio station there, of which he is part owner (Biddle is liaison officer for General Eisenhower with the governments-in-exile in England).

-----

To provide spiritual solace to a nation at war, the National Broadcasting Company has inaugurated a new religious feature - presenting daily prayers mornings and evenings throughout the year. Distinguished clergymen representing the major denominations, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, have been invited to deliver in person one-minute prayers which follow the playing of the national anthem in the morning, and precede it at night in order to open and close the broadcast day in a mood of worship and meditation.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1640





July 26, 1944

## WJJD REVEALS PROHIBITIVE PETRILLO PLATTER DEMANDS COST

A brief submitted to the Chicago Regional War Labor Board by Station WJJD reveals that the demands by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians that this station employ from 7 to 10 additional musicians who are not needed, would increase the station's payroll in the sum of \$840 a week or \$43,680 a year. Furthermore, it contended that the studios of this secondary Class B station would not have enough facilities to accommodate that many extra men, in fact could not accommodate them at all.

The WJJD brief states that to put into effect the Petrillo demands that musicians be put on as record turners would require the radio stations of the country to hire at least 2,000 additional employees and these, even if they were needed, it is contended, could not be spared from war work.

It was said that during the strike of the musicians at WJJD, five stenographers learned to turn the records within a short period of time and by way of proving that record turning was not a full-time occupation requiring no knowledge of music, these five stenographers turned the records and did their other duties too.

Ralph Atlass, President of Station WJJD, recently purchased by Marshall Field, testified that his inexperienced stenographer-record turners were able to do everything that was required. Says the WJJD brief:

"Miss Whittal, Mr. Atlass' secretary, gave a demonstration to the panel, bringing in a turntable and showing how records were turned. The record shows that this very turntable was used in the station and that Miss Whittal, without any experience, in five minutes was able to turn records. The evidence is so clear that record turning is an unskilled occupation incidental to the work of a person in a radio station, calling for only a few minutes of actual work during the day, that it does not require further comment except to quote from the testimony of Mr. Atlass, who has been in the business since its infancy:

"A man might work conceivably, at the most, one-quarter of that time (referring to the regular hours of work of musicians as established by the Union contract), or six hours during the course of the week, which would be putting the needle of the record down, taking it off, I mean. However, that would be the maximum. If a station was carrying a lot of live programs, it would still be necessary to have the same number of record turners. If a station is carrying all live programs, it would still be necessary to have the same number

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of record turners, because transcriptions are recorded. A substantial part, or the biggest revenue comes from announcements, and if a station was all live, it would still need a record turner to put on these announcements between programs.

"Now, most programs run fifteen minutes, a lot a half hour, and some as much as an hour or two hours, but generally speaking, the smallest unit if a live program is fifteen minutes.

"If an announcement was inserted at every possible opportunity, between all programs, the record turner would actually work one-half minute, because that is all the time there is between programs, to put this announcement on every fifteen minutes, so, in the course of an hour, he would actually work two minutes. In the course of a five hour day, he would work ten. In the course of a five day week he would work fifty minutes, and we cannot conceivably, at least without the persuasion of this Board, through an order, enter into a setup where we are putting on men who may work as little as fifty minutes a week, and have nothing else to do."

"At the present time the cost of musicians to a small station like WJJD represents 8% of its gross receipts. The expenditures of other secondary stations for musicians as compared with their gross receipts range from 2.7% to 7.8%. On the other hand, the major network systems' cost of musicians is only 2.3% of the receipts derived from their sales of time alone, exclusive of charges made for talent. \* \* \*

"If some of the larger motion picture studios, MGM, Warner Bros and Fox, for instance, are only required to employ 35 men based upon their gross income, it would appear that a station like WJJD should at the most be required to employ one musician. Certainly MGM's gross income is, unfortunately, more than 35 times that of WJJD."

"Evidence introduced by Station WJJD shows that their present employees are receiving abnormally high wages for the amount of time they are actually working. The average compensation is in excess of \$3.00 per hour. We therefore do not have a case of a laborer who is being ground under the heel of a hard, cruel employer. The evidence shows that of the eleven employees, only two of them worked the full 25 hours per week established under the contract as the regular work week. Of the others, they did not work more than 6 to 15 hours of the 25. The work consisted of live programs, record turning and rehearsals. The average compensation per hour of work ranged from \$3 to \$7.50 an hour. The Union, however, was not satisfied with this. The station was obligated, under its contract with the Union, to employ at least ten musicians. They, however, could play live programs, turn records, rehearse, and do program work, provided they did not work in excess of 25 hours of any week and if they did, they would be entitled to overtime.

"The establishment of a quota system is unique and unusual in the record of American industry. It means that the employer must employ a given number of people as demanded by the Union whether he





he has any need for them or not. The fundamental basis of Union recognition and security has always been that the employer will employ Union members and will recognize the Union as the bargaining agent of the employee. To establish a quota system is to establish the principle that a man is entitled to be paid whether he works or not. It is the recognition of a make-work or feather-bedding program, a practice particularly abhorrent and un-American during this period of critical labor shortages."

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# COL. McCORMICK IS FOR FREE RADIO SAME AS FREE PRESS

Col. Robert R. McCormick, Editor and Publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and owner of Station WGN went to the bat for the freedom of radio as well as the freedom of the press in a speech broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System in which he said, in part:

"The subject of political control of the radio is so much in discussion that I need not refer to it. I will point out that the tenure of wave lengths is analagous to land tenure in feudal times, when men held of their overlord and were dispossessed at his will.

"Just as feudal ownership of land turned into private ownership, so I believe will the ownership of wave lengths. And this in the not far future, because radio is a difficult art which not many can master. Just as there are more newspapers and magazines than there are men qualified to edit them, there are now more wave lengths than there are owners who know how to use them.

"As we have known for long, publications are being started all the time and most of them fail. Of the successful ones, few last more than one generation. So already we find station owners disposing of their burden and buyers are not so many that a commission is necessary to allocate wave lengths. Wave lengths will become property and will be protected in the courts like other property.

"When this state has been reached, slander by radio should be treated as libel, with the same penalties, and radio should be given the same freedom as the press enjoys."

Station WGN celebrated its 20th anniversary last week with a public display of old and new radio and television equipment and a full-page color spread of pictures in the Tribune's Sunday Graphic Section portraying notable occasions in the station's history.

WGN, which is Mutual's station in Chicago, has also announced the rules for its \$10,000 cash prize competition for the design of a studio theatre which will be erected as soon as materials are available after the war. The contest, which will be for the design of the studio theatre only and not for the design of the proposed building of twelve or more stories that will house it, will be open to all persons, partnerships, corporations and associations every-

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### CHAPTER II

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where except employees of WGN and the Chicago Tribune and members of their families.

First prize in the contest will be \$5,000; second, \$2500, and third, \$1000. There will be fifteen honorable mention awards of \$100 each. A booklet of rules and explanations of the contest has been prepared by WGN and will be sent without charge to persons making written application to the station. Prospective entrants are reminded that all types of radio broadcasting presentations, including present amplitude and frequency modulation programs, as well as television broadcasting, will be produced on the stage of the new studio theatre.

All entrants in the competition are required to register their intention to compete and applications for the competition must be in no later than twelve o'clock noon of Wednesday, November 1, 1944. Registration does not obligate a person to submit an entry, but it is for the purpose of enabling the sponsor to make communications with the registrations covered by the rules.

Judges who will select the winners include Col. Robert R. McCormick, Frank P. Schreiber, Manager of WGN, and Henry Weber, Director of Music for WGN. John W. Park, Production Manager of the Chicago Tribune, and a licensed architect, has been selected to act as professional adviser.

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#### BALDERSTON NEW PHILCO V-P OF OPERATIONS

William Balderston, formerly Vice President in Charge of the Commercial Division, has been elected to the position of Vice-President in Charge of Operations, and a member of the Executive Committee of Philco Corporation.

Mr. Balderston attended the University of Wisconsin and saw service in the last war as an officer with the Lafayette Division. From 1919 to 1930 he was Vice President and Factory Manager of the Ray-O-Vac Company of Madison, Wisconsin.

In 1930 Mr. Balderston joined Philco to organize the Car Manufacturers Division to handle sales of automobile radios to the motor industry. The pioneering engineering and promotional work of this Division under his direction was largely responsible for the great popularity of automobile radios today and Philco leadership in this field.

In 1941, Mr. Balderston was elected a Director and Vice President of Philco with offices in Washington to be in charge of the Company's war work, including the production of radar and radio war equipment, for the Army and Navy.

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7/26/44

## WM. S. PALEY BACK IN U.S. TO CONFER WITH WAR OFFICIALS

Returning to the United States for what he described as a "very short stay", William S. Paley, Chief of Radio, Psychological Warfare Division, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, arrived by plane from England last Saturday, directly following a trip of inspection throughout the areas of the Normandy peninsula occupied by Allied troops. Mr. Paley, who is on leave of absence to the Office of War Information from his position as President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that while here he will confer in Washington with officials of OWI and the War Department about further plans for the functioning of his section of the Psychological Warfare organization.

As Chief of Radio in this work, attached to General Eisenhower's headquarters under General McClure, and as a member of OWI's overseas staff, Mr. Paley said he could not comment in detail on the nature of the work, but indicated that it involved the following activity: broadcasting from the United Kingdom having to do with military operations to enemy and occupied countries, such as "The Voice of SHAEF"; the SHAEF control of radio units and public address systems in the combat and consolidation zones; the planning for and eventual control and operation of the broadcasting facilities in enemy occupied territories until those territories are declared liberated; and the coordination with OWI in the operation of radio stations ABSIE (American Broadcasting Stations In Europe).

Mr. Paley likewise declined to make any comment on postwar broadcasting in the United States or the plans of his company in this field. On the ground that he doubted if it was proper for him to comment, in his present status, on his company's future activities, Mr. Paley suggested that such inquiries be directed to Paul W. Kesten, CBS Executive Vice President, who is in charge of the company during his leave of absence.

This is Mr. Paley's first return to the United States since he left in November, 1943, on his original radio assignment from OWI for the Army's Psychological Warfare Division in the Mediterranean theater. He spent several months in North Africa and in Italy and organized the radio network in Italy which has since been operated under the Psychological Warfare Division of the Allied Command. Shortly after General Eisenhower was given the Supreme Command of Allied Forces in Europe, Mr. Paley was transferred to London and given his present responsibilities at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces.

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The broadcast of the "Poem and Prayer for an Invading Army" written especially for the National Broadcasting Company by Edna St. Vincent Millay and read by Ronald Coleman, has been perpetuated in the form of a record. Also Niles Trammell, President of NBC, has had a special printing of the broadcast made.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN SENATE  
JANUARY 10, 1900  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
MAY 1, 1899

ALBANY, N. Y.:  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY  
1899

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1900

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## COL. T.H. MITCHELL SUCCEEDS MR. WINTERBOTTOM AT RCAC

Lieut. Col. Thompson H. Mitchell has been appointed General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Lieut. General J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of Radio Corporation of America announced on Monday. Colonel Mitchell succeeds the late William A. Winterbottom who had served as Vice President and General Manager of RCAC since formation of the Company until his death on July 8. Confirmation of Colonel Mitchell as Vice-President is anticipated when the Board of Directors of RCAC meets next month.

Colonel Mitchell, who first joined RCA seventeen years ago, recently has served as Chief of the Traffic Operational Engineering Section of the Engineering Branch of the U. S. Army Communications Service, Washington, D. C. He has been assigned to inactive duty after nearly two and a half years with the Signal Corps. He was in the European theater of operations for two months last Winter.

A graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis (Class of '25), Colonel Mitchell resigned from the Navy in 1927 to enter the communications field. He was Manager of the Southern California District of RCAC, with offices in Los Angeles, when he accepted a commission as Major in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer early in 1942. In March, 1943, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

During his more than fourteen years with RCA, Colonel Mitchell worked with the Pacific Sales Division and the Engineering Department. In 1929 he was District Manager for the Radiomarine Corporation of America, an RCA subsidiary, with offices in Los Angeles. The following year, he was transferred to Honolulu to become Hawaiian General Superintendent of RCAC, a position he held for five years.

When RCAC opened its new Southern California District offices in 1935, Colonel Mitchell was called back to the mainland and appointed Manager. He continued in that position until his entry in the U. S. Army.

Colonel Mitchell was born in New Boston, Texas, on May 7, 1901, the son of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell.

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The National Association of Broadcasters has received word from Greensboro, S.C., that radio is helping to cope with absenteeism.

Three announcements are broadcast daily over WBIG urging workers to report to their regular shifts. This is followed with a weekly dramatic skit entitled "To Whom It May Concern", which depicts the efforts of our fighting men.

July absenteeism, over June, in all types of local industry, was 11.5 percent less, according to Maj. Edney Ridge, WBIG's General Manager.

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

The history of Birmingham is a story of growth and industry. From a small settlement of farmers and craftsmen, it has become one of the great manufacturing cities of the world. The city's location on the River Sever and its proximity to the coast have been major factors in its development. The discovery of coal in the area in the 13th century led to the growth of the iron and steel industries, which became the backbone of the city's economy.

In the 18th century, Birmingham became known as the 'Workshop of the World'. The city was the centre of the Industrial Revolution, and its factories produced goods for export all over the world. The city's population grew rapidly, and by the mid-19th century, it was one of the largest cities in Britain. The city's infrastructure, including its roads, bridges, and railways, was developed to support the growing industry and population.

The city's history is also marked by its role in the development of the modern world. Birmingham was the first city to have a gas supply, and it was the first city to have a sewerage system. The city was also the first city to have a public library, and it was the first city to have a public park. The city's history is a testament to the power of industry and the human spirit.

Birmingham's history is a story of resilience and innovation. The city has overcome many challenges, including the effects of the Industrial Revolution and the two world wars. Despite these challenges, the city has continued to grow and thrive. Today, Birmingham is a modern city with a rich history, and it is proud to be the heart of the West Midlands region.

The city's history is a source of pride for its people, and it is a testament to the power of industry and the human spirit. Birmingham's history is a story of growth and industry, and it is a story that continues to inspire people all over the world. The city's history is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a city to overcome adversity.

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## U.S. SURVEY SHOWS 28% OF RADIO SETS NEED REPAIRS

In a review presented by the Office of Civilian Requirements, WPB, of repair status, age and quantity in domestic uses of 23 household appliances, radios stand out as the item most in need of repair, followed by oil cooking stoves, vacuum cleaners and washing machines.

Although more than half of the appliances are five or more years old, the percentage found to be in working order ranges from 85 percent in the case of radios to 99 percent in the case of several items of heating equipment.

Among radio-owning households, eight per cent have none in working order. Among households with gas or electric water heaters or hot air furnaces, only one per cent or fewer have none in order.

The extent of need for service and repairs found in the survey ranged from one per cent for electric water heaters to 28 percent for radios. Seventy-nine per cent is the highest proportion of success in obtaining repairs (for vacuum cleaners); 30 percent (for gas water heaters) is the lowest. For most items surveyed, the proportion recently in need of repair is less than 10 percent. The average of the percentage of success in obtaining repairs, for all items, is 61 percent.

In estimated number in households, radios lead the list of items, with more than 46,000,000 in homes of the country. Owners report that 85 percent of these radios are in working order, but 28 percent of the households with radios state they have needed some sort of repair since January 1. More than half reported they had no difficulty in obtaining repairs. Only eight percent of households owning one or more radios say they have none in working order. Over 50 percent of the domestic radios in current use are five or more years old.

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## BROADCASTERS FORESEE MORE HOME SET RADIO TUBES

Actual production of radio tubes for civilian home radio sets at a sharply increased rate is under way in the nation's tube plants.

Arthur Stringer, National Association of Broadcasters' Director of Circulation, estimates that at least 100 percent and possibly 200 percent more civilian radio tubes will be delivered in the last half of 1944 than in the first half.

Between 35 and 40 percent of the increased production is expected to be shipped in July, August and September.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-7080  
TEL: 773-936-5000 FAX: 773-936-5001

OFFICE OF THE DEAN  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-7080  
TEL: 773-936-5000 FAX: 773-936-5001

DEAN OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-7080  
TEL: 773-936-5000 FAX: 773-936-5001

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TEL: 773-936-5000 FAX: 773-936-5001

DEAN OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-7080

## FLY RESIGNATION REPORTED TO STOP RADIO PROBE; FCC DENIAL

The Administration has begun a drive to suppress until after the November election all Congressional investigations which may bring forth evidence damaging to President Roosevelt's fourth term campaign, according to Willard Edwards in the Washington Times-Herald. Also Mr. Edwards says the head of the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman James L. Fly, will be the first to be laid on the chopping block. He reports a deal on Capitol Hill whereby Mr. Fly will resign before the middle of August in return for a cessation of the investigation the House has been making into the FCC.

Inquiry at the Commission brought forth the usual denial that Mr. Fly had any intention of resigning.

"Like Henry A. Wallace, Fly is to be dumped overboard for the good of the party and the Commander-in-Chief. He is slated either for another Government post or for temporary retirement to the private practice of law, destined to be given his reward if the Democrats triumph in November", Mr. Edwards writes.

"Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Committee, declined to comment on this report that the group may consider its work done should Fly resign. But he remarked significantly that no interim report would be filed on the testimony garnered to date.

"Members had announced such a report would be made when the FCC last month finished its defense to charges that it has reduced the radio world to a complete subjection by terroristic methods.

"If the deal involving Fly's resignation goes through, the minority members admitted, they will be powerless to stop a whitewash. In addition to Lea, the Committee is ruled by Representative Hart (D), of New Jersey, from Boss Frank Hague's district, and Representative Magnuson (D), of Washington, Democratic nominee for the seat of Senator Bone (D), of Washington, who retires with this Congress to accept a Federal judgeship."

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## PEARSON GETS REP. KLEBERG'S SCALP; ADDS 57 STATIONS

Drew Pearson is credited with the defeat of Representative Richard Kleberg in the Texas primaries. Mr. Pearson charged that Representative Kleberg, member of the wealthy King Ranch family had required two page boys and an usher, whose positions he had secured in the House of Representatives, to pay him a part of their salaries for getting them the jobs. Rep. Kleberg, who has been in the House continuously since 1931, lost to Capt. John Lyle of Corpus Christi, now with the Army in Italy.

It was announced last Sunday night that Serutan, Drew Pearson's sponsors, had added 57 new stations, making a total of 169 stations on the Blue Net now carrying the Washington commentator's broadcasts.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
PASSED ON THE 14TH DAY OF APRIL 1881  
RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE  
CROWN IN THE DISTRICT OF THE  
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

BY  
H. J. WILKINSON, ESQ.,  
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY  
H. K. LEY, 15, ABchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

1881.

THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE CROWN IN THE DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

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## STORY BEHIND FDR'S RADIO ADDRESS TO DELEGATES REVEALED

The story behind the broadcast of President Roosevelt's acceptance speech to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago may now be told:

Carlton Smith, NBC executive in Washington, and Clyde Hunt, Chief Engineer of Columbia's Washington staff, were summoned to the White House. They were told there of the President's proposed trip, while the delegates would be convening in Chicago, and they were requested to communicate the details to their news chiefs - Paul W. White of CBS, and William Brooks of NBC.

These four joined with Leonard Reinsch, Radio Director of the Democratic National Committee, in working out the final arrangements for Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance broadcast.

Special wire facilities were provided from the pick-up point to CBS Master Control at Station WBBM in Chicago, and in turn to submaster control in Columbia's booth at the Chicago Stadium. From the booth, the broadcast was distributed to all the networks, and to the public address system in the Stadium.

Emergency lines were provided in case of any technical failure in the radio circuit. Besides these, emergency facilities were provided at WBBM and at the booth in the Stadium, should there be any equipment failure.

Another circuit was provided from the CBS network to the origination point on the West Coast, to receive the cue words indicating when President Roosevelt would start his address. The actual switch from the Stadium to the President was made from the CBS control room in the Stadium.

Field equipment always used by CBS for presidential pick-ups was transported from WTOP, CBS Washington station, to the coast.

In order to conform with the mandatory secrecy surrounding the President's whereabouts during all these arrangements, the pick-up point was always referred to in communication between technicians and executives - as Shangri-La.

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## OWI ADDS TO POWERFUL PACIFIC COAST SHORT-WAVE STATIONS

Both the OWI and the armed forces are augmenting their radio facilities in the Pacific area. OWI has purchased equipment for the construction on the West Coast of two short wave stations, twice as powerful as any existing American facilities, which when completed will assure reception of American broadcasts to India, Siberia, China and Japan.

1951

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILL.

1951

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AND TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Each of the two plants, for which the Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., Newark, N. J., has supplied the materials, will have three separate transmitters, one of 200 kilowatts and two of 50.

Already operating is the new Pacific Ocean network of the Armed Forces Radio Service. Recently it broadcast for the first time to American soldiers on formerly Japanese-controlled land. Regular broadcasts are transcribed and flown to Honolulu from the United States.

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#### CONGRESS ADVICE ASKED RE HIGH PRICED RADIO STATION SALES

The Federal Communications Commission on Monday asked Congressional direction as to the policy it should follow in passing on the sale of radio stations where the sales prices are far in excess of the going-concern and physical property values of the stations and appear to involve considerable compensation for the radio frequencies themselves.

In identical letters to Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Chairman Burton K. Wheeler and to Representative Clarence Lea, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, FCC Chairman James Lawrence Fly suggested the "tremendously high prices" which radio stations command in the present market indicates the sellers may be profiting from their lien on a radio frequency which they have been authorized to use under the Communications Act of 1934, but whose ownership under the Act is reserved to the public.

Chairman Fly's letter follows, in part:

"The Congress has had before it proposals to limit the amount of consideration to the value of the physical properties (of radio stations) transferred but no provision of this character has been adopted. The statute does make clear that the frequencies are not in any way the property of the licensees. The Commission has rejected and is prepared to reject any transfer which on its face involves a consideration for the frequency. The Commission, apparently consistent with Congressional policy, has approved transfers that involve going-concern values, good will, etc. There remains, however, a serious question of policy and one on which the law is not clear, as to whether the Commission should approve a transfer wherein the amount of the consideration is over and beyond any amount which can be reasonably allocated to physical values plus going-concern and good will, even though the written record does not itself show an allocation of a sum for the frequency. Our concern in this regard is heightened by the tremendously high prices which radio stations are commanding in the present state of the market. This is illustrated by the fact that one local station was sold for a half-million dollars and some regional stations are selling for a million or more.



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DATE: 10/10/1964  
TO: SAC, NEW YORK  
FROM: SAC, ALBANY  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of California, who have recently suffered a great calamity in the form of a fire which has destroyed the city of San Francisco. The President expresses his sympathy for the sufferers and offers his prayers for their recovery.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

"It is the Commission's policy to disapprove of transfers which obviously represent the activities of a promotor or broker, who is simply acquiring licenses and trafficking in them. Under the present state of the law, however, it is not clear that the Commission has either the duty or the power to disapprove of a transfer merely because the price is inordinately high - even though it may well be deduced that a substantial value is placed on the frequency. In the absence of a clear Congressional policy on this subject, we thought best to draw the matter to the attention of your own Committee and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce."

Mr. Fly then gave a list of 23 such transfers and sales as he refers to which have taken place since January 1st and which total to about \$6,536,000.

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### "THIS IS MY STRIKE"; PETRILLO DEFIES WLB AND COURTS

War or no war, election year or no election year, War Labor Board or no War Labor Board, Courts or no Courts, James C. Petrillo broke loose again, and was on the front page of most every newspaper in the country today (Wednesday) with the most arrogant demands he has yet made. The pint-sized music czar declared in Chicago, according to the Associated Press, that he had ordered sixteen musicians at radio station KSTP, Minneapolis, to quit work immediately "until that management decides whether it wants the War Labor Board or the courts to handle this dispute."

"Mr. Petrillo said that three months ago after a contract dispute the WLB ordered the men back to work and they went back.

"We abided by the WLB decision, we went along with them', Mr. Petrillo said. 'Now this fellow (Stanley Hubbard, President of KSTP) goes into the courts and gets an injunction against us. Well, we're going along with the WLB. If he doesn't want to, let him say so and have the WLB withdraw. Then we'll get into the courts. It's going to be one or the other.'

"A Minneapolis District Court has temporarily restrained the musicians from striking pending a hearing Friday.

"Mr. Petrillo said the Federation's Minneapolis local was not concerned with the present order, adding that 'this is my strike now'."

To this the New York Times added:

"At St. Paul, Stanley Hubbard, President of KSTP, said he had sent a telegram to Mr. Petrillo at New York, stating that the station would 'withdraw all court proceedings so we can both await the War Labor Board's decision' if the musicians union's president would 'withdraw this strike'.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's environmental development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's environmental development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's international development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's international development.

The eighth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future development.

"In a statement earlier, Mr. Hubbard said that the station 'would be very happy to withdraw all court actions and abide entirely by the decisions of the War Labor Board'.

"Mr. Hubbard declared that Mr. Petrillo's statement was 'one of a series of statements by him to confuse the public. Petrillo never has been given credit for his origination of double talk of which today's statement is a good example', Mr. Hubbard added.

"Mr. Hubbard said that 'the real reason for the trouble in Minneapolis is the fact that Mr. (George) Murk, President of the Minneapolis local is opposed to old-fashioned music.'

"He has made the statement to me', Mr. Hubbard added, 'that as long as he is running the local, the hill billies, as he calls them, are not going to appear in Minneapolis.'

"The dispute could be settled by Mr. Petrillo, Mr. Hubbard added, 'if Petrillo had but one ounce of sincerity in his statement.'"

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#### JAPS EMPLOYED BY U.S. CAUGHT TAKING FCC FILES HOME

A special session of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission was called yesterday to hear Fred Nitti, a native born Japanese, employed by the Office of Strategic Services, and John Kitasaoka, American-born Japanese, who edits scripts or Radio Tokyo broadcasts in the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Division of the FCC, as to the possession of foreign broadcast files found in their rooms. Though now employed in confidential capacities by the U. S. Government, both were in a relocation camp after Pearl Harbor.

Both Japanese called to the witness stand Tuesday denied under oath that they had transmitted information to representatives of the Japanese government. The Government documents, marked "restricted - for Government use only - not for publication" had been taken by Kitasaoko, he admitted, from his FCC office to his home. When his room mate, Nitti, saw them, he asked for permission to study them, Kitasaoko testified, saying they would aid him in his confidential work for the OSS.

The documents consisted of digests of Japanese radio broadcasts. A mass of additional papers remained for scrutiny by the Committee staff.

FCC Counsel Charles R. Denny, Jr. came to the defense of the Japs. He told the Chairman that the "restricted" label did not mean that the papers carried information vital to the security of the country and that there was no regulation against removing them from Government offices.



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He expressed confidence in the loyalty of both Japanese, although he admitted he knew little about Nitti. He conceded that it had been "improper" of Kitasaoko to show the documents to Nitti.

An article by Nitti for the Japanese camp paper at Heart Mountain, Wyo., denouncing Washington, D. C., as "an American scene of prejudice" because of the "appalling and savage treatment of Negroes" was read into the record. Nitti said it was intended merely to show Jap-Americans that they were being well treated by comparison. Denny declared Nitti had a constitutional right to freedom of speech.

"That kind of writing stamps him as an agitator, striving to promote disunity", asserted John Sirica, counsel for the Committee.

When Nitti complained that he had always been regarded in the United States as "an enemy alien" because he had been born in Japan, Congressman Lea remarked: "Your employment by this Government in a highly confidential position would seem to be fair recognition."

Incidentally it may surprise readers to learn that Japs, alien-and American-born, are not only running loose in the Capital but are employed by the Government. The office building from which this letter issues, about three blocks from the White House, fairly swarms with these Japs - men and women - supposedly all loyal and American-born, and on the U.S. payroll. Someone going down in an elevator filled with them remarked:

"Can you imagine a bunch of Americans, U.S. or Japanese born, even being allowed their freedom in Tokyo at this time, much less hired and paid by the Japanese government? Who really knows whether the Japs in Washington are loyal or what they are really up to? We are surely the world's prize saps."

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#### SOUTH AMERICAN TELEPHONE RATES REDUCED

General reductions in rates for 3-minute week-day telephone calls from points throughout the United States to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia and Haiti and reductions on overseas calls to Puerto Rico from 16 States will become effective August 1, 1944, as the result of amended tariffs filed with the Federal Communications Commission by The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Proportionate reductions will be made in Sunday rates.

At the same time, ocean link charges for week-day program transmission channels to all these countries, except Puerto Rico, will be reduced from 17 to 33 percent.

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7/26/44

SCISSORS AND PASTE

Play-by-Play Radio Account of Guadalcanal Battle

On August 5 and 6, 1942, our observation posts in the New Hebrides made out large U.S. convoys steaming North, well to seaward, and our speculations were answered with the dawn of August 7, as we learned that our comrades were at last landing in the Solomons.

Alerted against enemy counterattack, we manned not only our weapons but our radios, and were rewarded by one of the unique play-by-play broadcasts of history. By pure accident one of our radiomen chanced upon the frequency used for air-ground communication in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area.

As the day wore on, we heard continuous reports and messages detailing the progress of our forces. Once came the thrilling order from a bombing squadron commander who launched a devastating attack simply by the radioed command, "All right boys, excavate that hill!"

When 40 enemy bombers swept over Guadalcanal next day, a staff officer, apparently carried away by excitement, continued a running description of the raid, a la Ted Husing, into a live microphone: "One ... two ... five ... we're shooting them down like flies! I personally counted 12 down from that last wave ... Oh! Oh! Here they come again! I'm signing off and going under the table!" -

-(Major Robert D. Heinl, Jr., in August issue of  
National Geographic Magazine)

\$24 Radio Kept Turned On For 9 Years; Never Repaired

Warrant Officer Lloyd M. Hill of the Marines has kept a \$24 radio going continuously for nine years without repairs of any kind or replacement of tubes.

When Warrant Officer Hill was a pilot-radioman aboard an airplane carrier in 1934, the custom was to turn off radios before landing on the theory that "dead" sets would better sustain the impact of landing. He experimented by keeping his radio on during landings. At the end of a month a check up showed that although many tubes had broken in other planes, none had suffered in the ship flown by W.O. Hill.

The following year he bought a \$24 radio. Since radios have no moving parts, he theorized that breakdowns must be caused by temperature changes which cause expansion and contraction of metal and condensation of moisture on parts. -(New York Times)





THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible text]

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THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

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7/26/44

### Radio Called No. 1 Medium For Reaching Public

With the all important speeches at the National Conventions, it became apparent that political bigwigs have finally taken on radio as their No. 1 medium in reaching the American public. For the most part, big shots, while admitting that newspapers are a potent factor, contended when interviewed that the 1944 election will be won or lost via the radio. Contributing factors, according to the delegates and officers of the convention, are showmanship, on the spot commentaries by nationally known radio personalities, and actual interviews with those men who are the motivating power behind the parties.

- (Variety)

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### Says Petrillo Takes His Middle Name Too Seriously

Senator Vandenberg wants Congress to release the music of school children from the prohibitions imposed on it by James Caesar Petrillo. To that end, the Senator has introduced a bill to prevent Mr. Petrillo and his AFL Musicians Union from interfering with non-commercial cultural or educational broadcasts by schools.

By demanding the use of union musicians, Mr. Petrillo took the music of school orchestras off the radio two years ago and has kept it off, Senator Vandenberg says.

We venture that in the whole country Mr. Petrillo is a minority of one on the merits of the Vandenberg bill. We choose to believe that not even the members of Mr. Petrillo's union are opposed to it.

But obviously the bill does not go to the root of the trouble. Nothing less than a law making unions liable under the anti-trust statutes will limit the scope of Mr. Petrillo's dictatorship. He takes his middle name too seriously.

- (Washington Daily News)  
(Scripps-Howard)

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### Petrillo Compared to Goebbels

Recently an announcer closed a program of symphonic music broadcast from Mexico City with the words, "This program was heard in the United States and Canada by the permission of James C. Petrillo."

It would seem that we now have in America a self-appointed Goebbels who can tell us what we may hear on the radio!

Perhaps we need to add a "fifth freedom": Freedom from domestic dictators.

- (A letter to the Washington Star from Carmel, Calif., signed "A Chaplain")

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a story of resilience and hope, of a people who have overcome many challenges and built a great nation.

## THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

The founding of the United States is a story of vision and leadership. It begins with the Pilgrims, who came to the Americas in 1620 in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a story of resilience and hope, of a people who have overcome many challenges and built a great nation.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The Revolutionary War was a turning point in the history of the United States. It was a war of independence, fought between the colonies and Great Britain. The war was fought for the right to self-determination, and it was a war that shaped the character of the new nation. The war was a struggle for freedom, and it was a struggle that was won by the brave men and women of the United States.

## THE CONSTITUTION

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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J. Harold Ryan, in one of the first formal and lengthy speeches he has made since assuming the presidency of the National Association of Broadcasters, will address the State of New York Department of Health State Conference on the Use of Radio in Farm and Home Safety in New York City, tomorrow night (Thursday). The topic of Mr. Ryan's talk will be "Radio's Public Service in Time of War".

Robert Kaufman, trading as National Birth Certificate Advisory Service, 5371 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, who through radio broadcasts and by other media has represented to war workers and others that birth certificates are necessary to prove United States citizenship in obtaining employment in war factories, shipyards and Civil Service positions, has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from (among other things) "failing in radio broadcasts to specify, clearly and unambiguously, in each commercial reference thereto, the exact nature of the commodity or service offered for sale by him".

For the fourth time in less than two years Zenith Radio Corporation has received the Army-Navy Production Award for outstanding achievement in producing materials essential to the war effort.

The Mutual Broadcasting System announced Tuesday, as a result of action of its Board, that the network intends to eliminate so-called hitch-hiker and cow-catcher commercials at a date not later than January 1, 1945.

Bob Peare, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, in Charge of Broadcasting, accepted the plaque presented to WRGB, G.E.'s television station at Schenectady, by the American Television Society, for the station's outstanding contribution to television programming.

To accommodate the increasingly large number of studio audiences, the Blue Network has leased for two years the Vanderbilt Theatre at 148 W. 48th St., New York City. The Vanderbilt, the second theatre to be leased by the Blue has a seating capacity of approximately 700. It will be available for sustaining and commercial programs sometime after Labor Day.

First theatre to be leased by the Blue was the Ritz, with a seating capacity of 900. The Blue also leases 40 percent of the studios in the RCA Building from the National Broadcasting Company.

The Crosley Radio Corporation has applied for a new high frequency station in Columbus, Ohio, to be operated on 46,500 kc.

All component parts going into completed wire and cable will now be handled by the Copper Division, which has been made a claimant agency, War Production Board officials informed the Copper Wire and Cable Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting.





THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. The Adjutant General is the principal administrative officer of the Army. He is responsible for the management of the personnel, supply, and financial affairs of the Army. He is also responsible for the management of the Army's public relations and for the management of the Army's legal affairs.

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Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, former Chief Engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, has been granted a patent (No. 2,354,176) for a device to improve acoustics which acts automatically. According to Dr. Goldsmith it has been found possible to change the apparent room acoustics from "dead" to "very alive" by using this device. Thus, when a symphony orchestra or a church organ makes a recording in a relatively small room, reverberations can be controlled through this mechanism to give the music depth and sonority. The high-speed reverberations made by a dance orchestra in a large auditorium also can be brought under control.

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WFEM in Indianapolis seeks to operate a new commercial television station on Channel #2 (60,000-66,000 kc.)

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Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network, will speak at the 13th annual sales convention of RKO Pictures, Inc. at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight (Wednesday).

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J. R. Poppele, Secretary and Chief Engineer of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, in a talk delivered over WABD last week on the occasion of the first anniversary of WOR's television bow, predicted that within the next decade television would become as popular as radio is today and expressed confidence that international television would be achieved.

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Lincoln Dellar, of Sacramento, California, has applied to the FCC for a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

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Edward C. Cole, Assistant Professor and Technical Director in the Drama Department at Yale University, is spending the Summer months at the GE station, WRGB in Schenectady, working with the program staff and investigating the relationship between stage and television production.

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James D. MacLean in Charge of General Electric Television Equipment, has just sent out a booklet showing the large amount of space given by the newspapers in their news columns to television stories recently sent out by G.E.

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NBC's coverage of the invasion will be kept for posterity in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice-President and General Manager, has had recordings made at the request of John G. Bradley, Chief of the Division of Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings of the National Archives.

The 72 records, of one-half hour each, have been cut and sent to Mr. Bradley. They are a 36-hour word picture of NBC D-Day coverage from the time the first bulletin was broadcast from the NBC news room Tuesday, June 6, at 12:41 A.M. (EWT).

-----  
Ben Murphy, radio singer, recently received a check from the National Broadcasting Company, which was returned to him marked "insufficient funds". In short, it bounced. Mr. Murphy was slightly astounded. Investigation disclosed that a heat-whacky bank clerk had stamped the check with the wrong rubber stamp. (N.Y. News)

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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*Dale*  
**HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER**

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
JUL 29 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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August 2, 1944.

MR. FLY DENIES THAT HE IS LEAVING THE FCC - OR DOES HE?

If you know how long "some substantial period of time is" then you know how long Chairman James Lawrence Fly is going to stay at the Federal Communications Commission. Although it has been repeatedly denied at the Commission that Mr. Fly would resign, a statement he issued last Monday is the first formal word from him on the subject. It read:

"In view of the unreliable rumors as to my resignation from the Federal Communications Commission, I should like to set this matter at rest. I have been in the Government service for a continuous period of fifteen years. For some time I have been conscious of personal considerations which indicate the wisdom of my returning to the private practice of the law. However, there are a few jobs to finish around here and I promise to see them finished. At the moment I have no definite plan except to remain here for some substantial period of time."

One of the "unreliable rumors" referred to was the assertion by Drew Pearson Sunday night over the Blue Network that Chairman Fly would leave the Commission after election to go with William Benton of the Benton and Bowles Advertising Agency in New York. Mr. Pearson told this writer later that he had the report on excellent authority. It is well known that up to now, Mr. Pearson has been on the inside track as to what is going on at the FCC. In fact, he has been friendly to Mr. Fly and has stood by him when others were criticizing. Nevertheless the Pearson statement angered the Chairman and was evidently "the straw that broke the camel's back".

Another story which was said to have aroused the ire of the radio czar was one in the Washington Times-Herald last week (an extract of which appeared in our issue of July 26th), by Willard Edwards who wrote:

"Like Henry A. Wallace, Fly is to be dumped overboard for the good of the party and the Commander-in-Chief. He is slated for either another Government post or for temporary retirement to the private practice of law, destined to be given his reward if the Democrats triumph in November."

Mr. Edwards declared there was a deal on Capitol Hill whereby Mr. Fly would resign in return for the quashing of the Federal Communications Commission investigation, which is loaded with dynamite politically and considered a menace to the Democrats' presidential campaign.



Instead of putting these stories at rest, the denial issued by Mr. Fly seemed to stir things up anew. In one quarter it was taken as definitely confirming the fact that he was on his way out and that it would be only a question of time until he went.

Another interpretation placed upon the denial that Mr. Fly issued was that he was protecting himself against the possibility of Republican victories in November when, if Mr. Dewey were elected, he would still hold his place on the Commission but would lose the chairmanship, or if Mr. Roosevelt were re-elected and there would be a Republican House which could curtail FCC activities by cutting off its appropriations. In this case Mr. Fly could get out gracefully and point to his statement as indication that he intended to retire anyway.

Many of the people talked with took the statement as definite confirmation that Mr. Fly was on his way out and that it was just a matter of time until he would leave. One high FCC official said it wasn't known at the Commission whether Mr. Fly would resign or not. "There is a definite impression however", he said, "that Fly doesn't propose to be pushed out or high-pressured and that when he does go he will go in his own good time and in his own way."

Numerous guesses have been made as to where Mr. Fly might go from here but though he is an able lawyer, no one has guessed that he would be employed by an advertising agency. Benton & Bowles handle radio program accounts and how the FCC Chairman could fit in there seemed to be considerable of a mystery especially in view of the fact that he has gone out of his way to criticize the quality of certain programs. "Soap operas" seemed to be his general characterization of these offerings and what he had to say about them was far from friendly.

The assertion was made at the FCC that it was "the press" that was trying to put the rollers under Mr. Fly in retaliation for his attitude towards newspaper owned stations. Another was that the networks were in on it. Also it was pointed out that quite a few individual broadcasters would breathe a lot freer if Chairman Fly were eased out. And finally the politicians on Capitol Hill. There seems to be complete agreement that Chairman Fly and the FCC will make excellent Republican campaign targets.

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#### E. ANTHONY & SONS SEEK BOSTON FM OUTLET

An application has been filed by E. Anthony & Sons, licensees of WNBH at New Bedford, Mass., and WOGB, West Yarmouth for a new FM station to be located at Mt. Asnebumskit, Paxton, Mass. Facilities asked are 43,400 kc. with 19,650 sq. mi. coverage. Estimated cost is set at \$141,000. Studios for the outlet would be located in Boston, according to the application. FM application for the New Bedford area was reinstated last April.

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"WE CAME, WE SAW, WE COMMUNICATED"; RYAN LAUDS WAR RADIO

The type is small and the length as reprinted in the National Association of Broadcasters' membership report of July 28 is about 3½ pages, but everyone connected with the broadcasting industry should take the time to read the address made by President J. Harold Ryan on "Radio's Public Service in Time of War". Delivered before the State Conference on the Use of Radio in Farm and Home Safety under the New York Department of Health, it was one of the finest tributes ever paid to radio broadcasting.

As far as the writer knows, this is the first time Mr. Ryan, a practical broadcaster who has been in the business from the start, has spoken at any length since he became head of the NAB. In slang parlance, he "surely said a mouthful". We regret not having the space to print the full text. Some of the highlights of Mr. Ryan's address follow:

"Radio, to a great many people in this country, was born on the sixth day of June in the year nineteen hundred and forty-four - less than two months ago. They had used it, enjoyed it, grown accustomed to it, turned to it instinctively on D-Day - but never really knew what it was until its microphones went into action alongside fighting sons, husbands and brothers invading the shores of Normandy from the sea and from the air. The minute by minute account of this mighty combat, the voices of brave men from abroad, the roar of guns and planes and noise of battle sent thousands impulsively to their knees in prayer for those who were known to be in the invasion forces.

"To the industry itself, however, D-Day marked radio's arrival at maturity. A great crisis, more than the passage of years, often brings a person or an industry to its full development, to the firm realization of its faculties and abilities. Radio, slowly and painstakingly groomed for its major role in world affairs, which its founders visioned twenty years ago, on D-Day came to grips first hand with a major phase of this world shattering war. To paraphrase a well-known quotation: 'We came, we saw, we communicated.' In doing so, we attained our uncontested majority."

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"The Magnetic Wire Recorder, one of radio's most valuable front line reporting mechanisms, is a wartime development. Light - an easy load for one man - this equipment permits recording on a spool of wire. No needles, no fragile records - this rugged recorder absorbs an accurate sound picture of the heaviest combat, explosions and all, as the reporter tells his running story of action at the front. Rushed back to transmission headquarters, the battle description is ready for broadcast immediately.

"The forerunner of the Magnetic Wire Recorder, however, was the recording truck used by the radio station in your town to obtain interviews and descriptions of public events in that area, which were later broadcast. \* \* \* Some of the most vivid radio reports of this war owe their existence to the Magnetic Wire Recorder."

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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"Inevitably we get down to the question, Who paid for this slow and methodical radio experimentation down through the years? Who bought equipment, used it, discarded it, then bought new and better equipment to do the same job all over again, only a little better? Who paid the salaries of station managers, program directors, continuity writers, announcers, salesmen, engineers, musicians, traffic managers, news men and hundreds of secretarial and clerical employees? Every one of them had to learn or be trained in the idiom of radio. All had to develop subconscious natures adapting them to their work. A radio employee was, and always has been, a considerable investment. \* \* \*

"And here we should say a word for the companies who invested their advertising dollars and their faith in an untried medium, testing this method and that method, receiving inevitable disappointments and yet coming back, again and again, until broadcasting as a medium for the sale and distribution of products was proved to their satisfaction. The record is full of instances in which advertisers started out with announcements or programs, guessed at the right kind of continuity, the right kind of program content, the right time of day or night, and were joined in this guessing game by radio people who were just as new to the business as the advertisers. Some advertisers guessed right, many guessed wrong, but they came back with determination. They continued to back up their judgment with their hard-earned American dollars and ultimately earned dividends on all that they had spent in proving the medium of radio. Radio's advertisers are part and parcel of the American system of broadcasting which they helped build."

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"A technical method was reached for solving this problem in the radio field and the results surprised even the broadcasters themselves. During 1943 the total contribution of advertisers, broadcasting stations and networks, to the campaigns carried on by the Government in furtherance of the war amounted to the very considerable sum of slightly in excess of \$202,000,000."

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"The OWI figure, 54,560,257,000 listener impressions since 1942, means that America's population, which listens to the radio practically 100%, has been covered completely more than 400 times. Radio has sold this war and its responsibilities to one hundred and thirty million people more than four hundred times since April of 1942.

"Rather than slacking up in 1944, the first twenty-nine weeks show a figure of 18,662,713,000 listener impressions, which accounts for a third of the total of the entire period since 1942."

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2000 年 12 月 22 日

## WASHINGTON POST TAKES OVER STATION IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Washington Post, assuming control of Station WINX in Washington Tuesday afternoon through the purchase of all of the stock of that station and with the approval of the Federal Communications Commission, adds another newspaper-owned station in the Capital. Soon to follow will be WOL, recently purchased by the Cowles Brothers. The Washington Star already has WMAL. Thus three of the six stations in Washington will be newspaper-owned.

Also WINX brings new figures into radio who should be very helpful to the broadcasting industry in upper strata official circles. Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Post and President of WINX, is one of the best-known men in the country, and Wayne Coy, Vice-President and Secretary, was formerly Special Assistant to the President in OEM and later Assistant Director of the Budget in the Executive Office of the President. Mr. Coy recently left the White House to become associated with Mr. Meyer on the Post. C. C. Boysen will serve as Vice President and Treasurer of the station, and Lawrence J. Heller, founder of WINX remains as Manager of the station.

Mr. Meyer made the following statement in taking over WINX:

"When I took possession of The Washington Post in June, 1933 I stated in the first edition that:

"It will be my aim and purpose steadily to improve The Post and make it an even better paper than it has been in the past. It will be conducted as an independent paper devoted to the best interests of the people of Washington and vicinity, and hopes to have their interest and support."

"Every effort has been made by the management and staff to adhere throughout the years to the ideals announced on the first day of the present ownership and management. The progress of The Post reflects a sympathetic understanding by the public of the purposes and policies which have been pursued.

"In the same way, it will be the aim and purpose steadily to improve WINX and make it an even better radio service than it has been in the past. It will be conducted as 'Washington's Home Station', devoted to the best interests of the people of Washington and vicinity, and hopes to have their sympathetic interest and support. I indulge the hope that WINX, guided by the same sense of responsibility to the public, will gradually win its way in a program of service to the community. A radio station, like a newspaper, must be a cooperative institution and its value will be established by its success in understanding and meeting the interests and the needs of its constituency."

Obvious suggestions have been made that the call letters of the new station be changed to WPOS and that a made to order musical signature is Sousa's famous "Washington Post March".

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# STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 10, 1901.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 18, 1899.

ALBANY:

THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE,

1901.

Published by the State of New York.

Price, 10 CENTS.

ALBANY:

THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE,

1901.

## KSTP APPEALS TO PRES. ROOSEVELT TO END PETRILLO STRIKE

The KSTP musicians strike again made the front page of the New York Times and other newspapers in the East when Stanley Hubbard, President of KSTP, last Monday sent the following telegram to William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, urging President Roosevelt's intervention in the Minneapolis strike because of James C. Petrillo's "defiance of the Government".

"Petrillo continues to defy the War Labor Board. George Murk, president of Minneapolis Musicians Local 73, announced in morning papers the union has no intention of complying with the War Labor Board directives that KSTP musicians be sent back to work, unless ordered to do so by President Roosevelt.

"Minneapolis local operates like any other business with president, vice president, secretary and Board of Directors. Local also operates a bar, poolroom and restaurant and is licensed by the Minneapolis City Council for such operations.

"Under the circumstances feel you should request the President to order these men back to work immediately and further suggest the President should also be requested to take over this union, which is continuing to defy your order."

Mr. Hubbard, in commenting on his telegram, declared that Mr. Petrillo has "not only defied the War Labor Board in this case but when the War Labor Board called Petrillo down on May 1 (during a previous contract dispute) to show cause why sanctions and penalties should not be assessed against the union, Petrillo defied them again by not showing up.

"His attorney, Padway, who is also counsel for the AFL, did appear and stated to the Board that they would comply with the War Labor Board orders. In our case, and also in the case of the transcription record people, Petrillo defied the board. As long as Petrillo thinks he is bigger than the War Labor Board and defies the Government we think it is about time the President used his wartime powers and took over the union."

It was reported that the War Labor Board would take some action with regard to Mr. Hubbard's telegram, but it was said today (Wednesday) that as yet the Board had not considered the matter.

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The British Broadcasting Corporation advises that the Leopoldville transmitter (located in the Belgian Congo) on a frequency of 9.783 mc/s is now relaying BBC programs from 9:30 P.M. to 12:45 AM EWT daily. Previous experience has shown that the Leopoldville transmitter gives a consistently good quality signal in all parts of the United States.

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## CIO URGES ITS MEMBERS TO APPLY FOR FM LICENSES

The CIO News, a weekly publication, urges unions to make application to the Federal Communications Commission now for frequency modulation licenses which, it said, in time of labor-employer disputes will "insure labor a chance to get its story to the public".

The paper charged that commercial radio is monopolized by employer interests and inevitably favors their side.

It asserted that on a "sharply political basis" the commercial stations have thrown the CIO-AFL labor for victory program off the air, denied labor time to solicit membership, censored broadcasts and effectively prevented labor from stating its case.

"On all major issues - cost of living, full employment, reconversion, international affairs - labor can use FM to make its views known and its position appreciated", the paper said. "The NAB code today forbids the sale of time for such union programs, but no governmental regulations restrict it."

Asserting that FM is the "answer to half a dozen prayers", the paper describes FM as "small stuff now" but the medium that "may give labor a chance to compete successfully with the soap operas."

"Hence it is absolutely imperative for labor and other peoples' organizations to get in their applications now to FCC if they are not to be left out in the cold in FM broadcasting", the CIO urges.

"Delay will mean that commercial interests will sew up the field and labor - if it wants to buy time or stations - will find itself confronted with all the old censorship restrictions and with prices prohibitive for all except the wealthy.

"The possibilities of FM as a people's voice for progress and democracy are enormous. A group of FM stations, dedicated to free speech and public service, could make available to the public true consumer information rather than the hokum of commercial copywriters, could develop children's programs designed to inspire and to educate rather than to rasp the nerves of youngsters, could provide the people with public health information, instead of phony patent medicine blurbs."

The CIO News said there are approximately 900 radio stations now serving the nation and asserted that "90 per cent of them take in the welcome mat when they see labor coming up the steps."

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"How to Speak and Write for Radio" is the title of a new book by Alice Keith, Director of the National Academy of Broadcasting in Washington, D. C. There is a foreword by Earl Godwin. The publishers are Harper & Brother and the price is \$3.00

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, but the spirit of the pioneers was one of determination and courage.

The early years of the United States were a time of great change. The country was growing rapidly, and the people were working hard to build a new nation. They were facing many difficulties, but they were also achieving many successes. The spirit of the pioneers was one of determination and courage.

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# WTOP GETS CLAUDE MAHONEY RIGHT OFF THE OLD MILK WAGON

The appointment of Claude Mahoney to the WTOP news staff, has been announced by Carl J. Burkland, General Manager of Columbia's Washington station.

For the past two years, Claude Mahoney has been heard in Washington over WMAL, where he succeeded Earl Godwin as a morning news commentator for Thompson's Dairy. Godwin and Mahoney made their slogan "Right Off the Old Milk Wagon" famous.

Mr. Mahoney has been succeeded by David Wills at WMAL.

A newspaperman of 16 years' experience, Mr. Mahoney, hailing from Elwood, Indiana, Wendell Willkie's home town, has covered Washington for various papers since 1936. He has been associated with the Indianapolis Star, Wall Street Journal (as White House reporter), and the Washington Evening Star.

Mr. Mahoney has built up a large audience numbering among its listeners many high Government officials and other Capital notables. One of these is J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters. Another is William D. Hassett, Secretary to President Roosevelt, who hailing from Vermont, is sometimes critical of Mr. Mahoney's Hoosier vernacular. Mahoney once laughingly retorted by calling the erudite Mr. Hassett "a walking Thesaurus". Nor does Hassett's watchful ear prevent Claude from taking a good-natured gibe at the White House itself.

For instance, in one of his broadcasts last week, he read a news bulletin that the regulation preventing pedestrians from walking on the White House side of Pennsylvania Avenue during wartime would again be strictly enforced. Next day came in a correction that the regulation would not be enforced. Mahoney commented: "Of course, don't you know this is election year? Not only will we be able to walk on the White House side but see if we don't get batteries, radio tubes and even steaks!"

Mr. Mahoney is now heard over CBS-WTOP at 7:40 to 7:50 A.M. EWT and 6:00 to 6:10 P.M. Monday through Saturday.

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## NAB SENDS ADVANCE SIGNAL CORPS PRESENTATION TRANSCRIPT

The National Association of Broadcasters has sent to its members for release next Monday, August 7th, at the time of the event a complete transcript of the recorded "Presentation Ceremony" in Washington in which the Army Signal Corps will award a Certificate of Appreciation to the National Association of Broadcasters. Recordings of the ceremony will also be released to NAB member stations on August 7 for broadcast over local facilities. Quotations from this transcript may be attributed to the recording as of that release date.

The Association will likewise telegraph a story of the ceremony to its members on August 7th.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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### To Bar Religious Quackery On The Air

Fred Eastman, Professor of Biography and Drama in the University of Chicago's Federated Theological Faculty, said in Chicago that representatives of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups were organizing with the major air networks to prevent "quackery" in religious radio programs.

He told the Pastor's Institute and Educational Conference that the organization would call for financial responsibility and public accounting of funds.

"Ministers must take interest in the excessive commercialism of radio", he said, "for too many of the religious programs are conducted on a commercial basis."

He estimated that \$200,000,000 had been contributed in 1943 by listeners to religious programs which asked for donations. One such program, he declared, paid more than \$1,500,000 for its radio time in 1943 and several others paid sums ranging from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

- (Associated Press)

### Urges Expanded Police Radio For Postwar Crime

Police departments should build their personnel carefully, expand their radio communications and prepare for such innovations as the use of television for the identification of prisoners and detection of crime, he declared. - (Edward J. Hickey, Connecticut State Police Commissioner addressing the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police)

### Claims Dewey Will Favor Press

Governor Dewey appreciates the power of the printed word. Although he will use radio at considerable cost, and it is anticipated that his pleasant baritone voice will win him votes, a decision has already been reached to rely more on printed matter than upon recorded radio transcriptions during the course of the campaign. Whether newspaper advertising will be employed depends upon the size of the fund raised by the Republican National Committee. Mr. Dewey believes in the value of newspaper advertising. - (Editor & Publisher)

"There is no date set when the war contracts as such will end. We know that time is coming, and we urge manufacturers to appoint an officer or committee to make plans for plant changes in that event. But right now your job is to continue full production on the war contracts." - (Col. William M. Mack, Chief of the Procurement Division in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.)

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## FIRST ANNUAL TELEVISION BROADCASTERS CONFERENCE DEC. 7

The first annual conference of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., will take place in New York City on Thursday and Friday, December 7 and 8, 1944.

O. B. Hanson, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the National Broadcasting Company and a Director of TBA, has been named Chairman of the Conference Committee. Jack R. Poppele, Secretary and Chief Engineer of WOR will be conference coordinator, and Will Balin, Secretary-Treasurer of TBA is in charge of press and public relations for the event.

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## GENE THOMAS CELEBRATES TENTH YEAR AS WOR SALES MANAGER

Ordinarily July 31st is just the end of a quarter to Eugene S. Thomas, WOR Sales Manager, but July 31st this year marked Gene's tenth year with the station.

Back in 1934 he joined WOR as a member of the sales promotion staff, and a year later he was named Manager of that Department. In 1937 he was appointed to the position of Sales Manager, and two years ago added the duties of Secretary of the Executive Committee to his schedule.

Mr. Thomas is particularly pleased that on the day of his tenth anniversary WOR sales for the three months just ended doubled sales of any quarter-year period during his first years as Sales Manager.

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## PRESS AND RADIO URGED TO TIGHTEN NEWS CONTROL

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, calls for continuing and increasing help of the radio and the press in protecting vital information. Mr. Price reminded that "hard fighting lies ahead" and that security is essential "so long as the lives of our fighting men are in danger." The highest military authorities, he said, have recognized and stated that the alertness and cooperation of news agencies, newspapers and radio "contributed greatly to the security which was so vital to the success of landing in France."

"What we must protect at all hazards", Mr. Price said, "is information of the time, place and method of attack, sequence of operations the strength of attacking forces and their technical make-up and equipment."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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## ACTION AND APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE FCC

The Commission en banc took the following action:

WHOM, WBAC, Joseph Lang, Margaret Harron and Helen R. Lang (transferors), Iowa Broadcasting Co. (transferee), New Jersey Broadcasting Corp. (Licensee) Jersey City, N.J., granted voluntary transfer of control of New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station WHOM and relay station WBAC, by transfer of 2,500 shares or 100 percent, of issued and outstanding capital stock from Paul F. Harron, Joseph Lang, Margaret Harron and Helen R. Lang to Iowa Broadcasting Company for a consideration of approximately \$403,528.63 (Commissioner Durr dissented); KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co. (assignor) Kingsley H. Murphy (assignee) Des Moines, Iowa, granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KSO from Iowa Broadcasting Co. to Kingsley H. Murphy, for total consideration of \$275,000.

Also, WOWO, Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana, granted extension of license of Station WOWO to Sept. 30, 1944, pending examination and determination of the application for assignment of the license of Station WGL from Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., to Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation; WMT, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, adopted Order denying petition for rehearing filed by Iowa Broadcasting Co. (WMT), directed against the action of the Commission June 14, 1944, granting the application of Jamestown Broadcasting Co. Inc. (KSJB), Jamestown, N. Dak. for modification of license.

#### Applications Received

WLIB, Brooklyn, N. Y., applied for voluntary assignment of license to Dorothy Schiff Thackery, owner and publisher of New York Evening Post for \$250,000 cash; WTAD, Illinois Broadcasting Corp., Quincy, Ill., transfer of control of licensee corporation from W. Emery Lancaster to Lee Broadcasting, Inc. (930 kc) and also voluntary assignment of license to Lee Broadcasting, Inc. (930 kc); Altoona Broadcasting Co., Altoona, Penna., construction permit for a new Standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; Potomac Broadcasting Corp., Alexandria, Va., construction permit for a new Standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 730 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation, amended re change type of transmitter, changes in corporate structure and specify a studio site.; Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., Scranton, Pa., construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 48,100 kc., with coverage of 19,557 square miles.

Also, Missouri Broadcasting Corp., St. Louis, Mo., construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45,100 kc., with coverage of 13,200 sq. miles; Capital City Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa., construction permit, for a new Standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 1600 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; Shelbyville Radio, Inc., Shelbyville, Indiana, construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast Station to be operated on 46,100 kc., with coverage of 3,730 square miles; KEX, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon, voluntary assignment of license to Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc. (1190kc)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1907

The following is a summary of the work done by the General Land Office during the year ending 31st December 1907. The work has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act, 1902, and the Land (Amendment) Act, 1904. The work has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act, 1902, and the Land (Amendment) Act, 1904. The work has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Land Act, 1902, and the Land (Amendment) Act, 1904.

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Also, Joe L. Smith, Jr., Charleston, W. Va., construction permit for a new Standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 1400 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; WTEL, Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., construction permit for reinstatement of application which expired for increase in power from 100 watts to 250 watts and changes in transmitting equipment (1340 kc.); The Reporter Broadcasting Co., Abilene, Texas, construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast station to be operated on 45,700 kc., with coverage of 6,936 sq. miles; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., application for construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #3 (6600-72000 kc) amended to specify a transmitter site on Mt. Wilson, Calif. and to specify an ESR of 1400; Nevada Broadcasting Co., Las Vegas, Nevada, construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast station to be operated on 49,500 kc. with coverage of 560 sq. miles.

Also, James Broadcasting Co., Inc., Jamestown, New York, construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46,100 kc. with coverage of 10,352 sq. miles; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., construction permit for a new Commercial Television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50000-56000 kc.) amended to specify ESR as 2380; Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif., construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7 (102000-108000 kc.)

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### WALLACE GOES BERSERK ON "EVIL CONTROLLED PRESS AND RADIO"

Speaking at the Iowa Democratic State Platform Convention in Des Moines, following his defeat at Chicago, Vice-President Wallace declared that a segment of the press and radio "controlled by evil monetary interests continually fans every flame of prejudice which will maintain hatred between the farmer and worker" and added that "the problem is to do something effective about it."

To this the New York Times, leading Democratic newspaper, retorted:

"Vice President Wallace's speech at Des Moines merely confirms the conclusion of the Democrats at Chicago that his renomination would have been too great a liability for the national ticket to carry. He properly advised the Democrats of Iowa to 'conduct the campaign on a high plane'. But such statements as 'The money behind the Republican press and radio subtly spreads its poison every day', which immediately followed, hardly seemed the best illustrative example of this advice. Least excusable of all was Mr. Wallace's statement that 'a Dewey victory, no matter how estimable Mr. Dewey himself may be personally, will inevitably give hope to the wrong elements in Germany and Japan.'"



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"Four years ago, when Mr. Willkie was the Republican candidate for the presidency, Mr. Wallace as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency put forward precisely the same argument, and in a much more outspoken form. 'I want to emphasize', he then said, 'that replacement of Mr. Roosevelt, even if it were by the most patriotic leadership that could be found, would cause Hitler to rejoice. \* \* \* I do not believe the American people will turn their backs to the man that Hitler wants to see defeated.'

If this said anything, it said that a vote for the Republican candidate was a vot for Hitler. This type of argument can endanger our national unity and do great harm abroad. Few things could do more to lower the level of the campaign, certainly, than its revival at this time."

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#### STANDARDIZING ARMY-NAVY COMMUNICATIONS SPECIFICATIONS

Within recent weeks impressive progress has been made in standardizing Army and Navy specifications for many items of communication equipment. Reports to Major Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, indicate that over fifteen hundred qualification approvals have been coordinated between the Signal Corps and the Bureau of Ships

Two new agencies have been handling this standardization. The first is the Signal Corps Standards Agency which was organized pursuant to a joint agreement between Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, ASF, U.S. Army, and Vice Admiral Robinson OP & M., U.S. Navy. The Bureau of Ships installed permanent representatives to cooperate with this new agency, but this form of cooperation has been supplemented by a second organization called Army-Navy Electronics Standard Agency. Both are at Red Bank, New Jersey.

Standard specifications covering the major components and materials of communication equipment have been prepared and approved for joint procurement and already very substantial savings, both of time and money, have been effected. In each instance only one agency makes the qualification tests and forwards data to other interested agencies as a basis for approvals. In the case of plastics, for instance, this is done by the Bureau of Ships, and in the case of dry batteries it is done by the Signal Corps. Specifications on these and other materials are being processed as Joint Army-Navy Standards and will be used by all of the Services of the Army and all of the Bureaus of the Navy. Joint inspection of equipment and coordination of waivers are similarly replacing the duplication of former days.

In certain instances, as in the case of vacuum tubes and of R-F cables, the routine procedures of the Signal Corps Standards Agency and ANESA have been found insufficient, and special groups or subcommittees have been set up with responsibility for handling the special problems involved, but so far as is possible the aim is to simplify rather than to elaborate administrations.

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TRADE NOTES

The Globe-Democrat Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., has applied for a construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #1 (50000-56000 kilocycles)

Crosley Radio Corp., of Cincinnati, net for the first half of 1944 was \$2,556,288 or \$4.68 a share, compared with \$2,654,135 or \$4.86 a year ago.

The Harvey Radio Company has purchased the three-story building at 106 West 45th St., just off Sixth Avenue in New York City.

The War Production Board, moving gradually toward the re-conversion of war industry to the production of essential civilian goods, has drawn up a list of seventy-one wartime restriction orders which may be relaxed on Aug. 15, when regional WPB offices are empowered to authorize civilian production on the basis of local supplies of manpower and materials.

Among the seventy-one orders listed for possible relaxation are: Radio and Radar L-151, domestic watt-hour meters; L-21-a, automatic phonographs, and aluminum M-1-i and Magnesium, M-2-b.

The NBC has issued a handsome book printed in gold and white titled "G.I." as a record and historical memento of the Army Hour. There is a foreword by Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Director of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department and an introductory letter by Niles Trammell, President of NBC.

On the cover is an embossed gold seal of the United States. The book is dedicated to the American Soldier.

A new telephone switching unit of amazing lightness and compactness makes it possible for Army communications men to set up emergency field switchboards in place of the bulky switchboards hitherto required. The Adapter Plug U-4/GT, as the unit is called, may be used together, along with a field telephone for the operator's set, provide a workable switchboard substitute which may be set up rapidly on a branch of a tree or any support that presents itself.

Religious programs will be unacceptable for sponsorship on WMAZ, Macon, Ga., beginning September 1, 1944, according to announcement by Manager Wilton E. Cobb. The move will involve cancellation of \$8,160 in business. Since the first of the year the station has refused an additional \$30,836 in religious broadcasting.

In lieu of the present religious programs WMAZ will schedule The Church of the Air at 9 A.M. and 12 Noon on Sundays.

Because sharply increased military requirements for dry cell batteries are expected to make their greatest inroads upon the supply available for civilians during the next three months, the Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board urged users of vacuum tube hearing aids to conserve their "B" batteries in every way possible. Dry cell batteries are used in radio communication and many other ways.





*in file*  
*Dale*

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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August 9, 1944.

## CHICAGO ANNOUNCER DEMANDS EXCEED LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

Class B stations in Chicago called upon to meet an increase in staff announcers' salaries, claim that the demands of the American Federation of Radio Artists go far beyond the Little Steel formula. Since last January it is claimed the announcers employed by the stations involved have had enormous increases since January in straight time hourly earnings as follows:

| <u>Station</u>   | <u>Increase</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|
| WJJD             | 31.5%           |
| WIND             | 31. %           |
| WSBC, WGES, WAIT | 147. %          |
| WAAF             | 42.8%           |

The case is now awaiting a decision from the War Labor Board in Region VI in Chicago. There follows the general arguments presented to the WLB in a brief by the Class B stations urging that the AFRA demands be rejected:

- I. The Issue and the Parties
- II. The Inflationary Character of the Union's Demands. The Demands Go Far Beyond the Little Steel Formula. Apart from the Magnitude of the Demands Themselves, the Principle of "Pay Within Pay" Has Very Serious Inflationary Implications.
- III. The Union's Claim that the Principle of "Pay Within Pay" Must be Recognized in Order to Eliminate an Inequality is Unsound.
  - A. The Inequality Concept Applies to Rates or to Earnings in Dollars Not to the Method of Payment. The Inequality Concept Has Never Been Used to Change a Method of Payment.
  - B. A Claim of Inequality Cannot be Based Upon a Comparison of Secondary and Major Stations. They Are Not Comparable Units.
  - C. The Services Performed by the Announcers on the Secondary Stations are Vastly Different From Those Performed by the Announcers on the Network Stations.
- IV. Serious Inter-Plant Inequalities Would Result from Recognition of the Principle. The Earnings of Secondary Announcers Would Approach or Exceed the Compensation of Major Station Announcers.



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- V. The Recognition of the Principle Would Create Serious Intra-Plant Inequalities and Maladjustments
- VI. The "Pay Within Pay" Principle is An Unacceptable Principle to the Employers and, as Applied to Secondary Stations, Will Result in Interminable Controversy and Problems of Administration.
- VII. The Board Lacks Jurisdiction to Compel an Employer to Adopt a Particular Method of Compensating His Employees.

Some of the specific arguments presented are:

"We wish to emphasize the inflationary significance of the principle which the Union here is seeking to apply. The Union has recognized that it could not, in view of the wage stabilization programs, obtain the wage raises they desire in the form of a direct increase in staff salaries. They are, therefore, seeking indirect increases far beyond any that the Little Steel Formula would directly permit. The technique is in a sense a subtle one. They seek to divide the nature of the services performed by the employees into two parts (although the distinction has never existed insofar as these employees are concerned) - (a) staff sustaining duties for which the announcers should receive their regular salaries, augmented by a direct 10% increase (such regular salaries being given the novel title by the union of 'staff sustaining salaries' - a phrase never used or recognized before); and (b) commercial duties which they perform for advertisers, for which the Union demands a scale of commercial fees. Through this division of their functions, they seek to obtain aggregate increases far beyond anything they could directly get under the Little Steel Formula. The same sort of a division, it should be noted, could be created for any employee in any industry. It would be possible to divide the function of any employee, not only of radio stations but of any other industry as well, into similar component parts and to compensate him at his regular salary for one-half of his functions and give him compensation in another form for the other half of his functions. The Union bases the distinction on the theory that the announcer's services on commercial programs are of benefit to the advertiser. The distinction in the functions of an employee is, of course, economic nonsense."

"The nature of the work performed by the announcers in broadcasting local commercial programs on the major network stations in Chicago is entirely different from that of the staff announcers of the secondary or non-network stations."

"A witness Bobbie Brown of CBS explained that the whole routine of network shows goes on with respect to local shows on the network stations. The announcers are competitively auditioned; they very carefully rehearse.

"On the secondary stations, however, no rehearsal time is used. The announcer is simply furnished a book of commercial copy and reads it in sequence during his staff stretch. He does not rehearse or participate in rehearsals. He is not as skilled as the announcer who appears on the network station."

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JAN 10 1918  
SIR:  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. in relation to the matter mentioned therein.  
The Department is at present unable to give you the information desired, but will endeavor to do so as soon as possible.  
Very respectfully,  
THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY



"The application of the 'pay within pay' principle to announcers would lead ultimately to demands for the extension of it to technicians, musicians, sound-effects men, production men and other classes of radio employees. The cumulative effect will be that the small broadcasting company would be reduced from an integrated, independent communications medium to a mere concessionaire, with many little businesses and private contractors using its facilities for their own personal business ventures. The principle will lead to interminable conflict over questions of administration, depending upon arbitration to settle differences as to a matter so basic as the compensation of employees. If the Board would compel the employers to adopt a principle which is so unacceptable to them, it would in effect, be acting as a compulsory arbitration tribunal. On the merits of this case, we do not think that the War Labor Board should or would compel recognition of the principle."

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#### U. S. PARLEY FORESHADOWS CHANGES IN WORLD RADIO SET-UP

The general telecommunications conference called by the State Department Friday and Saturday of this week, August 11th and 12th, to discuss international frequency allocations, is expected to be the forerunner of a new world-wide postwar radio setup.

The discussions will revolve primarily around possible revision of the International Tele-Communications Convention of 1932 and the International Radio Regulations of 1938, as well as a proposed revision of the frequency spectrum.

"It is the hope of the department", the State Department announcement said, "that proposals will also be submitted by members of industry and by other United States Government agencies looking toward the most complete collaboration between Government and industry and toward appropriate international conferences, so that the plans ultimately worked out will be in the best interest of all the public and private American agencies involved."

Measures to make specified wave-length bands available for aviation-ground communications, navigation aids and other technical uses are under study by American officials. One measure recommended by the Inter-Departmental Radio Advisory Committee is elimination of all direct international short-wave broadcasting of entertaining or informational nature.

As a substitute, the Committee suggested that the type of programs now put on international short-wave broadcasts be sent either by short-wave relay or by cable or other means of relay to domestic stations broadcasting over the world.

Elements in radio which make the old assignment of wave lengths out of date, it was said, were the rise of television and the development of the "frequency modulation" broadcasting. Both





of these require special wave-length assignments in competition with such customary uses of radio as airplane-to-ground communications, which are expected to be greatly expanded by the development of aviation.

Of the forthcoming conference, the Washington Post says:

"Apparently the first problem that will have to be faced is whether the American companies now competing in the field of international communications should be merged into one big regulated monopoly. The arguments made by Mr. Fly and others for that course are persuasive. While competition has some advantages even in fields of natural monopoly, these seem to be offset by the increased efficiency, economy and bargaining power that a merger would probably give. \* \* \*

"Merger of all the companies operating in this field would assure maintenance of cables and their alternative use with an even distribution of the costs. Shifting of part of the load to cables would also relieve that over-crowded portion of the radio spectrum used for long-distance communications. Finally, it has been pointed out that a unified system could much more easily absorb that part of our vast military communications system that may be commercially useful. The Army now has the largest wire and radio system ever developed.

"Probably the strongest argument for combining all our international communications facilities under one management is that it would tend to put the United States on an equal footing with other nations, notably Great Britain, in this field. Comparatively weak American companies are no match for powerful monopolies operating abroad. Consequently Americans often pay discriminatory rates."

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#### E. ANTHONY & SONS APPLY FOR PROVIDENCE TELE STATION

E. Anthony & Sons, licensees of Station WNBH at New Bedford, Mass., and WOCB at West Yarmouth, have applied for a construction permit for a new commercial television station at Providence, R.I. to be operated on Channel #10 (186,000-192,000 kilocycles).

Also indicating their interest in FM, the Anthony Company last week applied for a new FM station to be located at Mt. Asnebumskit, Paxton, Mass., on a frequency of 43,400 kc. An FM application they made for the New Bedford area has likewise been reinstated.

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## BOB KINTNER NEW BLUE V-P; BLUE OFFICIALS GE TELE GUESTS

Robert E. Kintner, former Washington correspondent, is the latest to join the broadcasting ranks. As Vice-President of the Blue Network, Mr. Kintner will act in a supervisory capacity over the general public service and public relations activities of the network.

Eighteen of the leading executives of the Blue Network, including E. J. Noble, Chairman of the Board and Mark Woods, the President, and five officials of Time magazine, headed by President Roy Larsen, were guests of General Electric on a two days' visit in Schenectady to see and hear television and FM last week.

Now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army of the United States, Mr. Kintner was with the War Department Bureau of Public Relations. He was recently given a medical discharge and will revert to inactive status before joining the Blue Network.

"We feel that the Blue Network is fortunate to obtain the services and counsel of a newspaperman and writer of such wide and varied experience", Mr. Noble said. "We believe that broadcasting carries with it certain obligations to the public and to the government under which it operates.

"As Vice-President, Mr. Kintner will work in close cooperation with all departments of the Company, and in particular will be associated with the departments charged with publicity, promotion and programming. While his duties of necessity will call for studies and visits to all sections of the country, his office and headquarters will be in New York."

On active duty with the Army of the United States since July 28, 1941, Mr. Kintner, before being commissioned was co-author with Joseph Alsop of a national syndicated Washington newspaper column. He was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1931, and, before forming his association with Mr. Alsop, was a financial reporter and Washington correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune. In addition to writing their daily column, Messrs. Alsop and Kintner were authors of numerous articles in national magazines, and of several books, among which was "American White Paper", considered an authority in its field and long a best seller.

The studios of WRGB, the General Electric television studio, was turned over to the Blue Net visitors exclusively while the regular program was given last Friday night. Following the studio presentation, short talks on the programming of television were given by Vice President Robert S. Peare and on television equipment by Vice President W. R. G. Baker.

Acting as host to the party was Owen D. Young, Chairman of the General Electric Board of Directors, along with Mr. Peare and Dr. Baker.



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The Blue Network delegation consisted, in addition to Mr. Noble and Mr. Woods, of Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President; Chester La Roche, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs; E. R. Borroff, Vice-President in Charge of the Chicago Division; Keith Kiggins, Vice-President in Charge of Stations; Robert Swezey, Legal Counsel and Secretary; Charles E. Rynd, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, and others.

From General Electric, in addition to Mr. Young, Mr. Peare and Dr. Baker, were Paul L. Chamberlain, Manager of Sales, Transmitter Division of the Electronics Department; W. R. David, Sales Manager of Broadcast Equipment; J. D. McLean, Television Equipment Sales in the Transmitter Division; W. J. Purcell, Engineer in Charge of Broadcast Operations; R. L. Gibson, Assistant to Mr. Peare, and C. D. Wagoner of the News Bureau.

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DURR, FCC CHAIRMAN, MAYBE, BUT NOT A.D. (AFTER DEWEY)

The mention of Commissioner C. J. Durr, of Alabama, a left-wing New Dealer, as successor to Chairman James L. Fly if the latter resigns from the Federal Communications Commission, apparently hasn't made much of a hit with the broadcasting and communications industries.

The general opinion seemed to be that Mr. Durr, who is a brother-in-law of Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court, was too much like Mr. Fly in his views.

Also, if Commissioner Durr should be elevated to the Chairmanship, someone commented, "he wouldn't remain there long A.D. (After Dewey) if Dewey were elected. If, as seems apparent, the Administration is trying to get rid of Fly, there doesn't seem to be much of a point in replacing him by Durr."

Mrs. Clifford Durr, the wife of the Commissioner, is Vice Chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax in Virginia, and her name has been listed as a member of the National Citizens Political Action Committee (CIO).

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Lieut. Col. T.G.B. Morriss, 58 years old, U.S. Army Air Corps, retired, said to be the first man to transmit a radio message from an airplane, died in his hotel suite last Friday in Hollywood of a heart attack.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it is the first official communication from the President to the Congress since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. The letter is written in a formal, dignified style, and it is a very good example of the President's role as the head of the executive branch of the government.

1. The first of these is the fact that the  
2. Government has not been able to secure  
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10. internal affairs of the country.

8/9/44

## WINTERBOTTOM POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED ARMY CERTIFICATE

Cited for "services of immense value" to the United States Army Signal Corps, in his position as Vice President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., William A. Winterbottom, who died on July 8th, was last week posthumously awarded the Signal Corps' Certificate of Appreciation.

The presentation was made at the RCAC offices in New York City, by Col. Jay D. B. Lattin, Signal Officer of the Second Service Command, to Mr. Winterbottom's son, Arthur W. Winterbottom, Manager of the Plant Valuation Division of R.C.A. Communications.

Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, paid tribute to Mr. Winterbottom in the August issue of Relay, R.C.A. Communications magazine of which Ray Hutchens is editor. In fact, almost the entire issue was dedicated to Mr. Winterbottom. On the cover was a photograph of the flag at RCAC's main office in New York at half mast. Among the other pictures was one taken back in 1933 when Marconi made his last trip to the United States with Senatore Marconi, Mr. Winterbottom and Mr. Sarnoff in the center of a group of RCA officials.

There was also a greeting which Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., RCA Director of Advertising and Publicity sent to Mr. Winterbottom upon completion of thirty years' service which read in part:

"If anyone wins an orchid on this June 1st, in the year of 1944, he is William Arthur Winterbottom. To you thirty years in wireless must seem but a flash - high speed, of course!

"As we look back, we see how the "W" in Winterbottom and the "W" in Wireless stand for the same things, 'world-wide waves', 'wisdom', 'winsome', and 'words', of course, for you have keyed millions of them into the air and copied millions of them from space.

"Certainly that magnetic compass that adorns your watch chain is but a decoration for you need no direction-finder or radar to find your way around the realm of wireless. You know it from A to Z. That is your reputation in communication circles and in the newspaper field, where sincere respect for your judgment and good common sense has always been on high. To return to the "W", you have worn well with the years; you have won the esteem of radiomen, and as one who has had the pleasure of knowing you since around 1922, it is a joy to salute you on this 30th Anniversary and to wish you many, many more happy years in wireless.

"With best 73's to "WAW - Winterbottom-And-Wireless."

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## RADIO MANUFACTURERS COMMITTEES FOR WAR AND POST-WAR

R. C. Cosgrove, of the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, has appointed committees for the forthcoming year to deal with postwar as well as war conditions.

Among the major committees are the Industry Reconversion Committee headed by A. S. Wells of Chicago, and the Contract Terminations Committee, headed by E. E. Lewis, of Camden, New Jersey. The Industry Reconversion Committee has overall jurisdiction of industry reconversion problems, including development of government agencies' civilian reconversion plans; disposal of surplus materials; and product planning. The Contract Terminations Committee is now engaged with the Signal Corps, Navy and other government agencies.

New committees for new projects include the School Sound Systems Committee, to develop specifications and promote public address equipment in schools and similar institutions, and the Radio Technical Planning Board Television Reporting Committee. The latter will review the forthcoming report of RTPB Television Panel No. 6.

The Advertising Committee in charge of RMA publicity which is continued under the Chairmanship of John Garceau of Fort Wayne, is holding a meeting in Philadelphia today (Wednesday).

The Committee will be the guests of the Philco Corporation, under its plan of visiting various plants of RMA companies when possible, and following a Spring meeting at the Crosley Corporation plant in Cincinnati. At today's meeting the Committee will view Philco television.

Arrangements to appoint OPA Industry Advisory Committees, composed of manufacturers of radio sets and radio parts, are nearing completion. There already is an OPA Industry Advisory Committee of tube manufacturers.

The two new RMA Set and Parts Committees will assist OPA in formulating new price schedules for radios and parts for use when civilian production is resumed, involving revision of OPA schedules #83 and #84.

Conferences by officials of the Defense Supplies Corporation with industry groups and RMA committees are continuing on plans for disposal of surplus radio and other communication equipment.

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Among factories slowed down on war production during the Philadelphia transportation strike were Philco and RCA Manufacturing Company at Camden.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1973-74

The results of the 1973-74 season are now available. The following table shows the results of the various experiments conducted during the season.

The results of the various experiments conducted during the season are shown in the following table. The table shows the results of the various experiments conducted during the season.

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Yours faithfully,

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Yours faithfully,

## ABRAMS EXPECTS POSTWAR RADIO TO JUMP TO \$3,000,000,000

Predicting that the post-war demand for radios and allied products would result in the expansion of the industry's volume from \$350,000,000 a year before the war to \$3,000,000,000 annually, Benjamin Abrams, President of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation in New York, declared that the industry would be in an excellent position to employ a "substantial share of the service men who will be returning home soon."

Mr. Abrams declared that the radio industry should employ as many men from the Army Signal Corps as possible because of the valuable experience these men had during the war.

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## FCC LISTS 158 RADIOTELEPHONE OPERATORS NOW AVAILABLE

The Federal Communications Commission Saturday released List No. 4 containing the names, addresses and other information concerning 158 holders of first- and second-class radiotelephone licenses who have indicated availability for employment since the release of List No. 3 last month. Both lists, which total 758 names, are being made available wherever needed to alleviate the current shortage of radio operators and technicians in the communications industry.

All persons using List No. 3 or List No. 4 are cautioned that the Commission does not certify as to the experience or availability of any person listed, but merely sets forth the information as received. Users of the list are also advised to consider the applicable orders and regulations of the War Manpower Commission and the National War Labor Board.

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## "FREE SPEECH SAME WHETHER BY RADIO OR PRESS" - RYAN

Noting the anniversary of freedom of the press last Friday, Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, issued the following statement:

"On this day, August 4, in the year 1735, freedom of the press was established when John Peter Zenger, publisher, was tried and acquitted of libel on a charge of criticizing the government. Antedating by many years the Constitution of the United States, free speech was recognized as a principle of liberty. That same principle persists today, whether it be in the conduct of the press or the radio or of any other medium of public contact. If definitive terms are needed, to specify each and every medium of public information, then let us write them into the law of the land and keep on writing them as new forms of mass communication are created, so that the principle of free speech may never be attacked or even questioned."

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## CBS PRESENTS D-DAY BROADCASTS TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Transcriptions of nearly 16 hours of news programs broadcast by CBS on D-Day, contained in 67 - 16-inch recordings, have been placed in the National Archives of the United States in Washington, D. C. Presented for Paul W. Kesten, CBS Executive Vice President, on behalf of Columbia, by Earl H. Gammons, Director of CBS' Washington office, the recordings were accepted by Dr. Solon J. Buck, Archivist, and Capt. John G. Bradley, Chief of the Division of Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings.

Included in the D-Day transcriptions are eye-witness reports from landing craft, from bombers, and from beaches; and the voices of General Eisenhower, King Haakon of Norway, and the Prime Ministers of Belgium and The Netherlands.

Accompanying the recordings was a letter from Mr. Kesten, saying in part, "This, of course, is a different kind of recorded history than students of prior generations have had passed on to them, since it is preserved in the medium of the spoken rather than the printed word .... In finding room for this second presentation, we hope you will be able to reserve space for a third so that happier Americans may in better days hear how peace returned to the world."

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## SYLVANIA INDUSTRIALISTS HOST; DISCUSS POST-WAR PLANS

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., played host to twenty industrialists at Emporium, Pennsylvania, home of the original radio tube plant. The group, known as the Extrapolators, was organized by Mr. J. M. Bickel of the Carrier Corporation in 1942 for the purpose of discussing mutual post-war problems and their companies' post-war plans. Having benefit of each other's ideas has made it possible for this group to plan far more intelligently for the post-war period.

Subsequent meetings have been held at the Studebaker Corporation in South Bend, Indiana; the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, Ohio; and the American Rolling Mills in Middletown, Ohio.

Those who were present were: J. M. Bickel of the Carrier Corporation, J. K. Owen and George Rauch of National Cash Register Co., Harry B. Marsh of Perfect Circle Company, David R. Osborne of Studebaker Corp., Colman O'Shaughnessy of The Stanley Works, C. F. Graesser of Monsanto Chemical Company, Dr. S. Morris Livingston of the U. S. Department of Commerce, R. A. Dadisman of American Rolling Mills, F. H. Gilliland of the Hoover Company, Lyman H. Hill of Servel, Inc., Prof. Albert Haring of Indiana University, Herbert Metz of Graybar Electric Company, William C. Gordon of Curtis Publishing Company, Odin Thomas, Council for Market Development, Ray P.

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society in a remote and often hostile environment.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It became a nation of immigrants, each bringing their own traditions and customs. Despite these differences, the people of the United States found a common purpose and a shared vision of a better future.

The history of the United States is a story of resilience and courage. It is a story of people who have overcome adversity and built a nation that stands as a beacon of hope and freedom. The challenges of the past have shaped the character of the United States, and they continue to shape its destiny.

## THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The future of the United States is a topic of great importance. It is a topic that has captured the imagination of people for generations. The future is uncertain, but it is also full of potential. The United States has the resources and the talent to build a bright future for itself and for the world.

The future of the United States is a challenge, but it is also an opportunity. It is a chance to build a better world, one that is more just and more equitable. The United States has the power to lead the world, and it has the duty to do so.

The future of the United States is a story that is still being written. It is a story that we all have a part in. The choices we make today will shape the future of the United States, and we must make those choices wisely. The future is in our hands, and it is up to us to make it a bright and shining one.

Winberg of Revere Copper and Brass Company, and Stanley A. Holme of General Electric Company.

While in Emporium, the group made their headquarters at the Sylvania Club. Those representing Sylvania at the gathering were Don G. Mitchell, Paul S. Ellison and G. R. Holden.

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#### WM. H. BARSBY NEW R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC MANAGER

William H. Barsby, associated for more than thirty years with the radio and international communications industry, has been appointed Traffic Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., succeeding John B. Rostron, who died on June 12. Mr. Barsby served as Assistant Traffic Manager since 1929.

Before joining the Marconi Wireless and Telegraph Company of America in 1914, Mr. Barsby was employed by the British Post Office and the Commercial Cable Company. He was assigned to the Pacific Coast office of Marconi, and had the distinction of dispatching and receiving the first commercial radiograms between the United States and Japan.

Mr. Barsby served in the United States Navy during World War I, assisting in the organization of the Navy's first centralized communications office in Washington, D. C. In the Fall of 1918, he picked up from the big enemy station at Nauen, Germany, the first request for an armistice. He was delegated by his commanding officer to deliver the message personally to the White House.

Mr. Barsby was Superintendent of the Belmar station of the Radio Corporation of America from 1919 to 1921. With the formation of R.C.A. Communications in 1929, he became Assistant Traffic Manager.

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#### B U L L E T I N

THE WAR LABOR BOARD ANNOUNCED LATE THIS AFTERNOON THAT IT HAD SUMMONED JAMES C. PETRILLO, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, TO A HEARING IN WASHINGTON NEXT THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, FOR A SHOW-DOWN IN IGNORING THE WPB STRIKE ORDER IN THE CASE OF STATION KSTP IN ST. PAUL.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JANUARY 1, 1918

XXXX-XXXX

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
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BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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### CIO Auto Workers Put FCC On The Spot

The Federal Communications Commission is usually in hot water with the big broadcasters but the latest sizzler was touched off by the CIO's United Automobile Workers. They want the FCC to take away the license of Station WHKC, Columbus, Ohio.

The Commission has never taken away a radio license in its 10 years of existence. Its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, took away only three - and those because the stations were owned by quacks.

The auto workers, however, claim that WHKC has suppressed freedom of speech by censoring a script by UAW official Richard T. Frankenstein. As part of its brief to the FCC, UAW inclosed portions of broadcasts by Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Boake Carter, heard over WHKC, which dealt with the same subjects that were cut from Frankenstein's script. Lewis and Carter took an anti-labor viewpoint and were not censored.

Labor is also plenty het up over NBC's recent cancellation of the Labor for Victory program because the network considers anything CIO does to be "political" in an election year.

Even more disturbing to the networks is the pressure drive by the National Association of Manufacturers to force a series of 13 quarter-hour transcriptions in the Nation's 900 radio stations. The series is called "Business Men, Look to the Future", and NAM is asking free time for these programs.

The letter sent to all broadcasters asking for free time states that local businessmen will be informed of the degree of cooperation received from each station.

On the letterheads are featured the names of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., and James S. Adams. Sloan is Chairman of General Motors, which bought \$835,884 worth of radio time last year; also a Director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours, which spent \$608,400 for radio time. Adams is President of Standard Brands, Inc., which spent \$2,168,422 for radio time last year. No wonder the networks are jittery.

- (Drew Pearson)

### Marshall Field Reported In Buying Mood

Sources close to Marshall Field revealed last week that Field plans the purchase of four or five more stations in the immediate future in addition to WSAI, Cincinnati, and WJJD, Chicago. Field, who officially took over WJJD recently is currently dickering with KSL, Salt Lake City, only other station on the 1160 frequency,



for permission to erect a directional transmitter that will enable WJJD to be on the air full time.

- (Variety)

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### G.O.P. To Go In Strong For Radio

The campaign budget is to be heavily weighted on the side of radio. Herbert Brownell, Jr., Dewey's campaign manager, has assembled for his radio division a group of men and women who are the best in the business.

- (Marquis Childs in the Washington Post.)

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### BROADCAST APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FCC

Don Lee Broadcasting System, Hollywood, Calif., authority to transmit programs originating in the studios of stations affiliated with Mutual Broadcasting System and/or Don Lee Broadcasting System to Station CKWX, Vancouver, B.C., Canada; WHBC, The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio, modification of construction permit (for change in frequency, increase in power changes in equipment and directional antenna for night use) for extension of completion date from 8/15/44 to 9/15/44.

Also, WTIC-FM, The Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn., construction permit to change frequency from 45,300 kilocycles to 43,300 kilocycles, change service area from 6,100 square miles to 15,563 square miles, install a new transmitter and antenna; The Trustees of Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42,700 kilocycles, power of 10 kilowatts; Racine Broadcasting Corp., Racine, Wis., construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast Station to be operated on 49,100 kilocycles with coverage of 2,540 square miles.

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Rep. Luther A. Johnson (D), of Texas, pressing for enactment of his resolution abolishing daylight saving said:

"Long before Congress enacted this law, certain cities throughout the country had daylight saving time by agreement, but it was only for a limited time, usually from May 1 to September 30, when the days were longest and as the days grew shorter the law was repealed. I believe the time has come now when this law should be repealed, and I will not favor its reenactment. I believe if the matter were left to the vote of the American people they would overwhelmingly approve of such action."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The Federal Communications Commission has authorized Press Wireless, Inc., to file tariffs, effective on one day's notice, establishing rates for deferred press service between France and three cities in this country - New York, Washington and Los Angeles. To New York, messages will go at 3 cents a word; to Washington, at 3½ cents, and to Los Angeles, at 4 cents.

A meeting of the WPB Radio Industry Advisory Committee has been called for August 15, by Ray C. Ellis, Director of the Radio and Radar Division. Discussion will center around war production problems plus consideration of an initial "blueprint" for future civilian reconversion. Officials emphasized, however, according to the Radio Manufacturers' Association, that there was no prospect of any civilian production of radio-electronic equipment being authorized until 1945 at the earliest, the time depending upon the progress of the war

The Pennsylvania Railroad will install its new radio train telephones on two main line four-track divisions covering 245 miles of line between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Installation will cost more than one million dollars, the company said, and will enable towermen in wayside towers to talk with train crews moving in their areas for the transmission of instructions, reports and information pertaining to train operations.

Majestic Radio and Television Corporation - Year to May 31: Net earnings \$201,110, against \$236,678 in previous fiscal year.

Charging that 30 men control the news and thought of the nation, Morris L. Ernst, New York lawyer said at the American Newspaper Guild convention in Milwaukee:

"Names are unimportant", Mr. Ernst said, "but remember that there are five big movie companies, four radio networks, the syndicate and press association group and the fact that 360 out of 900 radio stations are owned by newspapers."

Writes Edgar Kobak, Executive V-P of the Blue:

"You would think that doing so many things in ways bigger than we have ever done them before would require more people. You would be right: we have more people. Here are the figures: when we started out, February 1, 1942, we had 407 people: as of July 1, 1944, our payroll totals 769 people. Meantime, we have 138 of our men and women in the Armed Forces of our country."

Army officers of the Sixth Service Command, Security and Intelligence Division, last week presented the green and gold guidon for "Superior War Plant" protection to Zenith Radio Corporation at its plant in Chicago. Zenith is one of forty war plants in the entire country to receive this honor, which is awarded by the Provost Marshal General's office in Washington for the maintenance of exacting requirements in war plant police and fire protection, marksmanship, anti-sabotage activity and visitor identification.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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August 16, 1944.

## CONGRESS OPENS FIGHT ON BUREAUCRATS; FLY MAY BE TARGET

Great pressure is being exerted by Representative Louis Ludlow (D), of Indiana, for immediate action on his bill which provides for a non-political Congressional investigation of bureaucracy and unconstitutional trends of government. Already forty members of Congress - 9 Senators and 31 Representatives - have expressed approval of the resolution. Representative Ludlow lost no time after Congress returned from its recent recess addressing a letter to Representative Sabath, Chairman of the all powerful Rules Committee, requesting a hearing on the bill.

Although there has been a tremendous agitation against the bureaucrats - none of whom has been more bitterly assailed than Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission - the Ludlow Resolution (H. Res. 547) is the first definite move that has been made against them and it is believed that the Democrats themselves may try to rush the measure through before election in order to take the teeth out of what will surely be a big campaign issue charging them with allowing Chairman Fly and other heads of the Bureaus to assume so much power. Whether the prospect of such a Congressional investigation as this will speed up the departure of Mr. Fly from the FCC remains to be seen.

A significant thing is that the 40 Senators and Representatives who have indicated their approval of going after the bureaucrats (one-fifteenth of the entire membership of Congress) are about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. Unless the Democrats take the bull by the horns and try to get the credit for themselves, the consideration will be more or less non-partisan. The States represented by the forty are Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Michigan, Colorado, Arkansas, New Jersey, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia, Idaho, Tennessee, Washington, Florida, Massachusetts, Texas, New York, California, Connecticut, West Virginia, Minnesota and Alabama. These twenty-five States represent a pretty fair cross-section of the country. Also, mind you, the forty members mentioned are just those who have committed themselves in writing. Numerous other members have given the Resolution their oral benediction. Further remember the fact that Representative Ludlow, himself a Jeffersonian Democrat, one of the most popular and hardest working members of the House, will leave no stone unturned to press the Resolution.

Although Mr. Ludlow declares there is not the remotest political purpose back of this Resolution, nevertheless it is agreed that it would be smart politics for the Democrats to beat the Republicans to it by taking the first whack at the bureaucrats before the campaign gets under way.

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"It was Mark Twain, I believe, who said that everybody complains about the weather but nobody ever does anything about it", Mr. Ludlow declared recently over the MBS network. "Everybody is complaining these days about bureaucracy but so far nobody has done anything about it. The purpose of the resolution I have introduced is to do something about it."

"Thomas Jefferson, the highest authority on the spirit and purpose of American fundamental institutions, said:

"The government is best that governs the least."

"No one, I believe, who is familiar with governmental trends in America will deny for one moment that domestically ours is now an overly governed country. That condition is likely to continue and grow worse unless effective measures are taken to check the trend. During the 10 years from 1933 to 1942, inclusive, 3,565 Executive Orders having the effect of law were issued and only 4,304 public laws were passed by Congress the branch of our government created by the Constitution to enact the laws of our country. Executive Orders mainly originate in the bureaus and are expressions of bureaucratic minds. They often embody the whims of bureau chiefs. Surely there is something wrong with this picture. The record of Executive Orders shows how strong a hold bureaucracy has on our government.

"I say this without any disposition to criticize. I am not trying to place any blame on anybody. Some of these Executive Orders undoubtedly were necessary in the national interest but the multiplicity of Executive Orders issued in modern times nevertheless suggests a real danger that sometime we may have a government by Executive Order instead of a government by laws."

"If this resolution is adopted, what will happen? The great Committee on the Judiciary, composed on both sides of able and outstanding Americans, will proceed at once in its own way to make a study of bureaucracy and trends of Government which are believed to be inharmonious with our Constitution and our American way of life."

"At the head of that committee is the wise man from Texas, Judge Hatton W. Sumners, who probably knows as much about the genius and spirit of American institutions as any man alive. Judge Sumners is not a stranger to the particular subject covered by this resolution. There is no man in Congress nor in the entire Nation who is more highly qualified to make this investigation than Judge Sumners. Let us call him to take the helm and direct the investigation, in full confidence that he and his committee will bring forth a report of history-making significance. In committing this important task to the Judiciary Committee we may have implicit faith that Judge Sumners and his able associates on both sides of the Committee will conduct an honest to goodness investigation and will not allow the Committee to be used as a political sounding board."





"There is much evidence to show that the seeds of disintegration of our traditional form of government - the precious inheritance of our fathers - are germinating in the bureaus at Washington. The representative of an Indianapolis company was recently told by a bureaucrat in one of the Washington agencies:

"You represent a rich company, but it won't be rich very long, capitalism is doomed in America."

"That is not hearsay. That happened to one of my constituents. We do not know all that is going on in the Washington bureaus toward changing the form and mold of our government. The purpose of this resolution is to find out."

"The parentage of our bureaucracy is not exclusively Democratic or exclusively Republican. Though it has reached the apex of its power in recent times, it has been growing and developing for a quarter of a century. Eighteen years ago Hatton W. Sumners Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced a resolution for an investigation of unconstitutional trends of government very similar to this one and supported it with a powerful appeal in the Well of the House but he could not get anybody interested.

"Twelve years ago when Herbert Hoover was President I wrote a book on the subject entitled 'America Go Bust', in which I described the vast and increasing bureaucratic growth of that era. In that book I said:

"Generally speaking, the Government of today (1932) is composed of a thousand forms of bureaucratic activities that have their roots in common soil. That common soil is the pocketbook of the American taxpayer."

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## \$5,300,000 NAVAL RESEARCH AND RADIO LABORATORY PLANNED

Construction of a \$5,300,000 Naval Research Laboratory will start near Washington within the next two weeks, the Navy Department has announced. The laboratory will contain special facilities for radio research and will be built to relieve congestion at the old Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, several miles south of the Capital. It was there that Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor and others developed radar.

The Navy's new research laboratory will be erected on a 938-acre site in Montgomery and Prince Georges counties adjacent to Washington and will employ 700 persons.

J. P. Courtney, head of the Real Estate Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks, said negotiations are under way with the 32 property owners involved. He added that a majority of the owners already have agreed to terms proposed by the Division.





Mr. Courtney explained that a condemnation suit was filed August 4 in Federal District Court in Baltimore and that the Navy was given possession of all unoccupied land at that time. An order also was issued giving the Navy possession of occupied property by Tuesday, he said. The site lies along both sides of Paint Branch, east of Hillandale and west of Beltsville. Approximately two-thirds of the land is in Montgomery County and the remainder in Prince Georges County.

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#### RCA VICTOR TO REEMPLOY 6,000 WAR VETERANS

A comprehensive policy for the re-employment of war veterans - women as well as men - was announced by the RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, which has approximately 6,000 former employees serving in the armed forces.

A statement of policy was announced by Forrest H. Kirkpatrick, the company's Personnel Administration Director. It includes beneficial arrangements that go well beyond the broad federal laws enacted to protect servicemen's re-employment status. It outlines specific provisions for extensive re-training and upgrading programs, recognition of seniority rights, insurance privileges, rehabilitation programs, and vacation allowances.

Unique in the training program provisions is a "protection of rights" clause for returning veterans who desire and obtain company approval to take special training offered by the government before returning to the company. The policy provides that any veteran who indicates, within forty days of his discharge from military service, his intention to return to RCA after a period of such training may be granted a "leave of absence" up to one year. In some instances this period may be extended beyond the year by mutual agreement of the company and the veteran.

Special consideration will be given handicapped servicemen, according to RCA's policy. "Former employees who have disabilities resulting from service in the armed forces", it declares, "should have opportunities for work and proper job placement. When a disability makes it inappropriate for a former employee to resume his old job or a comparable one, efforts will be made to place him in the highest paying available job for which he is qualified."

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Because of the Army's immediate need for large additional numbers of Army Nurses, all stations are being urged by the National Association of Broadcasters to step up Army Nurse Corps recruiting efforts. Backbone of the campaign is to be the "Voice of the Army", 15-minute transcribed program, now broadcast by approximately 800 stations every week.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development and its place in the world. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very well informed and balanced account of the country's progress. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country and its people.

## 2. THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT

### THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT DEALS WITH THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development and its place in the world. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very well informed and balanced account of the country's economic progress. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's economic situation.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development and its place in the world. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very well informed and balanced account of the country's social progress. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's social situation.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development and its place in the world. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very well informed and balanced account of the country's political progress. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's political situation.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development and its place in the world. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very well informed and balanced account of the country's cultural progress. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's cultural situation.

## 3. THE THIRD PART OF THE REPORT

The third part of the report deals with the international situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's international development and its place in the world. The author has done a great deal of research and has written a very well informed and balanced account of the country's international progress. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the country's international situation.

## 4. THE FOURTH PART OF THE REPORT

## BROADCASTING OF CONGRESS WOULD NOT BE DONE BY U. S.

In introducing a resolution Tuesday (S.J. Res. 145) authorizing the broadcasting of the proceedings of the Senate and the House, Senator Pepper (D), of Florida, made it clear that he had in mind that it should be done by the broadcasting companies and not the Government. Senator Pepper addressed the Senate, saying:

"I think the whole country was very much influenced and delighted by being able to hear over the radio the proceedings of the two great national conventions. I have been immensely impressed by the number of people who after our convention was held have made reference in talking to me to some detail of the convention which they had heard over the radio. I think the millions of people of the country remained close to their radios to hear the proceedings of both conventions because they knew that there the policies of their Government were being determined. Because the people are interested in the democratic processes, and because the radio brought the conventions almost into the homes and public places of the country the proceedings of the conventions had a profound influence upon the thinking of our people.

"It has seemed to me for some time a project worthy of consideration as to whether the proceedings of the Congress might be broadcast to the people of the country. Surely the people of this country are sovereign. Surely all of us regard ourselves as their spokesmen. We are all trying to serve their objectives and their great purposes. If they could by the marvel of the radio be brought, as it were, as the visitors in the galleries are privileged to be, to be witnesses of the deliberations of their Representatives and Senators in Congress, I believe it would be in furtherance of the democratic process.

"So, I introduce and ask to have appropriately referred a joint resolution authorizing the broadcasting of the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives. I bespeak for the joint resolution the consideration of my colleagues in the Senate. It is not contended that the joint resolution is perfect in form. It does not contemplate the setting up of any Government-owned facilities. It does direct the Architect of the Capitol to aid the broadcasting companies in the broadcasting of the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives."

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## DIRECT RADIO MESSAGE SERVICE ESTABLISHED TO INDIA

Direct high speed radiotelegraph service has been inaugurated between New York and Bombay by Mackay Radio and R.C.A. Communications, Inc. The new circuits cover a distance of 8,000 miles.

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was strong. They built a nation that would stand the test of time.

The story of the United States is a story of the people. It is the story of the men and women who have shaped the nation, from the first settlers to the present day. Each generation has its own role to play, and each person has a part to contribute. The history of the United States is a story of the people's dreams and aspirations, of their struggles and triumphs. It is a story that inspires and motivates, a story that gives us a sense of purpose and direction.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of the great inventions and discoveries that have shaped the modern world. It is a story of the courage and determination of the people who have overcome adversity and built a nation of freedom and justice. The history of the United States is a story of the human spirit, of the power of the individual, and of the strength of the nation.

The history of the United States is a story of the future. It is a story of the challenges we face today and the opportunities we have tomorrow. It is a story of the hope and optimism that drive us forward, of the faith and belief that give us the strength to overcome. The history of the United States is a story of the future, a story that is still being written.

The history of the United States is a story of the people's voice. It is a story of the words and actions that have shaped the nation, of the ideas and beliefs that have guided us. The history of the United States is a story of the people's voice, a story that is still being heard.



MAYBE PETRILLO WILL SHOW UP IN WASHINGTON; MAYBE HE WON'T

Although His Nibs James C. Petrillo has been summoned by the National War Labor Board to appear in Washington at 10 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday) morning, the NWLB today hadn't heard whether he would be there or not. Up to now, as far as could be learned, he had ignored the summons entirely.

Usually when an ordinary mortal gets sent for by the Government, he jumps through the hoop, but not James Caesar. When called to Washington, he usually delegates Joseph Padway, American Federation of Labor General Counsel, to appear for him but in the case of tomorrow's summons, the NWLB doesn't know that he will even do this. It was the best guess down there that as usual James C. wouldn't show up. Anyway, they wouldn't be surprised if he didn't.

Presumably Mr. Petrillo's appearance is sought in the Capital in connection with the ban on the manufacturing of transcription records. However, if the NWLB gets him there, they will also talk with him about the platter turning dispute and the KSTP strike.

When Mr. Petrillo last week refused to call off this strike of 16 studio musicians in Minneapolis, as ordered to do by the NWLB, the Board indicated that the case would be sent to higher authorities in the Government.

The controversy involves a dispute over payment of Minneapolis wage scales to musicians technically hired to work for KSTP in its nearby St. Paul studio. The union is demanding that eight musicians be guaranteed a twenty-two hour week at a wage of \$52.50. The company has said it would pay a pro rata equivalent, but could not guarantee that much work for that many musicians.

The WLB decided that solution to the argument in view of Petrillo's stand lies now with either Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson or President Roosevelt.

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ASHBY AGAIN HEAD OF N. Y. LAWYERS COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company has again been appointed Chairman of the Communications Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association. Besides Judge Ashby, the Committee is composed of: Wilson E. Tipple, Secretary; M. Marvin Berger, Lawrence R. Condon, William DeForest Manice, Joseph H. Ream, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Samuel Shapiro, Robert D. Swezey, Harry J. Ohlheim, Ralph F. Colin, Emanuel Dannett, Jack Lewis Kraus, 2d, Wolcott H. Pitkin, Edward R. Schoen, Leslie J. Tompkins, John F. Gibbons, Henry Ladner, Frank Razhap, J. Robert Rubin, Bethuel M. Webster.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN SENATE, JANUARY 10, 1900.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 10, 1899.

ALBANY: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1900.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
HONORABLE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
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## FDR LAUDS PRESS-RADIO SILENCE; SMITH OF NBC TRIP AIDE

Digressing from his prepared broadcast from Seattle upon his return from Hawaii and Alaska, President Roosevelt praised the press and radio saying:

"May I just add a word of appreciation to the press and the radio of our country. You know we have a voluntary censorship, purely voluntary. I want to thank them for the protection and the security which they gave to me and to my party at a time on this trip when nearly all the time I was within easy reach of enemy action.

"The press associations and some of the newspapers naturally refused to publish the facts which they got from local friends who had heard of my arrival, my trip around the Hawaiian Islands - from local friends whose sons out there had written home about it, - and the newspapers didn't print it. That is a modern marvel."

A radio writer remarked:

"This 'purely voluntary censorship' the President refers to is really 'a purely voluntary censorship' with a club over your head."

Carleton Smith, of the National Broadcasting Company, well-known as a White House announcer and who in addition holds the responsible position of Manager of WRC in Washington, had the distinction of accompanying the President to Hawaii as the representative of the four networks. It is said to be the first time a radio man has accompanied President Roosevelt on any of his recent journeys outside of the United States.

In addition to introducing the President at Seattle, Mr. Smith was at the President's side when he addressed the Democratic National Convention from the naval base at San Diego.

That the President's broadcast from Seattle lacked the old-time pep and didn't add to his radio laurels was evident from what some of the critics in the Capital had to say about it.

"Most remarkable fact about the President's Saturday night speech from Seattle, insofar as Washington listeners were concerned, was not what he said, but how he said it", Frank C. Waldrop observed in the Washington Times-Herald.

"The voice was still the voice of F.D.R. - but how changed. Gone was the old style silvery smoothness and easy flowing delivery. Instead, there was noted a slow, careful, and several times actually stumbling delivery that lacked punch and precision.

"Sunday morning found this city a-buzz with curiosity as to what has happened to the gifted orator who once made his promises sound so good, so true and so beautiful on the nationwide hookup."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of challenges and hardships. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness and freedom. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have built a nation that is the envy of the world. The history of the United States is a story that is still being written, and it is one that we all have a part in.

The first settlers of the United States were the Pilgrims, who came to the continent in 1620. They were a group of English Puritans who had fled their home country in search of a place where they could practice their religion freely. They settled in the state of Massachusetts and built a small community that became known as the Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrims faced many hardships in their new home, but they persevered and their colony grew. They were joined by other settlers, and the United States began to take shape.

Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a powerful nation. It has fought many wars, both at home and abroad, and it has emerged as a global superpower. The United States has a rich and diverse culture, with people from many different backgrounds and ethnicities. It is a country of opportunity, where anyone can achieve the American dream. The history of the United States is a story of growth and change, and it is one that we all have a part in.

The United States has a long and proud history, and it is a country that is the envy of the world. It is a country of opportunity, where anyone can achieve the American dream. The history of the United States is a story of growth and change, and it is one that we all have a part in.



"His Saturday night speech will never go into the archives as an important state document", said the Washington News (Scripps-Howard). "In content, context and delivery it was the effort of a very tired and travel-worn man.

"Artemus Ward said of Napoleon: 'He tried to do too much and did it.'

"We're not talking 1944 politics when we say we hope our President and Commander in Chief in this time of super-tension will heed the wisdom of that epigram."

"The press associations reported that he deviated from his text to praise the newspapers and radio for keeping the secret of his trip, so he must have been reading from a prepared manuscript", Marquis Childs wrote in the Washington Post. "But it had an extemporaneous sound quite unlike the Roosevelt of 1936 and 1940.

"Perhaps it was the fatigue of a long voyage, although in the past the President has been restored by a few days on a ship. Perhaps it's his intense preoccupation with the conduct of the war."

Nor did the President's added praise for the press and radio silence his critics. Of course, they said, the press and radio would protect when there was real military necessity but it was argued that when he had accompanying him on a supposedly wartime inspection trip, Sam Rosenman, his head political speech writer, Elmer Davis, his No. 1 press agent, and Carleton Smith, White House radio announcer, the thing was phoney and that in silencing the press and radio at such a time, he was abusing his power of censorship. Especially so, when stopped off in Chicago and had a secret political confab with National Chairman Hannegan and reportedly Boss Kelly.

Enroute to the West Coast, radio stations and newspapers were flooded with calls from listeners and readers either tipping them off that the President was there or accusing them of not knowing what was going on or of not printing the news - the inference being if the stations and papers were holding out on that they were not telling the truth on other things. It is believed that the President was advised to add the praise to the press and radio as a result of this criticism. However, it evidently has not done much to soothe the broadcasters and publishers directly concerned.

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#### BOB KINTNER RECEIVES LEGION OF MERIT DECORATION

Upon his retirement from the Army to become a Vice-President of the Blue Network, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Kintner was awarded the Legion of Merit decoration. Colonel Kintner was recently given a medical discharge. He has been with the War Department Bureau of Public Relations. He was a former Washington correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, and a member of the famous writing team of Alsop and Kintner.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific aspects of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development.

The third part of the report deals with the specific aspects of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific aspects of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development.

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The ninth part of the report deals with the specific aspects of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development. The tenth part of the report deals with the specific aspects of the country's development. It is a very detailed and comprehensive study of the country's development.

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## TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE SIDESTEPS FOREIGN MERGER

In addition to making no provision whatever for increased space for international short-wave broadcasting, although television, and FM were taken care of, the joint government and industry conference on post-war world communications which was held in Washington last week took no action on the proposed merger in foreign countries of U. S. radio and cable companies. It had been reported that the conference would consider this subject but the merger was not even discussed, the idea evidently being that it was less pressing than some of the other matters.

Every move made at the Washington gathering was toward the speedy preparation of agenda for another International Telecommunications Convention, such as the ones held at Madrid and Cairo. Francis Colt de Wolf, new Chief of the Telecommunications Division of the State Department, expressed the opinion, depending on war conditions, that this Convention might be called early next year, and urged that no time be lost. Accordingly, December 1st was the date set for the Committees to complete proposals for our State Department to submit to the forthcoming convention.

Three Committees were appointed to work out the details between now and December. The Committee on Amendment of the 1932 International Telephone Communications Convention of Madrid is headed by Harvey B. Otterman, Assistant Chief of the State Department's Telecommunications Division, and the Committee on the 1938 Cairo revision of general radio regulations, other than those pertaining to allocations, by Capt. E. M. Webster, Chief of the Communications Division of the United States Coast Guard.

The more technical phases of the changes involved, including frequency allocations, registration and other problems, have been assigned to a committee of communications executives and engineers headed by Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Radio Division of the Bureau of Standards and Chairman of the State Department's Technical subcommittee in charge of the conference.

Referred to this Committee for consideration in connection with the proposed amplification of the powers of the International Telephone Communications Union with headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, was a recommendation for an International Central Frequency Board authorized not only to register but on occasion to reallocate frequencies in the interest of clarity of transmission and thus avert "interference" which would otherwise result.

The Washington Star had this to say of the conference:

"The significance of the current meetings between a State Department Committee and representatives of our radio and cable companies is that they are designed to work out an agreement on the policy and program to be advocated by our Government at forthcoming international conferences on world communications. Nothing could be more important, for this is a subject that bears directly not merely

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

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upon American pocketbooks but upon the character of the next peace as well.

"Shorn of its numerous technical aspects, at the risk of some oversimplification, the picture of global communications can be reduced to two basic facts. The first of these is that a British monopoly, with 10 per cent participation by the British government, controls 170,000 miles of cable networks and thus is dominant in this field of communication. The second is that the United States holds the commanding position on the international air waves, with American companies leading all others in the number of radio circuits operating to areas overseas, wholly apart from the remarkable and unrivalled world-wide transmission system developed by the United States Signal Corps since the start of the war.

"Though our pre-eminence in the radio field presents something of a challenge to the British cable monopoly, however, it is limited in many respects, not the least of which is the fact that it is in part dependent on the use of terminals in British territory under agreements scheduled to expire at the close of the war. According to communications experts, the postwar competitive situation will not be greatly changed unless a new international understanding is reached, short of which nationals of the United States and other countries, when they use the British cable, will continue to have to pay from double to five times the rates charged British users. As in the past, moreover, some American businessmen may again find reason to complain that their commercial messages abroad, necessarily going through British control points, suffer delays helpful to their competitors in Britain.

"Beyond this important pocketbook consideration, there is the larger and much more significant issue of the free flow of news between country and country, an issue whose world implications are recognized in both the Democratic and Republican platforms for this year's presidential campaign. In an atmosphere of monopolistic communications control and prohibitive and discriminatory rates, suppression and distortion of information can readily flourish, which is another way of saying that international misunderstandings and frictions - prime breeders of war - can be set in motion. Surely, in this field, as much as in any other, the family of nations should feel impelled - for the sake of an enduring peace - to arrive at some clear-cut agreement."

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#### BLUE NET ANSWERS \$1,000,000 WINCHELL LIBEL SUIT

The Blue Network Co., Inc., in an answer filed in United States District Court last week in Chicago, denied it had committed any libel or slander against George Washington Robnett, Executive Secretary of the Church League of America. Mr. Robnett had filed a \$1,000,000 libel suit against the network, also naming the Andrew Jergens Co. and Walter Winchell.

The suit was based on Mr. Winchell's broadcast of portions of the book, "Under Cover". The network's answer declared the broadcasts were transmitting a "fair and accurate report of facts and conditions that had already taken place and with no intent of libeling or slandering Robnett."

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## FORESEES FIRST U.S. COAST-TO-COAST TELEVISION NETWORK

How the East and West may be linked in the first American television network is shown on a double-page map in a profusely illustrated new brochure on "Television" just published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, of which Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., is the Manager.

Ralph R. Beal, Assistant to the Vice-President in Charge of RCA Laboratories, has predicted the day when Californians and New Yorkers are going to see the seemingly fantastic spectacle of two sunsets in a single day. It will be accomplished simply by television transmitters in New York and California that scan sun-down horizons during the three-hour time differential. Not long ago, it was news when radio listeners on the East Coast heard the buzz of a bumble bee in Los Angeles. Now it is predicted that Easterners will be able to see and hear the Western bumble bee, or anything else that comes within the range of television's electronic eye.

The purpose of the brochure is to tell of the advances of television.

"Out of the ingenuity of American invention, research and engineering, television is emerging as a potential billion-dollar industry and service to the public. It moves in the forefront of all the promises in the art and science of radio", an opening chapter on the "Progress and Promise of Television" sets forth.

"Plans for sight-and-sound broadcasting are taking definite form. The radio-electronic field of production is alert to revolutionary changes ahead. For, in providing the public the ultimate in service, manufacturers are fully aware that they must produce good, economical home-television sets; networks must be linked; stations built and equipped. That is in prospect as soon as industry reconverts to peacetime enterprise."

"Television's movement has been speeded and its practical service guaranteed by the magic of electronics. At the forefront of this new art is Dr. V. K. Zworykin of RCA Laboratories, noted for his invention of the Iconoscope - television's electronic 'eye' - and his development of the Kinescope, or electronic 'eye' of the receiver. Perfection of these cathode-ray tubes revolutionized television and caused abandonment of mechanical scanning which experimenters had used for years to prove that radio could see at a distance.

"The progress of television to this point gives more than an inkling of what is in store."

Other chapters are captioned "David Sarnoff Introduces Television", "RCA Establishes Pattern of Future", "Home Owners Assured High Quality Television", "Seemingly Fantastic Spectacles To Be Seen", "Theater Television Has Great Promise", "Millions

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was strong. They built a nation from scratch, one that was based on the principles of freedom and democracy.

As the years passed, the United States grew in size and power. It became a nation of immigrants, each bringing their own traditions and customs. Despite these differences, the people of the United States found a common purpose. They fought for the rights of all, and they built a nation that was truly great. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit, and to the strength of the American dream.

The United States has come a long way since its founding. It has faced many challenges, but it has always emerged stronger. Today, it stands as a beacon of hope and freedom for people around the world.

The history of the United States is a story of resilience and courage. It is a story of a nation that has overcome adversity and built a future for itself. The people of the United States are proud of their heritage, and they are committed to the values that have made their nation great.

The United States is a land of opportunity, and it is a land of hope. It is a land where the dream of a better life is within reach for everyone. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has always been looking forward, and it is a story of a nation that is always striving for progress.

The United States is a nation of many voices, and it is a nation of many dreams. Each person who calls the United States home has a part to play in its history. Together, they can build a future that is bright and full of promise.

The United States is a nation of freedom, and it is a nation of justice. It is a nation where the rights of all are protected, and where the voice of the people is heard.

The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has always been a land of opportunity. It is a story of a nation that has always been a land of hope, and it is a story of a nation that is always striving for a better future.

Might Pay To See Televised Events", "Radio Relays For Television", "Network Schedule For Nation", "Another Prospect: 'Eyes' Of Industry", "Television's Coming Market", "Television Means New Jobs and Joys", and "Milestones in Television".

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#### WGN SCRIPTS ORDERED IN CIO RADIO SUIT

The Mutual Broadcasting System and Station WGN, Chicago, Monday were directed to provide the Federal Communications Commission with radio scripts of five speakers for use in connection with a suit brought by a CIO union to prevent WHKC, Columbus, Ohio, from renewing its license.

Speakers named in subpoenas for their scripts are Col. Robert R. McCormick, Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Upton Close, Boake Carter and Dewitt Emery.

The summonses were filed with the United States Marshal in Chicago by Ben Meyers, attorney for the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers. The union, in asking the FCC to deny the Columbus station renewal of its license, alleged the station discriminated against labor organizations by not allowing the UAW on the air for organization purposes and by censoring its scripts.

The union contended the station allowed other organizations to use its facilities without censorship to criticize the New Deal, the CIO, Vice President Wallace, the Democratic party and the CIO Political Action Committee.

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#### DAVIS APPOINTED GENERAL COUNSEL OF NAB

John Morgan Davis, Philadelphia attorney, has been appointed General Counsel of the National Association of Broadcasters and placed in charge of labor relations, Harold Ryan, NAB President has announced. Mr. Davis, engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia, will retain his legal connections there and give general direction and supervision to the NAB labor relations activity.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Finance and Commerce and of the law school, he alternated his studies with broadcasting in 1929 when he became an announcer at WLIT, Philadelphia. He later was employed at WCAU and returned to WLIT as Assistant to the General Manager - and in 1935 when WFIL was created through the merger of WLIT and WFI - he remained with the combined operation.

Latin in 1935, Mr. Davis acquired an interest in Station WBIG serving as Vice President and General Counsel. He has retained that post continuously since.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
JAN 10 1918

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 :::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::  
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U. S. Sponsor Reported For "Tokyo Rose"

"Tokyo Rose" and other Japanese propagandists will be featured in a new program idea over KYA, San Francisco, and sponsored by Roos Bros., clothiers of San Francisco, if plans materialize. Format of the new program, the first of its kind in the American radio field, calls for the rebroadcast of Tokyo programs, recorded by R.C.A. Communications.

The proposed program, which Don Federson, Manager of KYA, and Eleanor Lyons, Advertising Manager of Roos Bros., say has been cleared through the FCC, the OWI and the Board of War Communications, will be launched within the next few days. It calls for the rebroadcasts of Tokyo excerpts, then an analysis by KYA news commentators and editors, with the accompanying Navy or War Department covering the same subjects whenever possible or feasible.

- (Variety)

Want President To Make More Radio Talks

Many within the Administration have become acutely aware that to most people, including those who once regarded him almost as a personal friend, the President has become a strange and distant figure. So, if they can get to him, they will urge him to make a number of radio talks. \* \* \*

Whether the President will respond to pleas for a series of radio talks is a question. He has been stubborn on this score during the past two years even when the urging came from non-political sources. Many people leaving politics to one side, feel he owes it to Americans everywhere to secret under wartime security.\*\*\*

On June 5 he made a short radio talk on the fall of Rome and a few days later he appealed to war bond buyers but these were not in the class of the fireside chats of an earlier day. \* \* \*

The demands on the President to speak will become more urgent, the nearer election day comes, particularly if it seems likely to be close. He will be implored to go on the air to save Missouri, to save Kentucky, to save the labor vote, to save the independent vote. It was that way in 1940.

- (Marquis Childs, in syndicated column  
 "Washington Calling")

Quentin Reynolds Convention Speech May Prove Boomerang

As expected, the speech by Quentin Reynolds before the Democratic National Convention in Chicago has complicated his position as a news commentator available for sponsored network shows. At least one client, who had an option on Reynolds for radio before the convention, now is a little bit leery about using him to plug his products.



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Feeling naturally is that anyone giving news broadcasts during the next three months is bound to handle and interpret hundreds of items about the campaign and election. And it's no secret, of course, that most of the business outfits possessed of enough coin to bankroll a network show are lined up behind "the mustache" in the current campaign.

- (Variety)

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Hired \$200,000 Worth Of Radio Talent For His Campaign

Colonel T. H. Barton, wealthy oil man, one of the contenders for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Arkansas, recently toured the State with a 40-person opera company from Station WSM, Nashville, reported to have cost him a thousand dollars a night. In addition, rootin' tootin' "Uncle Mack" James McKrell toured the State with the "Bible Lovers' Revival", most popular radio feature in Little Rock. All of these people were on the colonel's payroll. Some estimates have it that he spent a quarter of a million. Investigator Shillito told the Senate Committee that he probably spent around \$200,000.

- (Drew Pearson)

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POTENTIAL RADIO ADVERTISING IS \$2,403,000 A DAY

Editor & Publisher has received the following from Frank Tripp, Chairman of the Allied Newspaper Council and the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association:

"In an off the record speech which I made at the April meeting of the ANPA and which a month later was exclusively published in Editor & Publisher, I made the statement that a whole day from 7 A.M. to midnight, 17 hours daily, on all of the radio stations of the land could be purchased for \$1,382,109. I made the statement that this was based upon the hourly rate of every station as of April and allowed for no discounts.

"I made the further statement, based upon the above conclusions, that a whole year of time on all stations could be bought for \$504,469,785 and I stated that that figure constituted radio's potential as of today.

"This statement was approximately true when using the hourly rates as a basis, but I have since obtained information which I believe should be published. It is that based upon quarter hour rates which are higher than hourly rates and allowing for income available from station breaks and spot announcement advertising the daily potential of all radio stations in the land is conservatively \$2,403,000 per day, or \$877,095,000 for 365 days. Therefore this last figure comes nearer radio's current potential than my figure based upon hourly rates and in the spirit of fairness and accuracy I hope you will publish these figures.

"Thus radio's potential compared with all daily and weekly newspapers' potential becomes \$877,095,000 for radio and \$1,540,000-000 for newspapers."

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The price schedule that previously governed manufacturers' maximum prices for consumer type radio receivers and phonographs has been revoked, and the articles transferred to coverage by the regulation affecting most other consumers' durable goods, the Office of Price Administration announced last week.

This transfer to coverage (effective today) was made because the previous regulation covering the articles (Revised Price Schedule 83) dealt only with price control problems that were acute in 1942, before civilian production was completely shut off, and is not suited to present conditions. In particular, it does not provide a method for pricing new models of radio receivers and phonographs.

Pending the formation of an Industry Advisory Committee to assist OPA in formulating a new specific regulation covering consumer type radio receivers and phonographs, the pricing formulas of Maximum Price Regulation 188 will be in effect.

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 American Army and Navy guns of all sizes are blasting the enemy on every war front with more deadly effectiveness than ever before because of amazingly accurate muzzle velocity measurements, as precise as 1/100,000 of a second, made possible by a new electronic time-interval counter developed in RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N.J.

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 Station WELD, at Columbus, Ohio, which has for its slogan "Ohio's Foremost FM Station" has just issued a 16-page illustrated booklet in which the station "presents its story of Facsimile".

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 "Get Ready Now to Sell Television" is the title of a new guidebook for merchants and distributors, just issued by Caldwell-Clements, Inc., 480 Lexington Avenue, New York. The book describes types of television sets to be brought out postwar by all principal manufacturers, retail prices, communities planning stations, complete video vocabulary, and answers to frequent questions asked about television. FCC Chairman James L. Fly contributes a foreword to the volume, compiled under the editorial direction of Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, former Federal Radio Commissioner, and M. Clements.

-----  
 For the sixth consecutive year the World Series will be broadcast exclusively over the facilities of the Mutual Broadcasting System under the sponsorship of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Boston, Mass. More than 250 stations will be linked coast to coast and in Canada.

-----  
 Development of an explosion-proof storage battery which the Navy Department designed and worked with the Philco Storage Battery Division to put into mass production for urgent war uses, was revealed by M. W. Heinritz, Vice-President in Charge of the Storage Battery Division of Philco Corporation, recently.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

The land is located in the County of San Diego, State of California, and is situated in the Township of San Diego, Range 14 North, and Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
JUL 27 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1644



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August 23, 1944.

## NO NEW RADIOS UNTIL GERMANY SURRENDERS INDUSTRY TOLD

If you know how long it will be before Germany collapses you can tell when the manufacturing of civilian radio sets will be resumed. Not until then the War Production Board Radio Industry Advisory Committee was told when it met in Washington last week will there be any new radios. Since no one knows when Germany will throw up the sponge that makes the date any one's guess but WPB officials held out very little hope that there would be anything doing this year.

These officials told the advisory committee that the radio-radar production program for 1944 must continue upward through next December and about 16.4 per cent above the July output rate. Army and Navy officials concurred in this estimate of over-all increase during the remainder of the year.

WPB Vice Chairman Wilson said:

"Many government controls may be removed after Germany surrenders and the over-all war production program will be reduced by about 40 per cent."

Mr. Wilson said that controls would be removed as soon as possible, but urged the radio and radar industry to maintain its present high levels of war production until after Germany surrenders.

Both Vice Chairman Wilson and Ray C. Ellis, director of WPB's Radio and Radar Division, who presided at the meeting, told the committee that cutbacks, after the collapse of Germany, might yield a sufficient supply of raw materials to enable civilian production without quota restrictions since the amounts of steel, copper, and other raw materials needed by the radio industry are comparatively small. In any event, there will be no authorizations for civilian production, beyond that currently permitted, until after the German collapse, officials advised the committee.

In discussing the "spot" authorization order of August 15, WPB officials pointed out that radio, as well as automobile, electric refrigerator and washing machine production, was excluded from the civilian output program. They said that though some WPB limitation orders have been rescinded or modified in the present civilian program, the L-265 order restricting civilian radio production was left untouched. Forthcoming OPA price ceilings also discussed by the committee. Mr. Jacobs, of the OPA Radio Section, said that OPA advisory committees of sets and parts manufacturers would soon be announced and meetings arranged in mid-September to work out specific civilian price ranges.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

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Also discussed was the manpower situation, which was reported as "spotty," especially in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. Suggestions also were made for more adequate information to manufacturers regarding program reductions in cutback procedures on "V" Day. The methods providing for such information are being arranged by the WPB radio and radar staff together with the Army and Navy. The spreading of contracts and equalization of the war production program was urged upon the committee by government officials. The WPB components recovery plan was discussed. Radio manufacturers suggested better descriptions of items and more speedy distribution of information regarding available components for war production. Committee members advised WPB that components were in adequate supply.

The WPB Radio Industry Advisory committee follows: M. F. Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Emporium, Pa.; M. Cohen, F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; R. C. Cosgrove, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati; W. P. Milliard, Bendix Radio, Baltimore; W. S. Hosford, Western Electric Company, New York City; E. E. Lewis, RCA Corp., Camden, N. J.; G. W. Henyan, General Electric Company, Schenectady; E. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.; P. L. Schoenen, Hamilton Radio Corp., New York City; Joseph M. Spain, Packard Bell Company, Los Angeles; A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner Company, Chicago; and F. D. Williams, Philco Corp., Philadelphia.

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#### RADIO SET MAKERS LOSE NO TIME MAKING RECONVERSION PLANS

Notwithstanding the fact that WFB has given notice that the production of civilian radio sets will not be resumed until after Germany surrenders, the radio manufacturing industry is going ahead with its reconversion plans as well as its war program, both of which will be considered at a meeting of entire Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers Association called by its President, R. C. Cosgrove, of the Crosley Radio Corporation, Thursday, September 21, in New York City.

Preceding the RMA Board session in New York next month, there will be meetings of several committees. Chairman R. C. Sprague of the Parts Division has called a meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 19. Postwar employment of returning servicemen and also other personnel problems will be considered on Wednesday, Sept. 20, of the Employment and Personnel Committee, of which G. W. Thompson is Chairman. The executive committee of the RMA Engineering Department, Dr. W.R.G. Baker, of General Electric, chairman, will be held in New York September 6.

The RMA Advertising Committee at its recent meeting in Philadelphia began a program to explain the gigantic contributions of the radio-electronic companies to the war effort and inform the public that no "miracle" radios may be expected as soon as civilian production is resumed, but that there will be substantial improvements from war experiences. The committee members were guests of Philco and witnessed a television demonstration. The next meeting of the committee will be in Chicago in October with the Zenith Radio Corporation as the hosts.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

8/23/44

Industry cooperation with the Defense Supplies Corporation on disposal of war surpluses was considered at a conference in Washington last week of an RMA Industry Reconversion Subcommittee. Plans by set as well as parts manufacturers to assist in classification of economically usable surpluses or those to be scrapped were considered in detail.

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#### DESPITE CONTROL FEAR STATIONS DOING O.K. NEW DEALER SAYS

Lowell Mellett, hailed by President Roosevelt as a columnist who at last would tell the people the truth, is a trifle caustic about the broadcasting situation. Mr. Mellett, of the well known Mellett newspaper family, and former White House secretary, last week wrote in the WASHINGTON STAR and other newspapers that print his syndicated column:

"From time to time our free air is filled with magnificent nonsense. Referring, not to what we hear on the radio, but to what we hear about radio.

"An effort has been made to convince the American people that freedom of the airwaves is in dire danger because of Government control. Passionate speeches have been made in Congress. Editorial writers have viewed with alarm. The basis for all this is the law under which a radio station must have a Government license, renewable every three years, in order to operate. The result, we have been told, is that radio folks cannot call their souls their own.

"As expressed by Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, before a Senate committee: "Today uncertainty underlies the whole basis of the relationship between the Federal Communications Commission and the licensee. Eligible and reputable persons are dissuaded from making investments in the broadcast field because of this fact.

"And by Niles Trammell, president of the National Broadcasting Co.: 'If American radio is to remain the greatest radio service in the world, it must be given new freedom from fear, the feat of the blight of Government control.'

"And by William S. Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting System: 'I have become convinced that radio, in Lincoln's phrase, cannot exist half slave and half free.'

"Of the newspaper editorials, this one from the Memphis Commercial Appeal sums up what a lot of others have said: 'As things go, the FCC has a noose around the neck of radio and is anxious to find any excuse to jerk the rope tight.'

"How true is this and how real these fears? There is a record on the subject that provides the answers.



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"It is said that the most timid thing in the world is money. It doesn't have to be said that hard-headed American businessmen don't buy nooses for their own necks. They don't buy radio stations for the fun of being half slave and half free. Are they 'being dissuaded from making investments in the broadcast field?'

"Forget the four networks. (They are doing right well, by the way. NBC, which in 1942 earned a return before income tax, of 137 per cent on the value of its property, in 1943 earned 190 per cent. The Blue Network, with a return of only 8 per cent in 1942, earned 149 per cent in 1943. CBS increased its return from 97 per cent to 158 per cent. The Mutual Network went up from 59 per cent to 84 per cent.)

"Consider the individual stations--whose net income, between 1942 and 1943, increased 50 per cent. Much new money is being invested in stations. Since the first of January many transfers involving the payment of big money have occurred. Prices have ranged from \$100,000 to a million dollars.

"The FCC found that Station WINX, 250-watt, operating in Washington on a local channel, had total assets, tangible and intangible, according to its own books, of only \$48,254. For the year 1943, its net income before Federal taxes, was only \$20,186. Yet WINX was sold this summer for \$500,000--to Eugene Meyer, publisher of the WASHINGTON POST, who wears no man's noose.

"But, you may say, Mr. Meyer had other than business reasons for buying, a desire, perhaps, to make his voice heard in the National Capital. Take then the case of Station WJLD, Bessemer, Ala. A nice little property worth, according to its own books, only \$14,236. Last year its net income before Federal taxes and before paying the proprietor's salary, was only \$4,966. Somebody bought that station last month for \$106,000.

"There are dozens of such examples, but take as a final one WQXR. The New York Times, following the trend of newspapers into the broadcasting business, has purchased Station WQXR, whose net worth is given as \$227,037. For this property the Times has pungled up one million cold hard dollars.

"Observing this hot desire to buy into the radio business, the American people probably will get over their fear, if they have any, that there may be something sinister in the law establishing Government control or in the Government agency exercising that control.'

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A talk "The American System of Broadcasting" given by Frank E. Mullen, vice-president and general manager of the National Broadcasting Company to the New York University Summer Radio Workshop last month has been reprinted in pamphlet form. In this address Mr. Mullen raised two questions in connection with our broadcasting system (a) What makes it a system; (b) What makes it American?





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## GOULD NEW "TIMES" RADIO EDITOR; HUTCHENS GOES LITERARY

Jack Gould, well known to the broadcasting industry for his coverage of the ASCAP fight, the Petrillo strike, the Columbia television row and other big stories has succeeded John K. Hutchens as Radio Editor of the NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Hutchens yielding to an enticing offer, and one very much to his taste, has joined the staff of Robert Van Gelder TIMES Book Review Editor.

Mr. Gould is one of those rare individuals who was born in New York City and didn't go to the great city from somewhere else. He went to the TIMES in 1937 (as a member of the drama department) from the NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE where for 5 years he had been a crack general reporter specializing in show business trade stories (union matters mostly). Gould stayed in the drama department until the summer of 1941, during which time he was Night Club Editor. He was described by a close associate as "one of the best general news hawks in the business." Mr. Gould was away from the paper on leave for six months or so in 1941-42 joining the radio department in the summer of '42.

John Hutchens, born in Chicago, went to New York via Montana and the West in the fall of 1927 to the NEW YORK POST where he was Film Critic and Assistant Drama Editor. He was a member of the TIMES drama department from 1929-32 and 1934-38; Drama Editor of the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT from 1938 to 1941 and Radio Editor of the NEW YORK TIMES from the summer of 1941 until now. (During that 1932-34 gap Mr. Hutchens was travelling in Europe).

Sidney Lohman, who has also been with the TIMES for many years and an important man in the radio department, now moves up a notch and takes over the radio program gossip column "One Thing and Another" and other features which Mr. Gould has been doing.

Tom Kennedy who was one of the country's first radio editors, carries on as the Associate Radio Editor of the TIMES. Out of Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1915 Mr. Kennedy served in the Navy in a radio engineering capacity in World War I, then became Radio Editor of the PITTSBURGH POST and SUN in 1925, Technical Radio Editor, PHILADELPHIA EVENING LEDGER 1926 and a specialist in engineering and radio industry matters with the TIMES since 1927.

The first radio executive of the TIMES was Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., who was a wireless operator in the first World War. A graduate of Colgate and the Harvard Business School, he was on the TIMES for 18 years. He is the author of the only authorized biography of Marconi, and of numerous books on radio and television. Mr. Dunlap is now Director of Advertising and Publicity of the Radio Corporation of America.

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Tom Treanor, 35 years old, correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company and the Los Angeles Times, was killed on the road to Paris last Saturday. A Third Army jeep in which Mr. Treanor was riding was run over by a tank.

1917

January 1st - 1917

1917 - 1918

1918 - 1919

1919 - 1920

1920 - 1921

1921 - 1922

1922 - 1923

1923 - 1924

8/23/44

## GREAT MAJORITY LIVING UP TO NAB CODE SAYS EDGAR BILL

A reassuring report on the way the National Association of Broadcasters Code of Ethics is working is given by Edgar L. Bill, President of WMBD, Peoria, chairman of the NAB Public Relations Committee. In a special program managers bulletin issued by the NAB August 18 Mr. Bill writes:

"The NAB Code is the result of the experiences of hundreds of broadcasters in all parts of the country. The Code outlines basic standards of good programming and it was made for the purpose of being a guide to individual stations. It was adopted by the NAB convention in 1939 in a much milder form than originated by the Committee. It is always subject to additions and change as we see the need for it.

"No one will make you as a program manager carry out the Code. Its enforcement is voluntary. However, the broadcasting industry as a whole has said it is sound, it is good business, and it is common sense.

"The great majority of radio stations do live up to the Code. The few that fail to live up to it usually do so because they are having financial troubles and they let down the bars to get the business or because they are short sighted and selfish. The radio facilities we work with are very limited. There are many who would like to get into the business but it is impossible. It is a special privilege to own and operate a radio station, isn't it? And radio is a powerful influence in educating, informing, entertaining, and molding public opinion. Then that makes our job as operators of radio stations a public trust. We are regulated by law and by government commission. In reality we are regulated to a greater extent by public opinion. Every minute we are on the air we are bidding for the good will of the listener. When the public or any part of it thinks we are not making the best use of radio, the public will then ask for more regulations.

"At regular intervals public opinion sticks its head up against radio. A few years ago it was the problem of children's programs, too much commercial copy and plug uglies. Later it was a question of fair distribution of time for controversial issues. More recently it has been on the question of our news policy and radio commentators.

"The big question in the minds of all radio operators is what the future will bring. Will radio be a medium of free speech or will it be operated or further regulated by the government? That is another way of asking if radio can operate itself, take responsibility in good program building and be fair to all sides in its discussions.

"After four and a half years of having a Code for our industry, there are still some stations that hide behind the Code rather than make full use of it. They use it as armor against the things they do not want to do rather than taking advantage of it. One station that disregards the Code brings on public criticism that hurts the whole industry.





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"The future of radio depends upon how well we are operators live up to our public responsibility and our tremendous opportunity in programming. That is the reason why we should follow our Code and make use of it in all of our programming."

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#### CHARGES CONCEALMENT OF JAP INDIAN OCEAN SUB ACTIVITIES

In a letter to Editor of the WASHINGTON STAR last week F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of RCA Communications, Inc., wrote:

"I cannot refrain from protesting against the editorial, "The U-Boat Defeat," which appeared in The Star of August 11, the same issue which listed my dear son as "missing in action" in the Asiatic area. The account of the dastardly attack on his ship, the sinking of the lifeboats and the murdering of the victims was carried only in your final edition of July 31.

Your editorial gives the impression that the U-boat menace is a thing of the past. There seems to be a campaign of concealment of the field-day the Japanese U-boats are having in the Indian Ocean, where our boys are sent on slow cargo boats, not in convoy nor escorted in any manner. Why is not something done about that? They say the British are in charge in the Indian Ocean, but that circumstance does not absolve the United States authorities of responsibility for sending our boys to be murdered by the Jap U-boats without any protection whatever."

The account which appeared in the STAR July 31 which Mr. Guthrie referred to read:

"Roy Porter of NBC broadcast today from Chengtu, China, a story of the slaying of about three-quarters of the crew of a United States Liberty ship in the Indian Ocean in mid-June by seamen of a Japanese submarine.

"Mr. Porter said the story was substantiated by an American who recently arrived in China. Of about 100 crew members of the ship only 23 were saved and hospitalized following their rescue by a United States scouting plane. Among the survivors, Mr. Porter said, are Capt. John Gussack, Brooklyn, and the ship's first engineer, Charles Pyle, Lodi, Calif.

"According to the story, Mr. Porter said, the American ship was first torpedoed, the crew members taking to lifeboats. Then the enemy sub surfaced and ordered all the Americans to the foredeck, where they were beaten and tortured, their hands tied behind their backs. Many were killed and their bodies kicked overboard, Mr. Porter added.

"The orgy ended only when a scout plane approached and the Japanese vessel submerged, leaving the surviving seamen threshing in the water, their hands still tied. They were finally rescued after 15 hours in the water."

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

8/23/44

The connecting link was the name Gussack as Capt. Walter Guthrie, Mr. Guthrie's son had written him from Australia that one of his room mates was a Capt. Gussack.

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#### WPB EASES WHOLESALE RADIO DISTRIBUTORS RESTRICTIONS

Lifting of important restrictions governing wholesale radio distributors was announced Monday by Ray C. Ellis, director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

As a result of a revision of the radio and radar section of Priorities Regulation 13, WPB said, wholesale radio distributors will be in a position to offer substantial aid to the war effort.

The relaxed order establishes a rating floor of AA-5 or better for all wholesale distributors, who may now obtain stocks to meet the emergency requirements of prime contractors from idle and excess component stocks that are on hand in other contractor plants.

Prior to the revision of PR-13, wholesale radio distributors were not permitted to purchase electronic parts of equipment without special sales authorization from WPB.

WPB officials explained that the revision is not intended to permit stockpiling by wholesale distributors, but is primarily intended to implement the movement of idle and excess stocks, and also to allow wholesale radio jobbers to fill rated orders for electronic parts.

WPB officials believe that this forward movement in establishing an AA-5 rating floor will result in stimulating and expediting fulfillment of prime contractor short range requirements with hitherto unprecedented speed and precision. The freeing of certified rejected components without priorities, from idle and excess stocks, minimizes paper work and also marks material that has no military significance immediately available for other uses, it was explained.

Another important revision in the order includes the free sale of rejected components to wholesale radio distributors without priorities. Under the order, distributors may purchase rejected components direct from the prime contractor's idle and excess stock without coming to headquarters for approval.

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The Board of Directors of Philco Corporation last week declared a dividend of twenty cents (20¢) per share of common stock. Previous dividend was 20¢ per share paid last June.



10/10/10

Dear Sir,  
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Signature]

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the [Organization] which was adopted at the meeting of the [Organization] held on the 10th inst.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

J. H. [Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

8/23/44

## BUSY SCHEDULE FOR NAB CHICAGO WAR CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK

Every minute will be made to count at the National Association of Broadcasters Executives War Conference in Chicago next week. Committee meetings will start the ball rolling Monday, August 28, with a dinner meeting of the NAB Board. J. Harold Ryan will keynote the opening session Tuesday morning, August 29, "Radio Broadcasting and the War Effort." There will be a Broadcast Advertising Clinic participated in by Paul W. Morency of WTIC, Hartford, Conn., John M. Cutler, Jr., WSB, Atlanta, T.A.M. Craven of the Iowa Broadcasting Co., and others.

Assistant Secretary of War for Air Robert A. Lovett will address the general luncheon Tuesday. Edgar Bill, of WMBD Peoria, Chairman of the NAB Public Relations Executive Committee, will preside over the Public Relations Clinic at 2:15 p.m. Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, a session will be devoted to station coverage and at 11 o'clock a business session of NAB.

Chairman J. L. Fly of the FCC will address the Wednesday luncheon and at 2:15 the Small Market Station Panel will convene, at 3:15 the 6th War Loan will be discussed, and at 3:35 p.m. the Music Clinic will meet. Thursday morning at 9:30 the Labor Clinic will have the floor, and at 11 o'clock the Legislative Committee will take over. Thursday afternoon the post-war future of broadcasting, television, FM, and facsimile will be the topic for discussion with T.A.M. Craven presiding and Paul Chamberlain, GE; Thomas F. Joyce, RCA; W. B. Lodge, CBS; Niles Trammell, NBC; Major Armstrong and others taking part. The conference will wind up with an NAB Board of Directors meeting Friday.

Unofficial gatherings in connection with the Broadcasters War Conference are on Monday Blue Networks Affiliates Business Meeting, CBS Districts Nos. 2 and 6 Business meeting, NBC Parade of Stars and MBS Affiliates Business meeting, NBC, Blue, MBS, Affiliates Cocktail parties and Blue Net Affiliates Dinner. Tuesday, Keystone Broadcasting System Affiliates Business Meeting and CBS Advisory Board and Keystone Affiliates Dinner.

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## FM FOR 100,000,000 AFTER WAR SAY FM BROADCASTERS

Static-free, high fidelity radio will be ready for 100,000,000 Americans after the war through use of Frequency Modulation, an improved system of broadcasting better known as FM, according to FM Broadcasters, Inc., who continue: "These millions reside within areas totalling 2,000,000 square miles which will be served by stations now on the air and those planned to date.

"FM was ready before the war. An estimated 500,000 FM receivers are now in use. But only 46 FM stations have been able to complete construction because the armed forces have taken over all production for use in battle communications.

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"Last winter when there were 42 FM stations and 62 applications filed with the Federal Communications Commission for permission to build, industry leaders predicted the manufacture of 5,000,000 FM sets within a year after the war and 20,000,000 in public hands within four years.

"But recent events have scuttled their predictions. There are now 210 requests at the FCC for FM stations. These are representative of 150 metropolitan communities located in all but nine of the less-densely populated western states. They constitute a heavy majority of the nation's buying power and advertising, the industry's life blood, has been taking notice."

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SAYS TELE ENTERED WAR ADOLESCENT -- WILL EMERGE ADULT

"Television entered the war an adolescent. It will emerge an adult. Like our young men who have been similarly catapulted into maturity, it may come home to a family anxious to impose upon it old habits and a planned career, which it has outgrown."

Thus wrote Alan Barth in an article "Television Comes of Age" in the July 29 issue of the NATION. Mr. Barth declared that the "war blasted the lid off" television and told about the "hot controversy" the Columbia Broadcasting System recently stirred up over television. Columbia liked the article so well that it reprinted it and is now giving it the widest distribution saying:

"The words which Mr. Barth wrote for the NATION are so clear and informative that we think you will find them worth reading. \* \* \* It is in our opinion one of the most thoughtful and lucid appraisals which has been written concerning the post war prospects for better television pictures."

Referring to the Columbia controversy Mr. Barth, who is an editorial writer on the WASHINGTON POST wrote:

"The CBS proposal has stirred up a hot controversy in the radio trade. Two objections to it have been raised, apart from the fact that it has not yet been incontrovertibly proved feasible. One is that the entire prewar investment in television -- the transmitters of pioneer broadcasters as well as the seven thousand receiving sets in the hands of the public -- would have to be scrapped. The other is that the change-over would retard production and employment in the industry in the immediate postwar period.

"These objections have been voiced most volubly by Niles Trammell, president of the National Broadcasting Company, a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America. While CBS is interested exclusively in broadcasting, not in manufacturing, postponement of production would work a real hardship upon RCA, which possesses the facilities, the dies, and the know-how to turn out prewar television transmitters



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and receivers as soon as the materials become available. Philco, Dumont, and Emerson, all makers of equipment, feel much the same way. Zenith and Westinghouse, though manufacturers, are squarely on the side of CBS. General Electric and Farnsworth have taken no part in the controversy. General Electric, indeed, has accepted an order to turn out the first postwar ultra-high-frequency transmitter for Columbia."

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#### SOMETHING NEW IN SOUND EFFECTS -- ANNOUNCER BLOPPED ON AIR

There was something entirely new in sound effects last Monday night at Station WINX in Washington when two announcers Sam Brown and Tony Wakeman engaged in a free for all fight while they were on the air. Brown allegedly interrupted a sports broadcast by Wakeman by allegedly blopping him over the head with the leg of a piano. Station officials said the trouble was caused by the two announcers disagreeing as to who would broadcast results of the third race at Washington Park, a feature with a wide following in Washington since the total is part of a "numbers" figure.

Whatever the cause the radio audience heard what a real fight sounds like over the air. As a result of the fracas Brown charged with assault was arrested but later released on \$1,000 bail for arraignment in Municipal Court today (Wednesday). The incident attracted considerable attention because WINX was recently purchased by Eugene Meyer, Publisher of the WASHINGTON POST and the station is now going through the process of reorganization.

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#### E. ANTHONY & SONS SEEK BOSTON TELEVISION STATION

E. Anthony & Sons, licensees of Station WNBH at New Bedford, Mass., and WOCB at West Yarmouth, have applied for a license for a commercial television station in Boston to be operated on channel #2 (60,000-66,000 kc). The Anthony Company likewise recently applied for a television at Providence, R. I.

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The RMA Parts Division, of which Robert C. Sprague is chairman, will join in sponsorship of the "Electronic Parts and Equipment Industry Conference," in October in Chicago. This will give the October meeting sponsorship of four organizations, including the National Electronic Distributors Association, the newly organized Association of Electronic Parts and Equipment Manufacturers, and the Sales Managers Group, Eastern Division.

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8/23/44

## SALVAGE OF OLD MODEL "WALKIE-TALKIES"

As new model "walkie-talkie" radio sets become available for Army troops overseas and in the United States, soldiers at signal depots are salvaging virtually "everything but the squeal" from the older models, following instructions distributed by the Signal Corps of the Army Service Forces.

The exception of the squeal is made advisedly, since one of the reasons for replacement of the early sets, now rated as obsolete, is that some receivers had a tendency to re-radiate energy in the form of high-pitched signals. In combat areas these unintended broadcasts could be picked up by the enemy, sometimes with disastrous results to the radiomen.

Signal depot men are instructed to disassemble the old models, known as the SCR-194 and 195, and recover eighty-five parts, including twenty-seven items which, after inspection and reconditioning, can be used in or with other Signal Corps equipment.

Most of the capacitors, resistors, switches and sockets, and such individual articles as transformers, handsets, volt-meters, and antennas are either direct replacements or substitutes for similar components on other transmitting-receiving sets used by the Army. Even the two quartz crystals used in the old "walkie-talkie" can be turned over to a Signal Corps field grinding team for regrinding and further use. Nuts, screws and washers are neatly sorted and kept for general hardware stock. An example of the meticulous care of the conservation program is the War Department's recommendation that "in removing items such as resistors and capacitors, care should be taken to keep any attached pigtail leads as long as possible. In the event that the pigtail leads are less than one inch in length, the item should be salvaged."

The new "walkie-talkie," known as the SCR-300, has a super-heterodyne receiver, as did its predecessor, but the offending squeal is mercifully missing. Other improvements include tripled transmitting range, using the FM (frequency modulation) principle, an extra goose-neck antenna which enables the user to remain inconspicuous while lying on the ground or in a foxhole, and a thorough water-resisting and fungus-resisting treatment.

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## RULES AMENDED FOR DIFFERENT DAY AND NIGHT TRANSMITTERS

The Commission en banc last Tuesday amended Section 3.64 of its Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations in order to permit a station operating with different power day and night to obtain a license authorizing the use of alternate transmitters of different power for day and night use.



# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas, and continues through the years of exploration, settlement, and the struggle for independence. The story is one of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid growth and expansion. The country was a young nation, and its people were determined to build a better life for themselves. They fought for their rights and their freedom, and they won.

The United States has a long and rich history. It is a story of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity. The story is one of growth and change, and it is a story that we can all be proud of.

The United States is a country of many different people and cultures. It is a country where everyone has the right to live and work as they see fit. The United States is a country where the future is bright and full of promise.

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8/23/44

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::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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In order to accommodate those whose requests had to be turned down because of the more limited capacity of Carnegie Hall the N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony Concert Sunday, October 1, will be broadcast by CBS from Madison Square Garden. Admission will be by tickets given out by the U. S. Rubber Company.

With the broadcast of October 8 the broadcasts again will come from Carnegie Hall as the orchestra begins its regular season.

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A new Pyranol radio-noise-suppression capacitor, specially designed to reduce radio-noise voltage from generators, inverters, motors, and other equipment, has recently been announced by the General Electric Company. The capacitors are of the thru-stud type with a terminal at each end. One line of a d-c or a-c power circuit can be "fed" through the unit, thereby reducing internal inductance and resistance, and increasing filter efficiency for a given capacitance. The capacitors are especially effective in reducing radio noise at higher frequencies.

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Television in post-war years, functioning in combination with fleets of airplanes and other electronic devices, will be one of the nation's most potent aids in crime prevention and law enforcement, Frank J. Wilson, chief of the Secret Service, said in Cleveland in a talk broadcast by NBC from the 51st Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

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Allen B. Dumont addressed the graduating class of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Mr. DuMont, who is president of the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. and a graduate of RPI in 1924, was cited particularly as "a pioneer in the development and use of the cathode-ray tube, which today, is the heart of the weapon radar." He also improved the science and art of television, the citation added.

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Station KALE of Portland, Ore. has been granted consent to transfer of control of station KALE, from C. W. Myers and Mrs. Josephine Hunt, to the Portland Journal Publishing Co., involving transfer of 800 share, or 66-2/3% of Issued and outstanding capital stock of KALE, Inc., to the Journal Pub. Co., in consideration of the transfer to Mr. Myers and Mrs. Hunt, share and share alike, of 250 shares, or 25% of Class A voting Common stock, and 250 shares or 25%, of Class B non-voting Common stock of KOIN, Inc., owned by the Journal Pub. Co.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.



:::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::  
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### Arthur Krock on FDR's Bremerton Broadcast

One thing on which both Republicans and Roosevelt friends agree is that his Bremerton Navy Yard radio address fell flat, lacked the old F.D.R. zingo. Inside fact is that the President prepared the speech cold, without any outside help. No "ghosts" were along.

It was reported that Judge Samuel I. Rosenman was along on the entire trip and helped draft the Bremerton talk. Real fact, however, is that Rosenman and Elmer Davis, OWI chief, left the President at Pearl Harbor. Davis flew on to Saipan and Guam, Rosenman back to the White House.

NOTE -- One friend, listening to the President's broadcast, remarked: "It's so bad that 'Pa' Watson must have written it."  
 - (Drew Pearson in "Washington Post")

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### Cowles Talk Reverberating

AN ALL-TIME RECORD for pro and con discussion, of interest to promotion men particularly, in the trade press is being established by the talk of John Cowles, publisher of the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune, which was delivered before the NNPA convention in New York in April. Mr. Cowles advocated the formation of newspaper networks similar to radio networks as a way of making it easier for the advertiser and obtaining more national lineage. The arguments between those approving and disapproving are still going on four months later.

- (Editor & Publisher)

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### Soundproof Home Answer to Neighbor's Loud Radio

I was interested in E. W. A.'s letter complaining of radio noises, but he should cheer up. It isn't necessary that he hear his neighbor's radio, nor even his neighbor; it only happens because the building code doesn't yet require soundproofing in residential buildings, although for health reasons it should.

His "dream home" can be so soundproofed that he still can have a radio.

In this field, in my experience, New York and Washington are far behind London, where apartment buildings with any pretension to being modern are planned and detailed to reduce airborne and impact noises to a minimum.

I know of one fairly new apartment building here in Washington in which every step taken by the tenant above is distinctly heard, the lower tenant often being awakened by them during the night.

The home I dream of in the future also will be soundproofed.

- (Harry Barrett in a letter to the Editor of the "Washington Star")



CONFIDENTIAL

Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation

On July 1, 1964, the following information was received from the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

It was reported that John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had been seen at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 1, 1964.

On July 1, 1964, the following information was received from the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Dale*  
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

RECEIVED

SEP 1944

FRANK E. MULLEN

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August 30, 1944.

"WAR PROVES SOUNDNESS U. S. BROADCASTING SYSTEM" -- RYAN

Opening the National Association of Broadcasters Executives War Conference at Chicago last Tuesday J. Harold Ryan, president, declared that the service radio had been able to render the United States in time of war had been further proof of the soundness of the American system of broadcasting. Mr. Ryan told those assembled that it was the third conference the broadcasters had held under the impact of a complete global war and that he believed "we were warranted in feeling that from this point we can discern the beginning of the end of the war against Nazi Europe."

"The twenty-second annual meeting of the Broadcasters has a significant meaning," Mr. Ryan continued. "It speaks of a comfortable age in an industry as young as radio broadcasting. It means that this organization antedates many of the most important landmarks in radio's history and many of the important institutions with which broadcasting has to deal, including the Federal Communications Commission and its predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission. It spells a certain amount of permanency in a world that from day to day shows less and less signs of permanency. Since our last meeting sixteen months ago the interests and hearts of all of us have been with the fighting forces of our country and our energies and abilities have been placed at the service of our national government. We have been not only an observer but an active participant in an outstanding modern marvel -- the rearming of America and the furnishing by this country of the engines and materials of war to all of the Allied Nations.

"Typical of the expressions of commendation that have come to the Association from the Government was the statement of Brigadier General Jerry V. Matejka, Chief, Personnel and Training Service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, in presenting to the Association the Chief Signal Officer's Certificate of Appreciation: 'When the going was the toughest, the National Association of Broadcasters took the lead in helping us in the Signal Corps to get the personnel we needed.'

"A few days ago Jesse Butcher, Radio Director of the National War Fund, known personally to many of you in this room, called on the telephone from New York to express his conviction that without the 100% cooperation given to the efforts he is directing by the broadcasting stations of this country it would never have been possible to have raised over \$175,000,000 for the use of this country and its allied nations.

"Why do we mention these things? It is certainly not to flatter our ego or to pat ourselves on the back in any way for the results that we have been able to obtain for ourselves, our servicemen, our people and our Government. We have but done our duty. For that





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we can take no more than an honest sense of pride. As we look on the results achieved we are overcome with a sense of humility that this modern method of mass communication, whose steps we guide, has been chosen for this historic place in this great struggle and has acquitted itself so well. This whole experience has given us a new insight into the meaning of those three mystic symbols, 'public interest, convenience and necessity.' As we face after the war our obligations to the public the valuable experience of these war days cannot but condition us to further service to the ideals to which broadcasting has devoted its energies, its capabilities and its opportunities.

"We hold that it is the duty of everyone attending this meeting to give to the discussions the benefit of his experience and advice to the end that we may go from this gathering with the fullest possible benefits arising from the meeting of many minds. This organization is of the very essence of democracy, whether that democracy be expressed through the medium of such meetings as this or through the deliberations of the Board of Directors which is constituted on the most representative principle."

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DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE 4TH CHIME? BOOK DEDICATED TO IT.

Radio's impressive role in collecting and distributing news reports from world capitals and war theatres as the stream of bulletins passed through NBC's News Room from 1931 to the invasion of the Normandy coast on June 6, 1944, is the theme of "The Fourth Chime," a bound volume of 176 pages published this week in a limited edition by the NBC Promotion Department under the supervision of Charles P. Hammond, director of Advertising and Promotion.

The book takes its title from the confidential "alert," a fourth note added to the familiar three-chime NBC signature, which NBC sounds on the air to summon to their posts all news, operating and executive personnel responsible for broadcasting news. Sounded only in time of great emergency, or when news is of such import as to demand extra-intensive coverage, the Fourth Chime was first heard in 1937, the afternoon the giant dirigible Hindenburg came to disaster at Lakehurst. Most recently it sounded during the early morning hours of D-Day. In all probability it will be heard next when it heralds the report of German capitulation.

"When you read 'The Fourth Chime'," Niles Trammell, president of NBC says, "I hope you will remember that only under the American system of broadcasting could this record of public service have been achieved --- that through free radio and a free press the American people have become the best informed people on earth."

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The Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, New York City, has appointed Neidhoefer & Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Auto Equipment Company of Denver, Colorado, as distributors of Emerson Radio products in those territories.



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## INDUSTRY MUST GRAB FM, TELE, OR OTHERS WILL, CRAVEN WARNS

Making his first public appearance in his new role of vice-president of the Iowa Broadcasting Company at the Chicago NAB War Conference last Tuesday, former FCC Commissioner T.A.M. Craven talked cold turkey to the broadcasters about their postwar opportunities and problems. What he had to say regarding television, for instance, was typical of the general tenor of his address -- that the broadcaster had better keep streamlined.

"The broadcaster should be ready to undertake television service", Commander Cravin warned. "If he is not, someone else will."

Mr. Craven also spoke in somewhat the same vein of television theatre broadcasting, facsimile, radio newsprint services and network linking by radio instead of land line.

"In attempting to estimate the situation, one must consider the fact that at least five distinct groups are involved in the decisions which must be made. The first of these is the public," Commander Craven declared. "Will the public purchase receivers in sufficient quantities to justify the advertiser and others to support the new radio broadcasting structure? Will the radio set manufacturers place upon the market have receivers of standard design in sufficient quantities at prices which are attractive to the public? The third group is the broadcaster. Will he employ the personnel and will he purchase, install and operate the necessary equipment to provide the new service to the public? Will the advertiser pay sufficient money to enable the broadcaster to render new services which are acceptable to the public? Will the Government recognize the economics of the situation in such a manner as to encourage private industry to apply these new technical developments in a practical manner?"

"Let us analyze the questions. Will the public purchase receivers? That depends upon the post-war purchasing power of the public. If the purchasing power is poor, the public will not purchase receivers in large enough numbers to count. If the purchasing power is good, the public will purchase receivers, provided there is a service to be received. If the new service is good from every standpoint, the public will be completely justified in investing its money in new radio receivers. Next, will the Government, particularly the Federal Communications Commission, encourage the application of new developments in a manner which recognizes sound business economics? I answer this with a categorical 'yes'.

"Will the radio manufacturers place upon the market receivers of standard design in sufficient quantities and at prices to attract the public? The answer to this must be 'yes'. The radio manufacturer will possess the 'know-how' to convert the new war inventions into practical broadcast transmitting and receiving apparatus. The radio manufacturer will possess more than adequate facilities to produce this equipment in large volumes. Moreover, competition among manufacturers will be intense. Hence, we need not fear exorbitant prices for equipment. However, before the manufacturer can proceed logically, he must know what portions of the radio spectrum will be allocated to



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's future.

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the various types of radio service. This decision involves controversies and differences of engineering opinion. At present, the situation appears most confusing.

"Heretofore the manufacturer appears to have disregarded the broadcaster. To me this does not appear strange because, generally speaking, the radio manufacturer was the first to broadcast and he has continued to influence the situation most profoundly. Today, however, I would suggest that before the radio manufacturer should feel secure in his decision to manufacture new kinds of receivers in large quantities for the public, he must consult the broadcaster more than he has in the past.

"Will the advertiser support the new radio industry? The answer is an obvious 'yes.' He has supported the old radio industry excellently. He will support the new as soon as it has proved itself worthy. Everyone familiar with radio today realizes that when the new radio has earned general public acceptance in the form of 'listening--reading--or looking' in sufficient numbers of population to insure a return on the advertising dollar, that dollar will be forthcoming into the treasury of the radio industry. What should the broadcaster do? The broadcaster of today will either modernize his facilities or he will cease to broadcast to the public in the future. Newcomers will take the place of a non-progressive broadcaster.

"The 'how and when' is not easy to specify. Therefore, before attempting to answer both parts of this question, let us estimate the situation still more closely. Everyone knows we must provide the necessary capital to proceed. This problem need not be discussed. However, it may relieve us to know that, except in so far as taxation affects the raising of capital to establish any new business enterprise, capital for the new developments of radio will be made available by many persons extremely anxious to invest in one of the most publicized modern industries of the post-war era. The securing of capital will not be the worst problem. Actually, from the standpoint of ultimate public confidence, the ease of securing capital may be the problem which the radio industry and the Government will have to consider.

"Frequency modulation will also make possible the establishment of stations in communities not now adequately served. Every existing amplitude modulation broadcaster, particularly those in large cities, may have to provide an FM service in the future. Ultimately, FM may become the principal method of broadcasting by the present regional and local stations in the thickly populated areas of the country. This does not mean that AM broadcasting will disappear. We must remember that the farmer will always desire a choice of programs. Television broadcasting is certain to expand. The cost of construction and programming will be relatively high. Therefore, television broadcasting will be slow in achieving profitable operation. It will appear in the larger cities before it becomes a reality in smaller communities. We should not underestimate the potential power of television broadcasting as a valuable medium for the advertiser. Profitable operation is inevitable when facilities are provided on a national scale.



Television theater service may become a necessary corollary to television broadcasting to the home. Experience in foreign countries indicates the public may become interested in viewing television in a theater. If television receivers are costly as compared to the pocketbook of the average person, it seems almost inevitable that television theaters will become a reality. Ways and means to coordinate broadcasting to the home as well as to the theater must be planned. Facsimile broadcast service as well as multiple address facsimile service to the home and office, cannot be overlooked. Many persons already subscribe to news printer services. This is considered costly today. Tomorrow, the cost may be reduced if radio methods are employed. No one has yet produced a sufficiently practical plan of organization and operation as a profitable service. This may be done some day.

"A new broadcast service of the future cannot achieve full economic success until it is operated on a national scale. Therefore, costs for interconnecting stations in a network, so as to make available all sources of news and talent to the nation as a whole, must be reasonable. If the telegraph and the telephone carriers of the nation will not provide this service at reasonable costs, the broadcaster must be prepared to organize radio systems which will be adequate for the purpose. This can be done if necessary. However, it is my belief that the telephone and telegraph carriers will provide this linking service by both radio and land lines at costs which are reasonable.

"If war developments make high definition color television very imminent, we should forget the pre-war television and start the real television on a high definition color basis. Likewise, if the FM frequency bands are in the wrong portion of the radio spectrum, we should resolve that question by either moving the present band in its entirety to another portion of the spectrum or we should expand the present FM band considerably to overcome potential poor results from the standpoint of interference. It would seem wise to think of the establishment of the new broadcast services of the future as requiring a period of at least ten years of construction and organization before the new broadcasting service achieves a sound economic operation on a national scale. Likewise, it would seem wise not to be too impetuous, lest capital be wasted. On the other hand, it seems opportune to formulate plans for future action and to make decisions as to how and when to execute these plans."

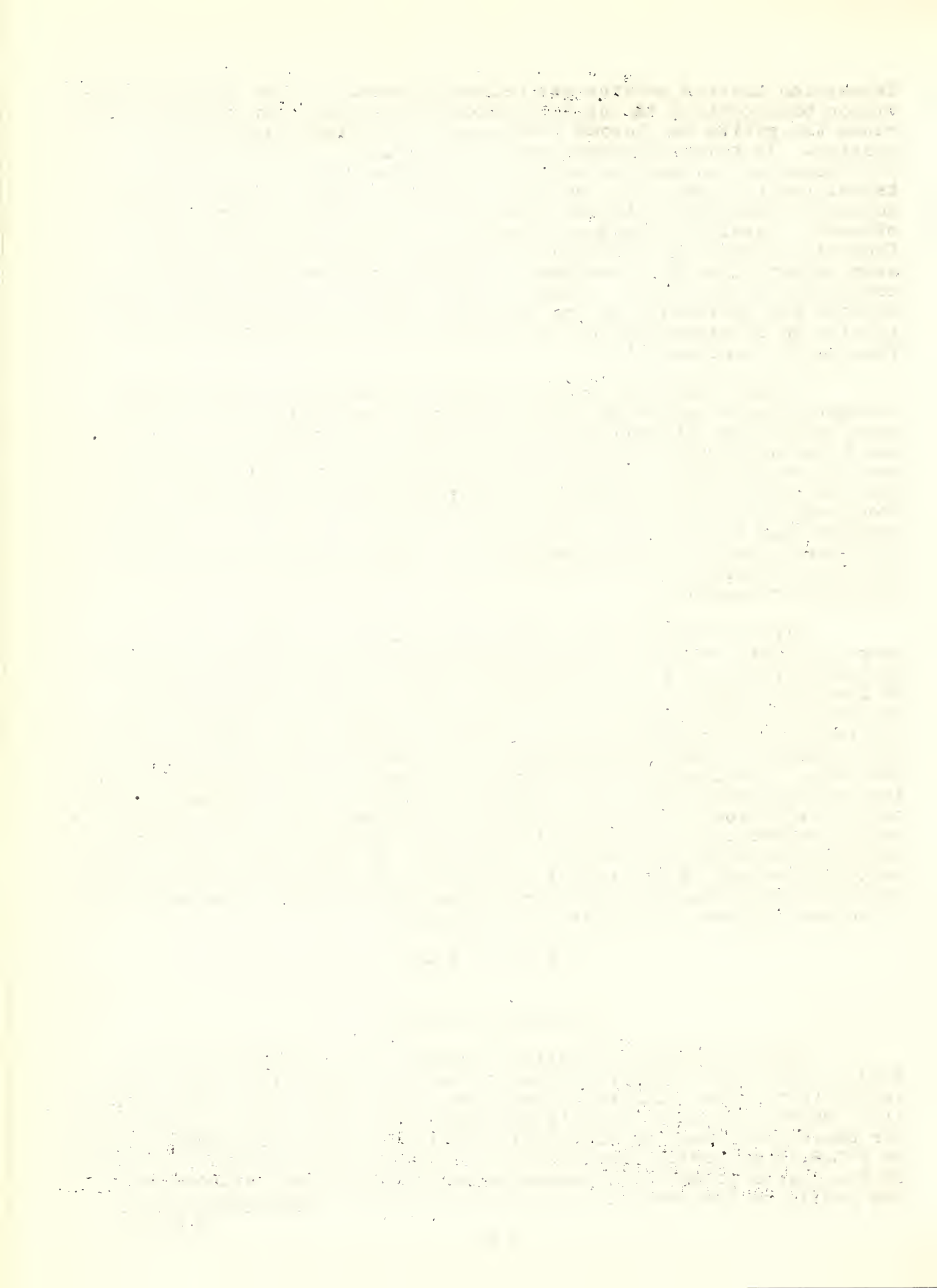
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C-O-R-R-E-C-T-I-O-N

Proof positive that Horace Greeley, whose handwriting was said to have been the world's worst, had nothing on the writer was in the last issue. In the Scissors and Paste column we wrote a headline "Another Knock on F.D.R.'s Bremerton Broadcast" but so bad was our handwriting that in stencilling, this deciphered as "Arthur Krock on F.D.R.'s Bremerton Broadcast." It heaped coals of fire on the head of the writer because the comment about the President's broadcast was really by Drew Pearson and reprinted from the Washington Post.

R.D.H.





August 30, 1944

## ALICE KEITH TELLS HOW TO SPEAK AND WRITE FOR RADIO

Harper and Bros. brings out this month a practical and comprehensive book on the subject of broadcasting. "How To Speak and Write for Radio" by Alice Keith, Director of the National Academy of Broadcasting in Washington, D.C., is a compilation of many outstanding radio scripts, talks, interviews, news and sports broadcasts, quizzes, advertising commercials, round-table discussions, music continuity, variety programs and radio dramas.

But it is more than a compilation of professional scripts in replica. The author, who, as a pioneer in radio education, was Director of Educational Activities for RCA and first Broadcasting Director of the CBS American School of the Air, has given some sage advice to novices in the field of radio and helpful hints to all speakers who use the microphone.

One chapter of the book, which, incidentally, could well serve as a reference manual, is devoted to methods of improving the speaking voice. Lyman Bryson, Adelaide Hawley, Bill Stern, Jean Hersholt, Eddie Cantor, Burns and Allen, Duke Ellington, and William Ford Manley are a few of the personalities whose scripts have been selected for their excellence. The book also contains actual news and sports releases furnished stations by news associations and public service programs broadcast by such agencies as the National YMCA and the American Red Cross.

In this foreword, Earl Godwin, famous news writer and commentator, says that radio has brought back the art of good speech, "the strong simple language people used in the days before typewriters and printing presses," and Miss Keith emphasizes repeatedly in her book the necessity for a choice of short colorful words and brief conversational sentences. In discussing microphone technique, the author allays the fears of the timid by suggesting that a broadcaster will succeed when he can speak clearly, with a smooth even flow of breath, when he can interpret with intelligence and emotional power--and then, talk to the mike as if it were a friend across the table.

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## DEMOCRATS APPOINT RADIO DIVISION FARM DIRECTOR

John Merrifield has been appointed Farm Director of the Radio Division of the Democratic National Committee, according to an announcement by J. Leonard Reinsch, Radio Chairman. Merrifield is on leave of absence from WHAS, Louisville, where he has been Farm Director since April 1940. Prior to his WHAS post Merrifield was Farm Director of WLW.

A graduate in Agricultural Economics of Iowa State College in 1932, Merrifield first started in radio with the WLS farm program department in 1924. Merrifield will develop special farm programs for the Democratic National Committee to be broadcast in the Middle West.



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# FDR BROADCAST STATUS STILL MIXED DESPITE WAR DEPT. GRANT

Although it seems to be the general impression that the War Department granting equal time to all political parties over the Army's short-wave overseas facilities is an equalizing of President Roosevelt's political broadcasts, the order really has nothing to do with Presidential broadcasts except when the President, the same as any other candidate, avails himself of Army short-wave overseas time. Neither does Mr. Roosevelt's announcement that on September 23 he is going to make a political broadcast, which the Democratic National Committee will pay for, clear up the question of what is a political broadcast on his part. Unless each time Mr. Roosevelt himself designates whether it is political or non-political, and even then it might be vigorously questioned by his opponents.

In the opinion of this writer, anything the President may broadcast from now on might be construed as political even if he only got on the air and said "Hello, Everybody", because everyone would know that he was a candidate seeking re-election. From an advertising standpoint it wouldn't be any different than Henry Ford getting on the air at a time he was desirous of selling a lot of automobiles. Everybody would know who Henry Ford was and why he wanted to get himself before the people at that time. Even if the President, himself, in the business of raising Christmas trees, went on the air to discuss this subject, as he laughingly suggested at the White House last Tuesday, this might likewise be construed as political.

Although previously discussed, the question as to whether or not the President's Bremerton speech was political, was raised by the Socialists. To the amazement of Washingtonians, the War Department ruled that the speech was political. Immediately there was a scramble to find out who had the courage to make such a ruling. It was not made known until a week or so later that the responsibility of this decision was assumed by Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, director of morale services and Col. Robert Cutler, co-ordinator of soldier voting. Considerable sympathy was expressed for these officers, especially when John J. McCloy, Acting Secretary of War, jumped in and overruled them. He said he had done this on his own initiative, though he admitted the White House had called asking for the facts. The charge was made on Capitol Hill that President Roosevelt personally had brought about the reversal.

Whether this was true or not, immediately following the reversal by Ass't. Secretary McCloy, the War Department issued the following ruling regarding political radio broadcast time:

"Under the Federal Soldier Voting Law, the Army may re-broadcast 'political addresses' over Government-controlled radio stations, provided that equal time, if requested, is given to each political party having a candidate for President in at least six States.

"The Democratic, Prohibition, Republican, Socialist and Socialist-Labor parties now have Presidential candidates in at least six States.



1. The first section of the report describes the general conditions of the land in the area of the project. It includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land. It also includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land.

2. The second section of the report describes the results of the survey. It includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land. It also includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land.

3. The third section of the report describes the results of the survey. It includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land. It also includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land.

4. The fourth section of the report describes the results of the survey. It includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land. It also includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land.

5. The fifth section of the report describes the results of the survey. It includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land. It also includes a description of the land area, the location of the project, and the general conditions of the land.

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"The Army rebroadcasts to the armed forces overseas over approximately seventeen different short-wave beams. The Army does not rebroadcast via short wave within the United States.

"In order to provide orderly opportunities for members of the armed forces overseas to receive information by radio rebroadcast with reference to the coming election, the Armed Forces Radio Service will make available from its allotted overseas rebroadcasting time a period each week for each political party, qualified under the statute, between early September and Nov. 1. Overseas voting should be completed by this date.

"The Armed Forces Radio Service will establish a schedule of rebroadcasting times, in conformity with the law and within the practical limitations of its facilities, and will notify each qualified party of the arrangements made.

"A party failing to use its scheduled time in any week will be deemed not to have requested time for such week, but such failure will not affect the right of the other parties to use their scheduled times for that week."

Following the War Department statement, Republicans immediately raised the contention that any speech by President Roosevelt should come out of the Democratic time quota.

Senator Revercomb of West Virginia summed up the party viewpoint.

"Any troop broadcast time given to a speech by the President certainly should be a part of the time allotted to the Democrats. He is a candidate, and whatever he says amounts to an appeal for support."

The War Department, however, sidestepped that.

Commenting upon the situation in an editorial, "Shortwave Politics", the Washington Post said;

"The War Department appears to have emerged at last with a sensible resolution of the furor raised over the President's Bremerton address. Each of the five political parties having a candidate for President in at least six States will be granted equal use of the Army's facilities for shortwave rebroadcasting of political addresses to the men in service overseas. This may be a little hard on G. I. Joe. It may give him a more intensive political diet than he will care to digest during the next ten weeks. But then presumably he retains the inalienable American prerogative of tuning to another station or turning off the radio completely. And it seems to be the only system under which all political candidates in this highly political season of the year can be treated with genuine impartiality.

"The War Department's ruling neatly evades the onerous assignment of determining when Mr. Roosevelt is serving in his

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE SOURCE DURING THE PERIOD OF THE INVESTIGATION.

THE SOURCE HAS ADVISED THAT HE HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN THE ATTACHED LIST FOR THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS. HE HAS ADVISED THAT THE INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN THE LIST ARE CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN A CAMPAIGN TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WEAPONS FOR THE IRA.

THE SOURCE HAS ADVISED THAT THE INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN THE LIST ARE CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN A CAMPAIGN TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WEAPONS FOR THE IRA.

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capacity as Chief Executive and when he is serving as the leader of the Democratic Party. We envy neither the lesser official who looked upon FDR at Bremerton as a politician nor Assistant Secretary of War McCloy who chose to regard him on that occasion as the Nation's President. The distinction can never easily be made and had better not be attempted. Now none of Mr. Roosevelt's rivals has a reasonable complaint--at least in respect to reaching the men in uniform abroad. Perhaps the soldiers will come out of this political campaign with a better knowledge of what it's all about than the civilians at home."

President Roosevelt at his press conference Tuesday led up to the fact that he would make his first political speech to the International Teamsters Sept. 23 at a dinner arranged by Daniel J. Tobin, union president, with a long dissertation, described by those who heard it as very ironical, about plans to make a non-political speech on Christmas tree raising, but he was afraid this might be interpreted as a political speech.

Mr. Roosevelt said with heavy sarcasm that the topic of raising, planting and selling Christmas trees was a very good topic for a non-political talk; one that should bring joy to the hearts of all.

He added with sustained irony that he was willing to produce his books showing that he had made money as a Christmas tree raiser for the inevitable investigation which would follow charges the address was political.

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NOT POLITICAL, EH? ASKED RE WAR DEPT. FDR RULING

Regarding Ruling No. 2 of the War Department that the President's broadcast from Bremerton was not political, Ruling No. 1 having said it was political, the Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard) ejaculated:

"Now isn't this somethin'? Acting Secretary of War McCloy rules that President--beg pardon, Commander-in-Chief Roosevelt's--address from Bremerton, Wash., after his trip to Honolulu and the Aleutians, was 'not political'. It was instead a 'report'. And so deciding, Mr. McCloy reverses a six-hour-old Army ruling that the law permitted the Socialist Party equal radio time for broadcast to soldiers overseas.

"O. K., let's take Mr. McCloy's word for it. Now the thing to do to make everything fair and square is for the Navy to provide a warship and escort for Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate, to take a junket to our outposts and come back and make his 'non-political' report. Then provide the same conveniences and setting for Thomas Dewey, the Republican candidate. Comrade Browder, having dissolved his Communist Party and joined the New Deal, will need no special reservation this year."

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## CALLS WAR DEPT. FDR BROADCAST DECISION DISMAL FAILURE

The Washington Star also took a shot at the War Department's reversal on President Roosevelt's Bremerton broadcast decision saying:

"The War Department has made a rather dismal failure of its first attempt to differentiate between a 'political broadcast' by the President and a 'nonpolitical report' from the Commander in Chief.

"This is not surprising, for actually there is no real difference. When the President is running for reelection anything that he does or says, either in his role as Chief Executive or as Commander in Chief, has political significance and political implications. That is a simple fact which cannot be altered by calling one of his addresses a 'report' instead of a 'speech'.

"Mr. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, has stated that the President had nothing to do with this reversal. But it is clear enough that the men who have to make these decisions are subordinates of the President and Commander in Chief. And when the President undertakes to declare in advance, as he did in this instance, that one of his trips or speeches is not political, then those subordinates are placed in a very difficult position, to say the least.

"If the President continues to campaign as Commander in Chief, which gives him a great advantage over his political opponents, he will have to expect continued criticism. He should accept that criticism gracefully, however, for it is the direct result and the unavoidable consequence of his decision to seek reelection and to campaign, not in the 'usual partisan political sense,' but on his record as the Nation's wartime Commander in Chief. This is an undesirable state of affairs, but it should not be aggravated by such things as the President's press conference attitude in this instance or misrepresentation and distortion on the part of his opponents."

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## WAR FORCES COMPETITORS TO USE SAME OUTLET FOR DURATION

With the sale of KSO, Des Moines, to the Kingsley Murphy interests of Minneapolis, a situation unique in radio has evolved. Now KSO, an avowed competitor of KRNT, a Cowles owned station, is forced to broadcast from the same studios as KRNT and to use the same transmitter. KSO has leased its new location for studios, but installations are held up because of critical materials. The KSO towers and transmitter house building will probably come after the war.

For a number of years KSO and KRNT were owned by the Cowles interests. When F. C. C. ruled that only one radio station could be owned and operated by one person or corporation, KSO was sold. The sale and change of management of KSO was attended by a number of personnel changes both for KSO and KRNT. Craig Lawrence, who has been general manager for two and one-half years, is now in New York,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

FROM THE DEAN

RE: [illegible]

Very respectfully,  
[illegible signature]

August 30, 1944

where he has taken over the general managership of WHOM with studios in New York City and Jersey City, New Jersey. He is soon to become vice president of WCOB of Boston (these eastern stations will be affiliated in ownership with KRNT.) Mr. Lawrence's position has been taken by Phil Hoffman, vice president of the Iowa Broadcasting company and former station manager of WNAX with studios in Yankton, South Dakota, and Sioux City, Iowa. (WNAX is also a Cowles station) The top position for KSO is held by George Higgins, formerly of Minneapolis and St. Paul. He is known throughout the midwest as a sports announcer. From announcing, Higgins went to the executive branch of radio at St. Paul for Station WTCN.

Herbert F. Holm, formerly of the Minneapolis Tribune newspapers, will take over the duties of controller. Edmund Linehan, who has been with KSO since coming from the University of Iowa, will continue as program director. Linehan joined the KSO continuity department in 1934. Six years ago he was named program director for KRNT and KSO. Charles Miller is the new KRNT program executive. For four years he worked at KFAB and KFOR in Lincoln, Nebraska and for two years served in a like capacity for WING in Dayton, Ohio. Robert Dillon, who was recently given a medical discharge from the Army Air Forces, has resumed his position as commercial manager for KRNT, a position he held before joining the armed services two years ago.

H. T. Enns, Jr., National Sales Manager for the Iowa Broadcasting company, too is leaving soon for New York City to become National Sales representative for the Iowa Broadcasting company and affiliated stations. He will continue to represent KRNT in the National Sales Field. L. Densmore Peterson has been named chief accountant and will take over the duties for Karl Haase, assistant treasurer and chief accountant, who will serve in a like capacity for the Cowles affiliated stations in the East.

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#### CBS PUTS IN WASHINGTON STATION RELATIONS EXECUTIVE

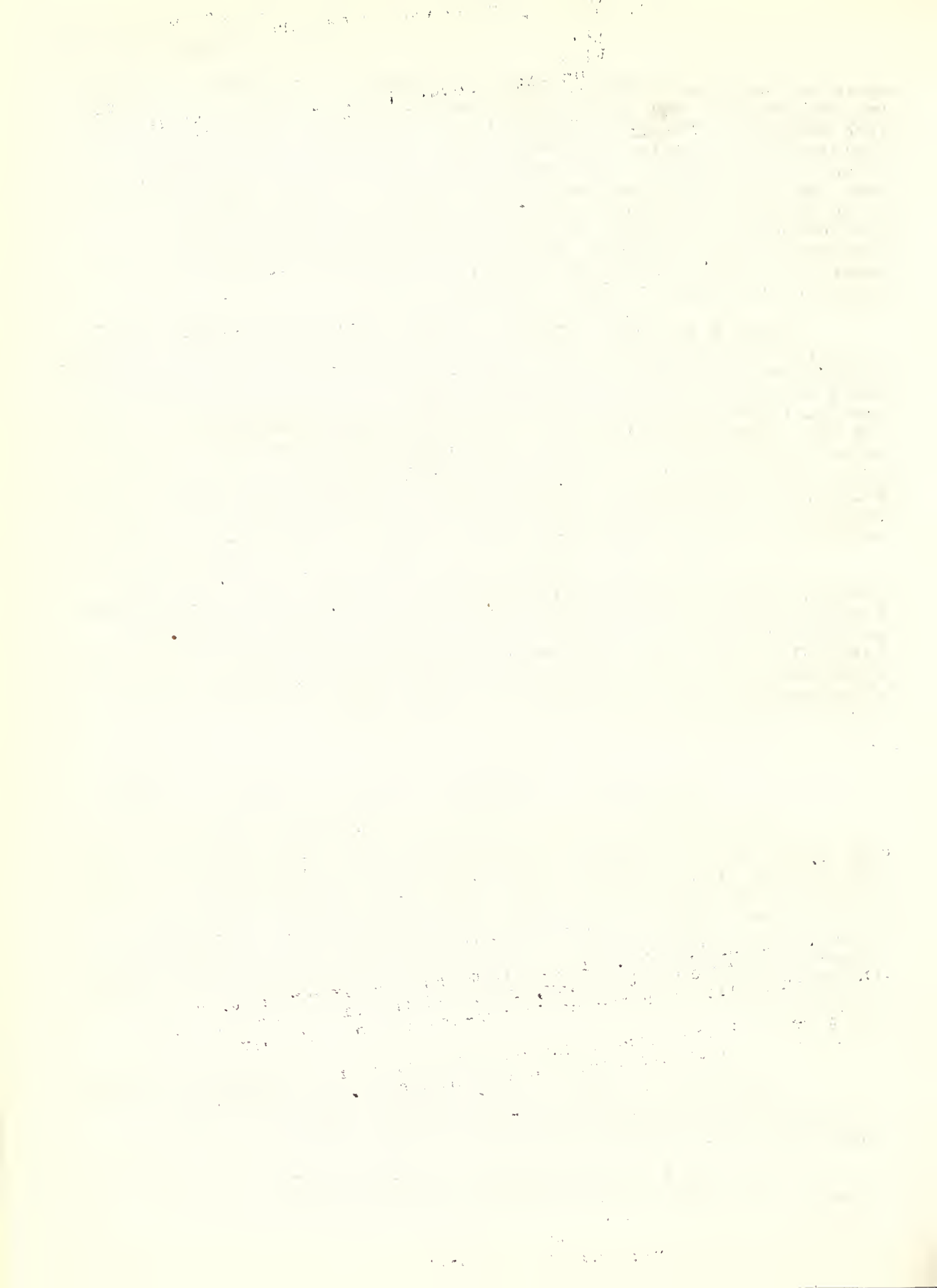
Edward Yocum has been appointed the Director of the Washington Office of the Columbia Broadcasting System's station relations department, it was announced by CBS Vice President, Joseph H. Ream. In making appointment, Mr. Ream said, "The new post is being created at this time because of the anticipated increase in post-war problems arising from changes in frequency allocation." Since 1935, Mr. Yocum has been general manager of station KGHL in Billings, Montana. In Washington he will devote his time to working with Columbia affiliates in relation to general problems of allocation and station operation.

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Chief John C. King, of the Hartford Fire Department, riding in his car about three miles away, received the first word of the Ringling Circus fire over the car's two-way radio system.

"I reached the catastrophe on the fastest ride I ever had through the streets of Hartford," Chief King said.





8/30/44

TRADE NOTES

A hearing of the House Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Committee has been called for next Wednesday, September 6. Summoned to appear at the time is Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Company, in connection with his purchase of Station WFTL at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and subsequently removed to Miami. The Commission had previously approved the WFTL license transfer, and there was considerable speculation as to why the transaction should again be considered at this late date.

Beginning in newspapers now, and continuing through the fall, Zenith is launching a dramatic advertising campaign telling America of its positive plans for concentration and expansion in the radionics field. Advertisements ranging from 750 to 1,000 lines will appear in newspapers in 73 cities. Full-page magazine advertisements will appear in 21 general, news, women's, farm and scientific magazines. Total circulation will exceed 48,500,000. The campaign is being handled by MacFarland, Aveyard & Company.

The executive offices of Press Wireless, Inc., carrier of radio press dispatches, radio photographs and radio program material will be moved from Chicago to New York about Sept. 1. The new headquarters will be at 1475 Broadway, Times Square, where the company now occupies several floors.

Tony Wakeman and Sam Brown, WINX announcers in Washington, whose fight last week broke into an afternoon sports broadcast, have been notified that their services are no longer needed by the broadcasting station. Wakeman had previously signed up to go with WWDC, Washington, in September. Brown, charged with assault, will have a hearing Sept. 15.

Appointment of a special news staff, said to be the first of its kind in radio, to cover, correlate and broadcast all major news of this country's reconversion from wartime to peacetime economy was announced by William F. Brooks, director of News and Special Events for the National Broadcasting Company.

Philco, S. A., Philco distributors in Mexico City, will open new radio service facilities there and will distribute Philco radios, refrigerators, air conditioners, dry batteries, parts and tubes throughout the Federal District of Mexico and in several adjoining states.



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:::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::  
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### BBC Develops Midget Recorder for Battle Front

On the technical side, war reporting as it has developed during the course of the war presents two problems. The first of these is to provide a medium by which war correspondents can record their impressions whilst actually at the scene of military operations, Frank Gillard, BBC war correspondent writes. The second problem is to transmit that impression or recording back to Broadcasting House in London for inclusion in the various programme services.

It was realised in 1940 that lighter equipment should be designed which could not only be carried by the war correspondent but be sufficiently simple in design for him to operate himself. A search produced two kinds of portable recorders, neither of which was found entirely suitable or available in sufficiently large quantities.

In a few weeks the BBC research engineers produced what is now known as the Midget Recorder, and it is this recorder which did such excellent service in reporting the first fourteen days of the campaign in Normandy. Its weight is 35 lb., its size little larger than a portable gramophone, and its operation is confined to one knob.

To save battery weight, the motor is clockwork driven and the microphone-cum-recording amplifier, with its dry batteries, are all inside the box. The battery unit has been built on the cassette-loading principle and is capable of running the amplifier for a period of about an hour. The recorder will run for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes without changing the disc, and a warning light shines 15 seconds before the end of each disc. Should the correspondent disregard this, the recorder automatically stops.

These Midget Recorders were used by BBC correspondents in the first assault on Normandy, one accompanying the airborne troops. During the first phase the discs were transported back to England, where they were censored, re-recorded, and copies distributed by the War Reporting Unit operations room to the various BBC programme services. Without these recorders many of the despatches which have been heard in the War Reports would not have been possible.

It was realised at the outset that the delays and difficulties of conveying disc recordings back to Broadcasting House would be considerable unless access could be obtained to a radio telephone transmitter within easy reach of the front line. In the Mediterranean campaign existing transmitters in the area were used for this purpose.

During the last two or three years the BBC has been preparing war reporting transmitters, and these are being installed behind the battle fronts for the transmission back to this country of war correspondents' material. One of these is a low-power transmitter





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capable of working on medium or short waves, complete with its own engine, generator set, aerial, masts, communication receiver and microphone equipment, all installed in a 3-ton 4-wheel-drive Army lorry. This transmitter is now transmitting the bulk of the despatches back to this country for recording or inclusion 'live' in the nightly war Reports.

Finally, a studio lorry is being provided which can work either in conjunction with a mobile transmitter or feed programmes by line to the transmitter should the most accessible point for war correspondents not be the site of the transmitter. In this studio lorry will be fitted microphones, and reproducing equipment capable of editing the recordings made by correspondents on their Midget or Humber vehicle recorders.

(London Calling)

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#### FDR and Dewey Names Deleted From Radio Quiz Programs

The sponsor of one of the top quiz radio programs called together all the people associated with the show and warned them that the program must be non-partisan. "Until the election is over," he ruled, "you must remove from the lists of questions all those about President Roosevelt. Our show must not take sides during this campaign. There must be nothing about Roosevelt on the programs" ... "How about mentioning Dewey's name?" the director suggested ... "Dewey's name must not be mentioned," the sponsor ruled, "because that would remind the listeners about Roosevelt."

(Leonard Lyons, Syndicated N. Y. Column)

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#### Mr. Fly's Swan Song?

The question has been raised if the address Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission is making today (Wednesday) to the NAB War Convention in Chicago may not be his swan song to the broadcasting industry. Judging from Mr. Fly's recent statement, it seems only a question of time until he leaves the Commission. One person usually well informed ventures the guess that it will be around January 1.

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#### Jeffers of the U. P. Doesn't Think Much of Train Radio

No railroad in America has a finer record of wartime achievement in the face of supreme obstacles than that of the Union Pacific. \*\*\*\*\* In accomplishing all this we have drawn upon the practical experience and knowledge of men who have grown up on the property and we have not allowed ourselves to be stampeded into the use of devices - like radio for operating trains, for example - where theory is substituted for that safety which depends upon constant, intelligent application of safe practice developed over 75 years of operation (W.M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad in Associated Press dispatch from Omaha Aug. 24).

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## SENATOR HEARS RADIO STATIONS POLITICAL CONTROL THREAT

Expressing apprehension that one political party or another misuses the news dispatches, or as someone told him, even gets control of a number of broadcasting stations, Senator Wiley (R), of Wisconsin warned the Senate that the country should watch its step in the coming campaign.

"I do not think that there will be any danger in America of the Congress being abolished or freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of the radio done away with as they were in Germany and in Argentina", Senator Wiley declared. "But no thinking person can be oblivious to the situation which now obtains in this country. No one can listen to the radio or read the reports of certain columnists without sensing that the news and the facts are colored, partially stated, and that biased and prejudiced reports are given forth.

"I recall what was told me 2 weeks ago on the train. It illustrates the danger of which I am thinking. I was speaking with a citizen from another State than mine, and he told me that a prominent citizen of his State had said that 'within 6 years we can elect any man we want for Governor. We are going to get control of the radio stations. We are working on that now.' Then this citizen told me of another way the news is colored. He said that he hired a certain individual to get the news which went over a chain of radio stations four or five times a day. The individual got his news items from A.P., U.P., and I.N.S., over the news ticker, but as he was of a certain political persuasion the news he picked out - and of course it becomes necessary to discriminate with respect to news casts because there is so much news - related simply to his 'side of the fence.' In other words, the whole chain of radio stations four or five times a day receives the news that this man simply picks out from the mass of news, and which reflects his political ideas.

"I give these facts because when the people are alert no Pearl Harbors can happen. The saying oftentimes heard that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' has special application in the campaign ahead. While we do not have any 'kept' press, we do have bias and prejudice, and we do have some newspapermen and radio commentators who are paid to represent certain lines of thinking, and many such persons become mired in the pursuit of accomplishing the result and forget their responsibility to the public welfare.

"Each nation is weaving a tapestry of its own. Hitler made puppet thinkers of his own people, regimenting their thinking en masse. The tapestry woven by that people resulted in a pattern



that was red and discolored, and showed the world torn into shreds. We want none such here. We know that if in this country mass thinking could easily be directed by those who pull the strings through the press and the radio, our system of checks and balances in government would disappear."

Asserting that a free and untrammelled press and radio are going to have much to do with making known the facts of the forthcoming presidential campaign, Senator Wiley concluded:

"The glory of America has been and is her free press and free radio, and her clear thinkers, who are men and women of vision. Those who operate the press and the radio are indeed trustees of great value. We must see to it that this idea of trust relationship does not 'slip its mooring'."

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#### WMAL EXPLAINS FAR REACHING NWLB ANNOUNCERS' PAY VERDICT

The following, as set forth by its manager, K. H. Berkeley, was the position taken by Station WMAL, in Washington, D. C., in the recent Evening Star Broadcasting Company (owners of WMAL)- American Federation of Radio Artists' case before the War Labor Board in its recent decision favorable to the station - a decision which it is believed sets a precedent for the entire industry:

"When AFRA demanded that WMAL adopt the 'assigned fee' principle of compensating its announcers, the company refused to acquiesce, but at the same time expressed its entire willingness to increase the compensation of its staff announcers to an amount comparable to the average sum which would have been earned under the Union's plan and in line with the level of pay in the area.

"Under the assigned fee principle the employer would have to pay its staff announcers, in addition to a base salary, a set fee for each announcement made by the individual announcer on a local commercial program as distinguished from a local sustaining program. Where a sponsor singles out an announcer and especially request his services, the station has always recognized that announcer as 'selected' and has never challenged his right to receive a 'selected fee' for his services since, in effect, he is 'talent' hired by the sponsor. The demand here, however, was that the announcer be paid separately for every word of commercial copy handed him by his employer to read into the microphone without regard to any question of selection or direction by the sponsor. He was to be paid an additional fee, in other words, for doing the very thing for which he was hired in the first place. Presumably, if an individual staff announcer has a tour of duty which includes nothing but commercial announcements, his base pay is a mere gratuity for which he renders no services to the station as he would be separately compensated for every appearance before the microphone.





WMAL challenged AFRA's demand for assigned commercial fees because of its firm belief that so long as it agrees to compensate its staff fairly and adequately and to provide suitable working conditions, it should not be subjected to dictation as to the manner in which it shall operate its business. In requesting this Board to ignore and reverse the recommendation of its Hearing Officer, WMAL did so in the conviction that neither this Board nor any other governmental agency should, by its order, coerce an employer to adopt a method of compensation bearing no rational relationship to the amount, quality, or character of work done but which, on the other hand, is based on the lone and unwarranted assumption that an employee's compensation must be made relative to the amount of gross profits earned by the employer even though his work has nothing to do with the securing of commercial accounts. While it was recognized that an employer might see fit voluntarily to offer certain or all of its employees a bonus or extra compensation based upon earnings or increases in earnings, it was inconceivable that an employer could be forced into the adoption of such a plan merely because the National representatives of its employees desired its adoption.

"The implications of AFRA's demands were far reaching. In effect, it was that if one station in a community agrees to a principle proposed by AFRA, the remaining competitive stations ultimately will have to fall in line, and thus, one's competitors could exercise control over the business practices of each other.

"The Union proposal would have imposed upon WMAL a system of compensating its staff announcers which is in no way reflective of value received. The company no longer would be permitted to use value of services as the gauge for determining compensation. The only circumstance which would bring about changes in the pay of each individual would be an uncontrollable one. The announcer who had the good fortune of being assigned to a tour of duty during which the greatest number of local commercial programs were broadcast would receive the largest compensation. He had no part in the securing of these commercial accounts, and his particular talents played no part whatever in the determination by the sponsor to buy the program, since the sponsor, under the assigned fee method, does not select the announcer.

"WMAL strenuously urged the War Labor Board to give consideration to the fact that if it were required to adopt the assigned fee principle in connection with its announcers, it inevitably would be faced with demands by its other employees for comparable provisions in their employment agreements. In order to put a program on the air, commercial or sustaining, it is necessary to have transmitter engineers, control engineers, production men, sound effects men, news editors, script writers, and administrative help. If an announcer is entitled to extra compensation every time a commercial program is put on the air, there is no sound reason why the studio engineer, sound effects man, or any other employee of the station cannot assert a similar right. It is all too clear that if the National War Labor Board, by its decision in this case, had required the station to negotiate with AFRA on this basis of fees for all assigned commercials, Station WMAL would soon lose its character as a unified broadcasting





station and would be relegated to the position of a mere concessionaire with many little businesses and private contractors using its facilities for their own personal business ventures.

"WMAL wishes to state that its dealings with AFRA has always been on an entirely friendly and cooperative basis. It also wishes to state that in its opinion the War Labor Board considered this case expeditiously and thoroughly under difficult wartime conditions when so many other cases were pressing for attention involving so many more persons. It also wishes to thank Lester Cohen and Edmund Jones of the law firm of Hogan & Hartson, for their able assistance in the above proceeding."

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#### BBC REPORTS WIDE REBROADCASTING OF U.S. PROGRAMS

Although there was apparently no connection between the two, a statement issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation telling how widely the D-Day and other American broadcasts have been rebroadcast by the BBC might be construed as a reply to Variety, which charged that this was not the case.

Said Variety:

"Recent declaration on American usage of British radio facilities, made before the House of Commons by Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, has caused considerable eyebrow lifting in the U. S. The controversial statement is that of 925 U.S. broadcasting stations, transmitting to 90,000,000 persons, 700 regularly use material supplied by the British Information Service.

"Question immediately to arise, of course, is how much of an exchange of info is being carried on and whether news and other material supplied from U. S. sources are received and used in a like proportion on the BBC home service. With the exception of three exchange variety type shows, one each on NBC, CBS and the Blue network, web officials in N.Y. are of the opinion that very little U.S. material is given airtime by BBC for listeners in the British Isles.

"In this connection, it was reported by a BBC attache recently returned from London that the George Hicks on-the-scene D-Day transcribed interviews, hungrily grabbed and rebroadcast here by all the networks (despite the fact that Hicks was a Blue correspondent) were not broadcast by BBC for its home audience. Explanation, while not official, was that BBC had so much of its own material that it probably wasn't able to find the time to use the Hicks records even though it arranged for shortwaving them to this country."

The statement issued by the BBC in New York, read:



[illegible]

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[illegible]

"Jack Hooley of the New York office of the British Broadcasting Corporation on his recent return from a four and a half months' visit to the home office in London, reports that while Americans hung by their radios on D-Day listening to outstanding descriptions of the Invasion such as that of George Hicks of the Blue Network, Britain too was listening to Hick's message. That dramatic and vivid actuality broadcast was carried seven times by the BBC: once by the Home, General Overseas, and North American Services, and twice by the African and Pacific Services. According to the BBC Listening Barometer, newscast periods on D-Day over the Home Service were heard by 74.5 per cent of the adult population of Great Britain (1% equals approximately 300,000 listeners).

"Mr. Hooley, an American, reports that war is not the only thing Britons see through American eyes and American broadcasts. BBC brings American programs of virtually every category to its audience. In May of this year 110 American programs were rebroadcast in Britain. This number is tremendous in proportion to the total number, since BBC has only one wavelength with which to service its home audience."

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#### SHOWS HOW TELEVISION TEARS PICTURES INTO 350,000 PARTS

Explaining that the television camera dissects each picture it takes into as many as 350,000 separate pieces and much additional information about the newest of the broadcasting arts, the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has issued a new 26-page booklet "The Story of Electronic Television". It is printed in colors and photographically and by other forms of illustration every step in televising is shown.

"Since the days when television first began to assume the semblance of a science capable of practical realization, thousands of books and journals, technical articles and learned treatises have appeared to give it substance in the public mind", John S. Garceau, Manager of Advertising and Sales Promotion, says introducing the booklet. "But too often we in the industry have made the mistaken assumption that the average reader was conversant with the highly technical terminology surrounding television.

"In Farnsworth's graphic new booklet - 'The Story of Electronic Television' - we have weeded out obscure definitive terms and supplanted them with a lucid and interesting story that unfolds itself naturally to the layman.

"'The Story of Electronic Television' will exist as an important source book to millions who are interested in grasping the fundamentals of television. Enhanced by beautiful color reprints of illustrations from Farnsworth's national advertisements, it has been termed an outstanding contribution to the furtherance of popular knowledge on the great new science of television."

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THE SECRETARY OF THE  
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 WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 1918

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
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DEPT. OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1918

THE SECRETARY OF THE  
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## PETRILLO REBUFFED BY CHICAGO WLB PANEL IN WJJD CASE

Closely following the National War Labor Board citing James C. Petrillo to Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson for refusing to lift the record making ban and rejecting the order to call off the KSTP, Minneapolis, musicians' strike, Mr. Petrillo met with another rebuff which may eventually have Washington repercussions. The Chicago WLB Regional Panel last week recommended that the demand of Petrillo to force WJJD, recently sold to Marshall Field by the Atlass Brothers, to employ additional musicians for platter turning be denied. The case is now up to the Regional Board in Chicago. If the Board backs up the Panel, and the musicians' appeal, the War Labor Board in Washington will be further embarrassed by finding another troublesome Petrillo baby on its doorstep.

The Panel found that the present staff of musicians at the station does not have sufficient work to fill in the minimum of 25 hours per week called for in the contract with the Union. It declared that it could see no justification in view of the manpower shortage in the Chicago area for giving the musicians exclusive jurisdiction over record-turning operations.

The majority decision cited the testimony of Petrillo before a Senate Committee admitting that the principle of employing musicians as record-turners exclusively was not sound.

The panel refused to pass on the merits of the quota system under which WJJD is required to employ 10 staff musicians and which the station requested be abolished. On this question the panel unanimously agreed that the contractual arrangements between the station and the union setting a minimum of 10 musicians "should not be disturbed by governmental directive order in the absence of a strong showing of the need for such change". It recommended that the quota clause in the present contract be continued for the current year.

Regarding union demands for a three-year contract, modified later following the transfer of the station, the panel ruled that since the same corporation is the owner of the station and there has merely been a change in the ownership of the corporate stock the original agreement be continued except those questions in dispute and that the contract be for one year from the date of expiration of the last contract.

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DON LEE NET NOW NUMBERS 38 STATIONS

With the addition of an outlet in Idaho and another in Washington State, Don Lee in the far West now has 38 stations. The newcomers are KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho, and KUJ, Walla Walla, Wash.

Owned by KUJ, Inc., KUJ operates on 1420 kc with 1000 watts. Owned by H. E. Studebaker, KRLC operates on 1400 kc with 250 watts.

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RECEIVED THE 10th OF JANUARY 1941

Dear Sir,  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that you will understand the necessity for this delay. I will be glad to advise you again as soon as a final decision has been reached.

Very respectfully,  
 [Signature]

Enclosed for you are two copies of the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed changes in the regulations governing the admission of students to the institution. I hope that you will find this information helpful in your deliberations. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions or need any additional information.

I am, Sir, very truly,  
 Yours,  
 [Signature]

Very truly,  
 [Signature]

Very truly,  
 [Signature]

## POLITICAL OVERSEAS RADIO ACCORD; REPORTED SAME AS U.S.

In accordance with the soldier voting law that political parties shall all be heard in overseas broadcasts, the War Department is expected soon to announce the result of an agreement reached at a meeting in New York attended by the following:

Republican party - Henry Turnbull, Godfrey Hammond, Wells Church.

Democratic - Paul Porter

Socialist - Harry Fleischman, George Novick.

Socialist-Labor - Eric Hass

Prohibitionist - D. L. Colvin.

Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, Chief of the Information and Education Division of the Army Service Forces; Col. Robert Cutler, Co-Ordinator of Soldier Voting; Maj. Paul G. Horgan, Maj. Carter Herman and Capt. Ray King, the last three concerned with the soldier voting machinery of the War Department, represented the Army.

According to an International News Service dispatch, radio time for short-wave rebroadcasts of political talks to troops overseas will be allocated on the basis of network time purchased by national political parties for broadcasts within the United States.

This agreement was reached by representatives of the five major parties and the War Department who met in New York over the week-end to iron out the controversial problem on an amicable basis and is now being ratified by the parties", the story goes on to say.

The understanding is designed to avert a recurrence of the confusion resulting from political charges and countercharges on the question of when President Roosevelt speaks as a candidate and when he speaks as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

As an example of how the arrangement will work: If one candidate buys three hours of network time in one week, another party two and one-half, and a third one-half hour, this will determine the amounts of time they will be allotted for rebroadcasts of the talks over Army short-wave radio channels.

The new schedule means that it will no longer be possible for parties of diverse strengths and influence to claim absolute equality of treatment in the distribution of rebroadcast time. No speech will be rebroadcast unless it has first been heard over a radio network in the United States.

The agreement also serves to define the knotty problem of when is a speech a political speech, which last week threw the War Department into contortions to avoid a show of favoritism toward the President.

A political speech, according to the compromise, is one broadcast over a radio network on time bought and paid for by a political party.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION  
 455 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

Under the soldier vote law as amended, War Department directives provide that if the Army rebroadcasts a "political address", equal time must be given, if requested, to representatives of each political party having a presidential candidate in at least six States.

On the basis of this provision the Socialist party charged last week that President Roosevelt's address of August 12 from Bremerton, Wash., was a "political address" and requested the War Department to furnish equal time for a Socialist talk. The request was refused.

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TELE MEET CHANGED TO DEC. 11; ALLOCATIONS SPECIFIED

The date for the first annual conference of the Television Broadcasters' Association in New York City has been changed to Monday and Tuesday, December 11 and 12. The annual meeting of the Association will be held on the 12th.

Its Directors foregathering as guests of General Electric at Schenectady last week, adopted the following with regard to television allocations:

"Resolved: That as a principle endorsed by the Board of Directors of the Television Broadcasters Association, Inc., to guide its representative on the Radio Technical Planning Board, the following points are considered the major premises involved in the matter of allocations:

"1. The Board of Directors of the Television Broadcasters Association, Inc., is convinced that the public interest requires that television be allocated 30 six-megacycle channels as nearly contiguous as possible starting at approximately 40 megacycles and extending the frequencies not in excess of 250 megacycles.

"2. It further is convinced that the public interest requires that television be allocated 30 sixteen to twenty megacycle channels as nearly contiguous as possible starting at approximately 400 megacycles and extending the frequencies not in excess of 2,000 megacycles.

"3. It further is convinced that adequate relay channels such as suggested in the Radio Technical Planning Board's report of Panel 6, Page 17 of P6-399-A, dated April 14, 1944, should be allocated to television service."

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On the same principle that we dial for time and weather on the telephone in this country, Paris has a system whereby you can dial for the news fresh every hour.

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# FLY DENIES FAVORING TRANSFER OF WFTL, MIAMI, TO STORER

There was a general denial by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission at a hearing of the House Committee investigating the FCC, that he had in any way been a party in the transfer of the license of Station WFTL at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, purchased by the Fort Industry Company, of which Lieut. Commander George B. Storer, of Detroit, is President, and moved to Miami. Chairman Fly said he had no knowledge whatever of the deal and declared emphatically that he had shown no favoritism.

As evidence of the friendship of Commander Storer and Mr. Fly, John J. Sirica, counsel for the House Committee, of which Representative Lea (D), of California, is Chairman, introduced a bill for \$17.30 at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta for a visit there by Mr. Fly, which Mr. Storer had paid.

"I can't remember paying that bill", Chairman Fly retorted agrily, "but I am sure I reimbursed Storer for it. If I ever were to accept a gratuity, it would be for more than \$17.30!"

It was charged by Attorney Sirica that Ralph A. Horton sold WFTL at Fort Lauderdale for \$275,000 to Mr. Storer under the impression that the financial set-up of the Horton station was in conflict with the Communications Act and might be put "off the air".

Andrew A. Bennett, general counsel for the Fort Industry Company was also said to have been counsel for Mr. Horton and it was alleged that following a conference with Mr. Fly, arranged by Mr. Bennett, in Atlanta, Mr. Horton agreed to the sale of his station, which Stephen H. Vetter, its manager, told the Committee could "easily" have been sold at that time for \$350,000, and for which he said the present owner "would not take half a million dollars".

Mr. Vetter testified that Horton told him that the FCC Chairman there termed a contract with Carl T. Hoffman, of Miami, illegal.

"If this contract were presented to the Commission, there would be only one thing to do - delete the station from the air", Mr. Fly was quoted as telling Horton. Mr. Horton had entered into a contract to share ownership with Mr. Hoffman in WFTL in 1942.

Commenting upon the fact that the same lawyer represented both Commander Storer and Mr. Horton caused Representative Magnuson of Washington State to suggest that the case was apparently one for report to the Florida Bar Association.

Mr. Fly told the Committee that he had never seen the contract in question, nor discussed the proposed sale to Mr. Storer, in spite of a letter from Mr. Bennett to Mr. Storer indicating that both the contract and the sale had been discussed "in detail at the Atlanta converence". Mr. Bennett's letter also indicated that Mr. Storer had been present, but this was denied by Mr. Fly.

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9/6/44

## EMERSON BEGINS JOB POSSIBILITIES SURVEY IN RADIO FIELD

With a view to expediting civilian employment of thousands of demobilized technicians of the Army Signal Corps and Naval Communications, and other radio-electronics specialists in the armed services, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation has begun a nationwide survey of twenty thousand dealers, to determine, as nearly as possible, the future personnel needs of retailers and distributors in the radio and allied industries.

Results of the survey, showing the types and number of jobs to be filled, will be made available to governmental agencies and veterans' organizations concerned with reemployment. Letters outlining the plan and asking for cooperation have been sent to the Governors of all States.

The decision to go ahead with the survey was made following favorable reaction to a recent statement by Benjamin Abrams, President of Emerson Radio, in which he urged the radio trade "to make every effort to engage men of the Signal Corps as they are mustered out of service."

Commenting on the survey, Mr. Abrams explained that his company was taking the initiative "because the requirements of the radio-electronics field will be much more complex than those of most occupations with which general re-employment agencies must cope.

"It seems to me", Mr. Abrams said, "that if each of America's many industries will cooperate in some such manner with governmental agencies, the overall job problem of millions of demobilized men will be greatly simplified. This is a distinct responsibility of private enterprise; it should not be shifted entirely on the shoulders of government."

Mr. Abrams pointed out that the technological training of Army and Navy personnel during the war has been far more intensive than that provided by any institution of learning, and more extensive than has ever been the case in actual engineering or production experience in private enterprise. These highly developed talents, he said, will be the backbone of our industrial progress for years to come.

Mr. Abrams estimated that there are about half a million men in the armed services who are directly or indirectly using or servicing electronic equipment and whose training qualifies them for civilian positions in many new phases of electronic research, production and service.

Steps have already been taken at Emerson Radio's New York plant to arrange for the re-employment of returning service men.

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 :::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::  
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Would Charge President's Speeches to Democratic Quota

The decision of the War Department recently to assign certain space on the short-wave broadcasts to the leading candidates is a wise one. Each candidate is to be given a quota and the time is to be divided equally. This is a fair way to handle it, but the Republicans already are pointing out that the President's speeches as Commander in Chief should properly be charged to the quota. Mr. Roosevelt should be the first to insist that this must be done.

- (David Lawrence, Syndicated Column)  
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Predicts New Home Receivers Early in 1945

If anything can be nailed down as sure, at the present stage of the unpleasantness in Europe and in the Pacific theater - it is that there will be new home receivers ready for the public some time during the fore part of 1945!

The radio and electronic industries still have a truly tremendous job of work to do in supplying the armed forces with needed equipment. But the back of the military-production job certainly has been broken, output is proceeding smoothly, and if the present rate is maintained (as appears likely), there must soon come a gradual tapering off, presaging quite general cut-backs.

At any rate, the public is a lot nearer now to satisfying its desire or need of a new receiver than it was a few short months ago. It is the estimate of the more optimistically inclined that at least some new receivers may be coming off the lines by February next year; even the pessimists are favoring June.

- (O.H. Caldwell, Editor, Electronic Industries)  
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Has Some Suggestions On Radios For Railroads

Re your editorial in today's issue, "Radio on Railroads". Suggest you investigate the following and then write another:

1. Did not Chairman Fly refuse to assign a frequency to the signal equipment corporations, even for experimental purposes?
2. Did he not get very busy after Drew Pearson and some of the other agitators began to stir up things following the ACL disaster last December?
3. Question disinterested railroad experts, including the ICC, as to whether radio would or could have prevented the accident mentioned above. Their accident report, No. 2751, of this case is very illuminating, particularly in regard to this agitation.

- (J. J. Simpson in a letter to the Editor  
 of the Washington News)  
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9/6/44

### High Cost Of FDR's Bremerton Broadcast And Hawaiian Trip

The webs and their affiliates were nicked to the tune of, roughly, \$40,000 by the recent Roosevelt-Bremerton speech which the Army has had so much trouble in making up its mind about, and which was either "political" or "non-political", depending on whether you are a Republican or a Democrat.

- (Variety)

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The fact remains that the statement broadcast by Drew Pearson over the Blue Network in which he said that the President's trip to Hawaii cost the American taxpayers \$20,000,000 has not yet been challenged or denied.

- (Representative Knutson (R), of Minnesota)

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### WPB REVOKES TUBES LIMITATION AND HOME RADIO ORDERS

The Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board has revoked two orders because changing conditions have rendered them unnecessary. They are Limitation Order L-76 (Tubes) and Limitation Order L-293 (Home Radio Replacement Parts).

WPB said that Order L-76 was issued in the Spring of 1942 to stop the production of several hundred types of tubes. There is no longer any need for this order, WPB officials said, because distribution and production are now being scheduled under General Scheduling Order M-293.

Order L-293 was issued to obtain maximum usage of critical materials that were available for home radio replacement parts, WPB said. When it was issued, the order was intended to standardize the use of the small quantities of materials allotted for home replacement parts and to add other component parts to the schedule from time to time. The order was designed for maximum conservation of materials without regard to the most efficient use of production facilities, officials said.

Removal of the order will allow production of home replacement parts on the same production lines as are running for other purposes instead of on a separate line, WPB said.

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*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(1), 67-80.

# GEN. HARBORD PRESENTS ARMY HOSPITAL WITH RADIO SYSTEM

A \$16,600 centralized radio system was presented to Halloran General Hospital, at Willowbrook, S. I., New York, by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America and Chairman of the New York Chapter, American Red Cross, on behalf of the chapter. The ceremonies were held in the American Red Cross building on the post and were attended by high-ranking Army officers, officials of the Red Cross and representatives of many organizations.

Preceding the first broadcast on the new system, Gray Ladies of the chapter distributed headsets to bed patients in all wards of the buildings 2, 25, 27 and 29. The installation permits every patient to tune in a program of his choice from a radio station or from the hospital recreational auditorium or the chapel. Headsets on extension cords can be plugged into outlets in the wards. Of the twenty-one wards so equipped, sixteen were supplied by the New York Chapter, three by the Herman Goldman Foundation and two by the High School of Music and Art. The installation in the chapel, whereby its services can be broadcast was donated by the Women's Club of the Deaf.

In accepting the gift as head of the hospital, Brig. Gen. Ralph G. Devoe said:

"The benefit will be more than one of enjoyment. It will be in part therapeutic in that the soldier-patients will no longer feel they are apart from world happenings."

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## TO WATCH POLITICAL NEWS IN STATE DEPT'S RADIO BULLETIN

Representative Harness (R), of Indiana, called the attention of Congress to the fact that President Roosevelt's speeches are being sent by radio to our soldiers throughout the world and mimeographed copies furnished them by the State Department.

"I shall watch with interest to see if the speeches of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate, are also mimeographed and distributed to the soldiers", Harness said. "In all fairness and justice, they are entitled to get Mr. Dewey's speeches, too."

Representative Harness told reporters that the material distributed in India was "State Department Radio Bulletin No. 195" and described itself as a digest of news events. It quoted President Roosevelt's speech of August 12 in Bremerton, Wash., in full, he said, and also contained several lines referring to American-Soviet conversations and the standings of the major league baseball clubs.

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a struggle for independence from British rule, fought between 1775 and 1783. The revolution led to the creation of the United States as a sovereign nation. The Civil War, fought between 1861 and 1865, was a conflict over the issue of slavery. It resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union.

The American Civil War was a conflict that shaped the nation's future. It was a struggle over the issue of slavery, fought between the Union and the Confederacy. The war resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. The American Civil War was a turning point in the nation's history, leading to the creation of the United States as a sovereign nation.

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9/6/44

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::::TRADE NOTES::::  
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Capt. Julius Frederick Hellveg, U.S.N., retired, Washington, D.C., who has been Superintendent of the Naval Observatory here since June, 1930, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be a Commodore, the recently created rank above Captain.

Captain Hellveg, a native of Baltimore, was awarded the Longstreth Medal by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1937, for inventing the automatic time broadcasting apparatus now in use in the naval service.

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The Federal Trade Commission has accepted from Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N.J., a stipulation to cease and desist from disseminating radio, periodical and other advertisements which misrepresent the composition, properties and effectiveness of certain soaps, dentrifices and shaving creams it manufactures and sells in interstate commerce.

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William B. Yoder has been appointed Controller of the Philco Corporation, according to John Ballantyne, President. He joined the company in May, 1942, as Assistant to the Treasurer.

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A construction permit for new FM station has been granted to the University of Southern Calif., Los Angeles, Cal, to operate on frequency 42,900 kc., 1 KW power, subject to approval of proposed site by the CAA.

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"The Newspapers and FM Radio", by Ernest L. Owen, publisher of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard, is the newest School of Journalism publication at Syracuse University. The pamphlet treats the relationship between radio and the newspaper, which is increasing with the introduction of FM radio, according to M. Lyle Spencer, editor.

"Publishers who are debating FM in connection with their papers will find in Mr. Owen's statement a quick summary of the most essential information they will need when considering the installation and costs of FM radio", Dr. Spencer explains in his foreword.

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The opening of a direct radio-telegraph circuit between New York City and "Blackacre", France, the first Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company unit in that country has been announced by Rear Admiral Luke McNamee, USN (retired), President of the Company. Admiral McNamee explained that the designation of the new unit's location had no value to the enemy since "Blackacre" means "in any secret place", but that it was within the sound of battle.

The unit is highly portable and is expected to move forward with the armed forces until a definite and permanent site is selected.



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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the plans for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial aspects of the work. It gives a detailed account of the income and expenditure for the year and shows how the funds have been used. It also includes a statement of the assets and liabilities of the organization.

The third part of the report deals with the personnel of the organization. It gives a list of the staff and their duties and describes the work of each of them. It also includes a statement of the salaries and other benefits paid to the staff.

The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work. It gives a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. It also includes a statement of the progress made in each of the various fields of work.

The fifth part of the report deals with the future plans of the organization. It gives a detailed account of the work planned for the next year and describes the steps that will be taken to carry out the plan. It also includes a statement of the resources that will be required for the work.

The sixth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work. It gives a summary of the main findings of the report and describes the steps that will be taken to put the findings into effect. It also includes a statement of the recommendations made by the organization.

"America's Town Meeting of the Air", sponsored by The Reader's Digest beginning September 7th, will be backed by one of the most extensive promotional campaigns ever given a radio program. The Blue Network show will be presented on Thursday from 8:30 to 9:30 P.M., EWT.

The opening salvo was fired in the Digest itself. In the September issue, three of the four covers were devoted to the program. Reaching out for the largest reading audience in the country -- the Digest will place comic strip advertisements in 150 papers, with a combined newspaper circulation of 20,000,000, throughout the country. The comic strips will emphasize the wealth of knowledge of both domestic and international affairs which can be acquired by listening to "Town Meeting".

-----  
Life this issue - September 4, Page 85, has a nine-page photographic essay on television.

"Within the first postwar decade television will be firmly planted as a billion-dollar U.S. industry", says Life. "Its impact on U.S. civilization is beyond present prediction. Television is more than the addition of sight to the sound of radio. It has a power to annihilate time and space that will unite everyone everywhere in the immediate experience of events in contemporary life and history."

-----  
 One of his closest friends and an associate in Red Cross work, Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, retired, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, was a pall-bearer at the funeral of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Davis in Arlington early this week. General Harbord is Chairman of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross and General Davis was former Executive Director of the Chapter.

-----  
 Three of fourteen Cuban and American newsmen honored by President Fulgencio Batista with the Order of the Sept. 4 Revolution are now associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, --Edmund A. Chester, Director of Latin American Relations; Lawrence S. Haas, Director of Shortwave News and Alex Garcia, network correspondent in Havana.

The decoration was for fair and impartial coverage of the revolt of Cuban Army sergeants and privates led by Batista on September 4, 1933, and subsequent events.

-----  
 The March of Time radio program, on Thursday, Sept. 7, will introduce two new songs of the Music War Committee of the American Theatre Wing. The songs, "A Three Day Pass" by Oscar Hammerstein II, and George W. Meyer, "Around This Neck of the Woods" by Fred E. Ahlert and Al Stillman were written for the Special Services Division, Army Service Forces' new Blue Print Package show called, "Three Day Pass". This marks the first time that the Music War Committee, a group of professional song writers under the chairmanship of Oscar Hammerstein II, have been asked to supply the music for one of these shows.

-----  
 In a cartoon in the Washington Star (Sept. 1) by Berryman Jr captioned "The Horrors of Modern War", General Bradley is shown at the head of his army asking General Eisenhower: "May I advance now?" Gen. Eisenhower pointing to a radio broadcasting a political speech from the U.S. is replying: "Not yet, General, we've only heard 10 minutes each from the Democrats and the Republicans.. We must wait until the Farmer, Laborites, Progressives, Socialists and America-Firsters have spoken!"

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

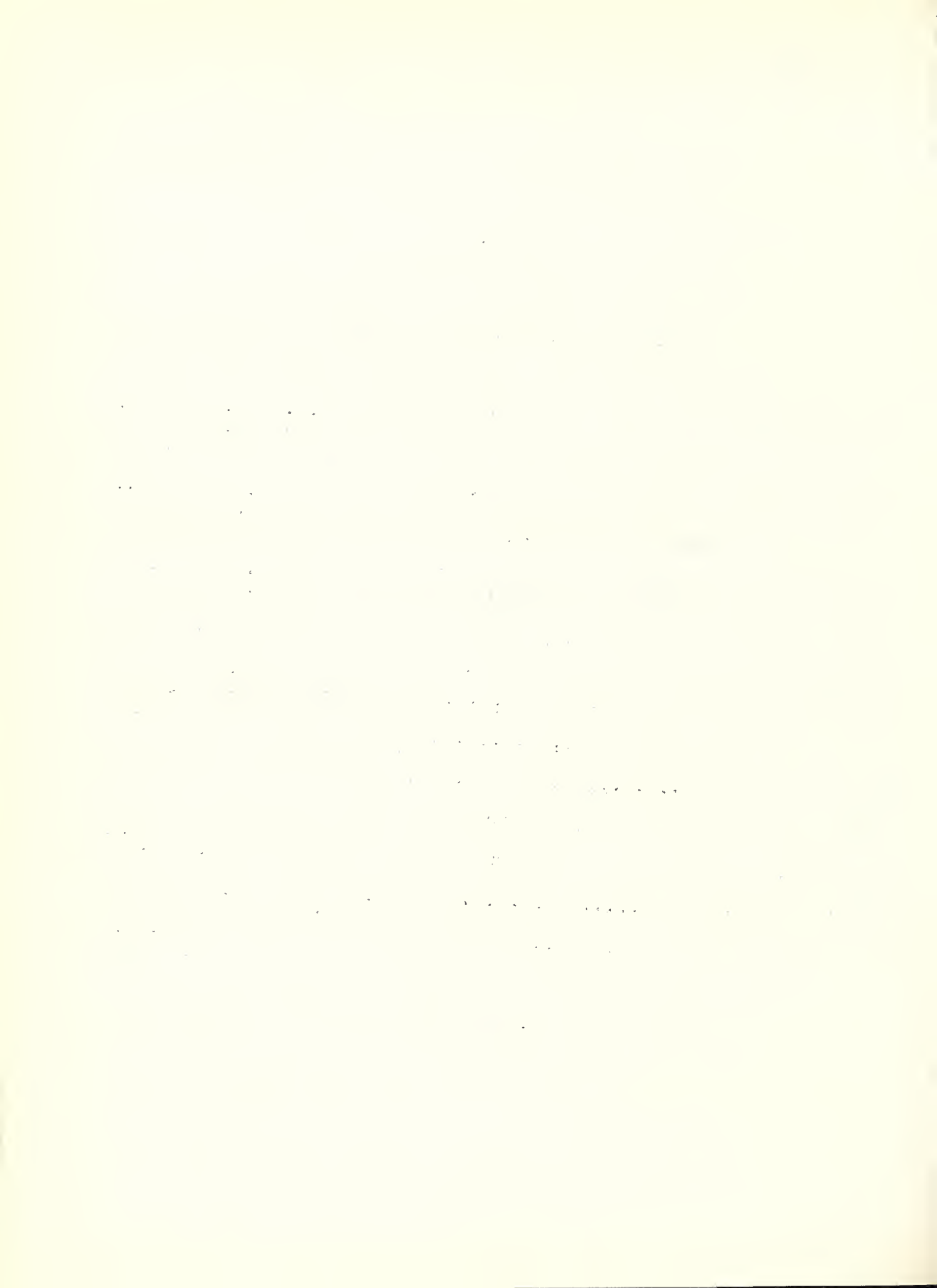
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Sale*  
RECEIVED  
GENERAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.  
E. WILLEN

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September 13, 1944

## V-PS ALSO GET BY ON AIR; RADIO DOMINATES CAMPAIGN

Even the vice-presidential candidates are clicking over the air which clinches the fact that radio, more than ever before, dominates the presidential campaign. One by one the leading candidates have been making their bows to the listening audiences. First there was President Roosevelt accepting his re-nomination, then Governor Dewey's acceptance at Chicago, Senator Truman from Lamar, Missouri, and finally Governor Bricker last Saturday night from French Lick, Indiana. This affords an opportunity to appraise them all.

President Roosevelt, long in a class by himself on the radio, appears to have picked up a foeman worthy of his steel in Governor Dewey. They seem to be equally at home before the microphone. Mr. Dewey has one of the most resonant voices ever heard over the air. At times it seems to ring like a bell.

There are those who think Governor Dewey is as good, if not better than Mr. Roosevelt. Then again there are those who do not.

"Dewey sounds as if he came from another and higher world", said one of these. "He doesn't have President Roosevelt's faculty for getting close to his listeners. He uses too many 'I's', 'I am sure of this' and 'I do not share that fear', etc. The President, on the other hand, says, 'You and I know', 'we believe'. Also Dewey's voice reveals his youth."

The quickest comeback on this was from a Republican who agreed that the broadcasts reflected Dewey's youth but added:

"The radio, which is a merciless reflector, also revealed the tired and track-sick voice of President Roosevelt. As for there being too many 'I's', I took the trouble to count those in Dewey's half-hour Philadelphia speech and there were only 10 in that entire time with far more 'we's' than 'I's'."

There was likewise a difference of opinion as to how good Senator Truman was on the air. Certainly he was clear and made himself understood and if there were flaws, they were due to the fact that he was not such a ready speaker rather than to the radio. A Democrat, a former woman member of Congress, criticized one of the broadcasts of the Republican Governor:

"Did you ever hear anything worse?" she exclaimed. "Did you hear Truman?" a Republican retorted. Whereupon the former lady Member broke out laughing and said: "Now don't get funny!"



Governor Bricker from French Lick sounded as if he were an old hand at the mike and apparently got by easily. At least no criticism has been heard of him as yet. On the other hand, enthusiastic praise has been voiced by one listener (a Republican, of course) exclaiming:

"Why he sounds like Patrick Henry."

There was a laugh among a group of listening Hoosiers in the East when Ford Bond, the Republican announcer, described French Lick as being "in the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains".

One of the things noticeable in the present campaign, and a thing that radio has been responsible for, is the short introductions of the speakers. An exception to this was Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, introducing Senator Truman. For a while it appeared that Senator Connally was going to use up most of Truman's time introducing him.

President Roosevelt's first paid-time and acknowledged political speech will be when he addresses the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Washington, Saturday, September 23rd. Nothing is known of the further broadcasting plans of President Roosevelt but Governor Dewey will be heard Friday, September 15th, with the point of origin and names of speakers to be announced later. Thursday, September 21st, he will speak from the Seals Baseball Park in San Francisco; Friday, September 22nd, from the Los Angeles Coliseum, with Governor Warren of California introducing him, and Monday, September 25th, from Oklahoma City.

Mr. Dewey is travelling at night as much as possible to discourage back-platform speeches and to avoid the appearance of "barn-storming" in wartime. To this end the railroads do not disclose the time of arrival or departure of his train which accounts for the small crowds that have been greeting him enroute. However, as he travels from State to State, Governor Dewey will participate, with other Governors, in a series of joint radio broadcasts during the presidential campaign but each broadcast will be heard only in the State of the Governor broadcasting with Mr. Dewey at that time.

On his 6,700 mile cross-country tour embracing 21 States, Governor Dewey is accompanied by more than 100 newspapermen and radio commentators.

Carlton Smith, presidential announcer, who went with President Roosevelt to Hawaii representing all networks, is covering the Dewey trip for NBC, with Ken Banghart. Don Pryor is broadcasting for CBS and Earl Godwin for the Blue Network.

Two Negro newspapers have correspondents on the Dewey train - the Afro-American of Chicago and the Amsterdam News of New York. China has its representative, David Lu, who writes for the Central News Agency.

The Democrats have cornered the time on all four networks Election Eve, Monday, November 6th from 10 to 11 P.M., EST.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical methods employed to interpret the results.

3. The third part of the document presents the findings of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the data collected during the experiment. The results show a clear trend in the data, which is consistent with the hypotheses proposed at the beginning of the study.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results of the study have significant implications for the field of research and may lead to further developments in the future.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study. It summarizes the main points of the research and provides a final statement on the importance of the findings.

## SOL BRINGS HOME THE BACON WITH THE DEWEY INTERVIEW

The fact that Sol Taishoff is now an opulent publisher, with a finer private office than his old boss, Frank B. Noyes, head of the Associated Press, (where Sol got his start as a copy boy) had doesn't mean that Sol still can't go out and get a story. His interview with Governor Dewey in the current issue of Broadcasting (September 11) was a journalistic accomplishment of the first magnitude, proof of which was that it was widely carried not only by his Alma Mater, the A.P. (which must have given Sol particular satisfaction) but by the other press associations and reprinted in leading newspapers. The New York Times gave it about a column.

Furthermore, putting down in black and white what Mr. Dewey had to say of his intentions regarding radio, if elected, was a real service to the broadcasting industry. The other way around, the interview may serve to rally the industry behind Mr. Dewey.

Governor Dewey was quoted by Mr. Taishoff as saying:

"I believe that the FCC should have no right of censorship, that it should not control the content of radio programs. It should stay in the field of regulating technical facilities. And when the FCC starts to control program content, free radio goes out the window."

"Radio in this country has made its great development as part of our American enterprises. The Government no more belongs in this field than in the field of the newspaper and the magazine."

Asked about the proposal of Senator Wheeler that sponsorship of news commentators be banned, Governor Dewey replied:

"It is as bad for Congress to legislate in this field as it is for the FCC to regulate program content."

Taking cognizance of the CIO Political Action Committee's attempt to get free radio time, Mr. Dewey said he felt that radio should present all points of view and should guard free speech "zealously", but he declared that "no organization which is a rump part of one wing of a political party has a right to demand radio time on behalf of its activities for that party."

"Radio provides the only means by which a candidate for office can speak directly to the whole people", Mr. Dewey said. "It provides the only way to get personally acquainted with the people. I have always believed in going on the radio on matters affecting the people's interests."

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## REINSCH PULLS FAST ONE BUYING DEMOCRATS 5 MINUTE SPOTS

His long experience in broadcasting enabled J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing-Director-on-leave, of Governor Cox's three radio stations - WSB, Atlanta, Ga., WHIV, Dayton, O., and WIUD, Miami, Fla.- but now Director of Radio for the Democratic National Committee, to make a flying start.

"Mr. Reinsch, in charge of the Democrats' radio program, caused a furore in the Republican camp when he sprang his plan for buying five-minute spots in order not to upset the regular programs on the air", says Editor & Publisher discussing the publicity and advertising set-up of the two major parties.

Also this publication made some other observations with regard to these organizations claiming that the Republicans have a methodical plan but that the Democrats depend on opportunities. It quotes Ed Brown, Assistant Director of Publicity, as saying:

"Careful planning leads to mistakes. We let the opposition shoot off and then, whatever they say, we punch full of holes."

Furthermore, Mr. Brown was credited with asserting that in this campaign 95% of the newspapers would be against Roosevelt but Charley Michelson, not worrying because the "political influence of newspapers has passed", declared that radio would do the trick.

The article continues:

"Mr. Reinsch explained: 'Our five-minute radio plan was designed to adapt political strategy to present-day radio listening habits. Big programs are scheduled for every evening in 1944, and political broadcasts interrupting continuity would build resentment, we figured.'

"Following the Republicans' announced plan of 30-minute political broadcasts, Reinsch placed his orders with NBC and CBS for five-minute spots. He also has a farm program running five days a week over 35 stations. This runs for 15 minutes early in the morning. In charge is John Merrifield, on leave from WHAS, the Louisville Courier Journal's station. The series starts Sept. 18.

"The time for Senator Truman's acceptance speech from Lamar, Mo., Aug. 31, was furnished free by the four networks, as was that of Governor Bricker from French Lick, Ind.

"Radio will represent the major expenditure of the Democratic campaign", Mr. Reinsch said.

"We estimate that this time 95% of the leading and medium sized daily newspapers will be against us", Mr. Brown said. "But we don't care, we always come out on top anyway."



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by people who came from Europe. They came to America for many reasons. Some came to make money, some came to escape religious persecution, and some came to start a new life.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the American Revolution. The colonies fought a war against Great Britain to become an independent nation. The war was fought from 1775 to 1783. The colonies won the war and became the United States of America.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the early years of the nation. The United States was a young nation and it had many problems. One of the biggest problems was how to govern the country. The people of the United States created a new government called the Constitution.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the westward expansion. The people of the United States wanted to move west and settle the new lands. This led to many wars and conflicts with the Native Americans.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Civil War. The Civil War was fought between the North and the South from 1861 to 1865. The war was about the issue of slavery. The North won the war and slavery was abolished.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Reconstruction era. After the Civil War, the South was rebuilt and the freed slaves were given the right to vote. This was a difficult time for the South and it led to many problems.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the history of the Progressive Era. The Progressive Era was a time when people wanted to make changes to the government and society. This led to many new laws and reforms.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the history of the World War era. The United States fought two world wars. The first world war was fought from 1914 to 1918 and the second world war was fought from 1939 to 1945.

The ninth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Cold War era. The Cold War was a time of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. It lasted from 1945 to 1991.

The tenth part of the history of the United States is the history of the modern era. The modern era is the time from 1991 to the present. It is a time of many changes and challenges for the United States.

"Supplementing this comment 'Skipper' Michelson, as he is called, declared:

"Evidence of the last Roosevelt campaigns would indicate that the political influence of the press has passed. We credit the radio very largely for this change, but not entirely. The majority of the papers in this country print the news without coloring it, and that is all Roosevelt needs. The papers that do color their political stories do it so obviously that their readers strain out the partisan bias."

"Confident that Roosevelt will be re-elected, Mr. Michelson does not believe as do some political experts that an early ending of the war may give Dewey a chance.

"The New York publicity staff numbers 25, not including six assigned to radio. Added to this nucleus of 31 are the men under James Hagerty in Albany and a sizable staff in Washington, bringing the total close to 50.

"This would include William Tyler, formerly AP correspondent in Albany, who is Chairman Herbert Brownell's personal publicity representative; Irene Corbally Kuhn, former newspaper woman on leave of absence now as Assistant Director of Information for the National Broadcasting Co., to serve as an Associate Publicity Director for the Republicans; Herbert Turnbull, head of the Radio Division, with Wells "Ted" Church, his assistant, and Ford Bond in charge of transcriptions."

Of the total \$3,000,000 Republican National Campaign Fund, it is expected that about \$1,000,000 will be spent for radio, 90% of which will go to the networks. The State Republican Committees will spend about \$500,000 for spot time, using transcriptions supplied by the National Committee.

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#### GETS AFTER PRESIDENT ABOUT LEND-LEASE RADIO SETS

Blasting President Roosevelt's fourth term effort, Representative Noble J. Johnson (R), of Terre Haute, Ind., declared the "President wants us to forget that waste, extravagance and mismanagement have been the order of the day since March 1933." Naming a long list of the things the President "wants you to forget" (Congressional Record, Sept. 7, Page A4238), Mr. Johnson included:

"The President wants you to forget such things as the sale of 40,000 batteries at Salt Lake City for \$80, which were immediately resold for \$20,000 by the purchaser; the sale of another 40,000 batteries for \$50, which were resold by the purchaser for \$7,200, and that while no radio sets have been made for civilian use in the United States since April, 1942, 14,000 sets were built last November and sent for civilian use to Europe under lend-lease."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

RE: [Illegible]

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## WPB APPOINTS RADIO PARTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The appointment of a Radio Parts Manufacturers' Industry Advisory Committee and its first organizational meeting to be held late in September, were announced last week by the Office of Price Administration.

At the meeting, Committee members and officials of the agency will discuss methods by which the maximum price regulation governing the sale of civilian radio parts by manufacturers may be adapted to facilitate pricing new radio parts.

Members of the Committee, whose appointments were announced are:

Octave Blake, Cornell-Dubilier Electric Co., S. Plainfield, N.J.; Samuel I. Cole, Aerovox Corporation, New Bedford, Mass.; Monte Cohen, The F. W. Stickles Company, Springfield, Mass.; Russell E. Cramer, Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N. J.; Allen W. Fritzche, The General Industries Company, Elyria, Ohio; Robert C. Sprague, Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass.; Leslie F. Muter, The Muter Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Roby, Cinch Mfg. Corp., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Stackpole, Stackpole Carbon Company, St. Marys, Pa.

Also, Thomas A. White, Jensen Radio Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Blumenkranz, General Instrument Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.; George Fraser, Astatic Microphone Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Hugh H. Eby, Hugh H. Eby, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; L. W. Howard, Peerless Electrical Products Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Jerome J. Kahn, Standard Transformer Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Harry E. Osmun, Centralab, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harry Ehle, International Resistance Company, Philadelphia, Pa. and C. L. Walker, Utah Radio Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

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## FIRST FM EXPERIMENTAL STATION PLANNED BY FCC

The Federal Communications Commission has announced it will construct and operate an experimental frequency modulation (FM) station, with the call letters W3XFC for the purpose of securing technical data on the operational characteristics of Frequency Modulation.

Operated by engineers in the Field Division in cooperation with the Technical Information and other Divisions of the Engineering Department of the FCC, Station W3XFC will transmit only records, transcriptions and tone modulations. It will have a power output of approximately 50 watts and is authorized to operate on any frequency between 42,000 and 50,000 kilocycles with both wide and narrow band transmissions.

The station will be operated at several locations in the Washington area on the same and channels adjacent to the local experimental FM station, W3XO, and other FM stations.

The project will not be completed for some time due to the shortage of personnel although it is expected that some data will be obtained in time for use at the general Allocation Hearing beginning Sept. 28, 1944.

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Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents. Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1917. Postpaid at Special Rate of \$3.75 per Annum. Accepted for mailing at Special Rate of \$3.75 per Annum. Postmaster: Send Address Changes to THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

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## NO NEW RADIO LAW THIS SESSION; WFTL CHARGE AGAIN DENIED

Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, which passes on all radio legislation, and also Chairman of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, declared Tuesday that there would be no new radio law this session.

"The time is too short", Representative Lea said, "but no matter which party is in control, the limitation of the broad powers now being exercised by the FCC will be the first order of business when the next Congress convenes."

Also the termination of the present phase of the House investigation of the FCC was indicated. At the session of the Committee Tuesday, Attorney Andrew W. Bennett was raised up from a stretcher to deny as "absolutely false", charges that he had committed "improper acts", in representing both parties to the sale of Miami Station WFTL.

Wheeled into the hearing room from a hospital, where he is recovering from a leg injury, he testified that he had represented Fort Industry Company, purchasers of WFTL, in the transaction, with "complete permission" of former Station Owner Ralph A. Horton.

Committee Counsel John Sirica charged Mr. Bennett with "unethical conduct" in visiting Lieut. Comdr. George B. Storer, Detroit, Fort President, and discussing terms of sale with him without notifying Mr. Horton, who had retained him as counsel. Mr. Bennett said he simply talked to Commander Storer and that the \$500 he had received was not a retainer but transportation expenses.

Mr. Sirica charged that Mr. Bennett had accepted Fort as a client and completed an agreement by which he would receive an additional \$5,000 in fees if Commander Storer succeeded in purchasing the station for less than \$300,000.

Mr. Bennett agreed that his arrangement with Commander Storer had worked out in this manner but said he had never attempted to talk price to the former owner.

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On the night of July 12, six members of the Dutch Nazi "Landwacht" (Territorial Guard) raided a house in a small town near Wildervank, in Groningen province of the Netherlands to search for a radio receiving set which had been reported hidden in the house, the Netherlands Information Bureau reports. According to the official Police Gazette, the occupant, Dirk de Ruiter, hid himself in a closet and when the raiders entered the room, opened fire from behind the closet door. One of the guards was killed. The others rushed the closet but when they opened it, the man was gone through another door. He escaped through a window and, according to the police report, disappeared. The Nazi Scheveningen radio broadcast a demand for his arrest.

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## TAFT SPONSORS PRESS AND RADIO NEWS FREEDOM RESOLUTION

Senator Taft (R), Tuesday in the Senate said:

"A resolution upon the subject of the desirability of obtaining by international agreement complete freedom of the press and radio throughout the world was submitted in the House of Representatives last week by Representative Fulbright, and I ask consent to submit a similar resolution in the Senate. It is short, and I wish to read it. It reads as follows:

"Whereas the opening of all channels of news throughout the world, the complete absence of censorship and the removal of discrimination in the use of facilities of communication will contribute to the knowledge of all peoples, nullify the effect of false propaganda, and remove causes of misunderstanding among nations, thereby contributing to the prevention of war in the future: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be requested to propose to all other nations that there be included in the treaties of peace, or in the treaty providing for an international organization of sovereign nations as proposed in the Connally resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States on November 5, 1943, or in separate treaties, specific covenants between the United States and all nations willing to agree thereto providing that each nation shall give to all responsible press and radio representatives of the other nation the same access to information at the source, the same right to transmit without censorship such news out of the country for publication, the same access to all facilities for communication, and the same rates of charge for communication over national and international facilities as is given to any press or radio representative of the nation making the agreement or of any other nation."

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## BARSBY SUCCEEDS JOHN ROSTRON AT R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS

William H. Barsby, Assistant Traffic Manager for 15 years, was promoted to Traffic Manager, taking the place of the late John B. Rostron. Mr. Barsby, who completed 30 years' service with R.C.A. Communications, Inc. and its predecessor companies on July 16, served as Superintendent at Belmar, N. J. from 1919 to 1921, and was Assistant Superintendent of the New York office the following year. He went to Cuba in 1928 to negotiate the acquisition of the Cuba Transatlantic Radio Corporation, and to Mexico City to negotiate a traffic agreement with the Mexican Government. He was appointed Assistant Traffic Manager in 1929.

Mr. Robert N. Kay succeeds Mr. Barsby as Assistant Traffic Manager. Mr. Kay started with RCA in 1920, working at Chatham, Belmar, and New York until 1923, when he was made Manager of the Investigation Bureau. He acted as a Traffic Assistant until 1939, when he was appointed Supervisor of Traffic Operations.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent. The discovery of the continent was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The settlement of the continent was made by the first English settlers in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the growth and development of the country. The growth of the country was rapid in the early years of settlement. The development of the country was slow and steady.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the struggle for independence. The struggle for independence began in 1776 and ended in 1781. The struggle was a long and hard one, but it was finally won.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the formation of the Constitution. The Constitution was formed in 1787. It is the foundation of the government of the United States.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of the expansion of the country. The expansion of the country was rapid in the early years of settlement. The development of the country was slow and steady.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Civil War. The Civil War began in 1861 and ended in 1865. The war was a long and hard one, but it was finally won.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the history of the Reconstruction period. The Reconstruction period began in 1865 and ended in 1877. The period was a time of great change and development.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the history of the present day. The present day is a time of great change and development. The United States is a great and powerful country.

## RADIO BEST BEFORE FULL MOON

Radio reception has now been found to vary with the phases of the moon, it was disclosed at Schenectady in a General Electric Science Forum address by Dr. Harlan True Stetson, of Cambridge, Mass., Director of the Laboratory for Cosmic Terrestrial Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Citing the results obtained from data after more than 20,000 hours of observation over two periods of four years each, Dr. Stetson said:

"From the study of our data, made on those nights when the moon was overhead, we found radio reception definitely improved from the time of the moon's first quarter to shortly before full moon. After full moon, radio reception deteriorated, but began to improve again from about the last quarter until a few days before new moon. This, of course, is true for a certain particular frequency over a certain path we were measuring."

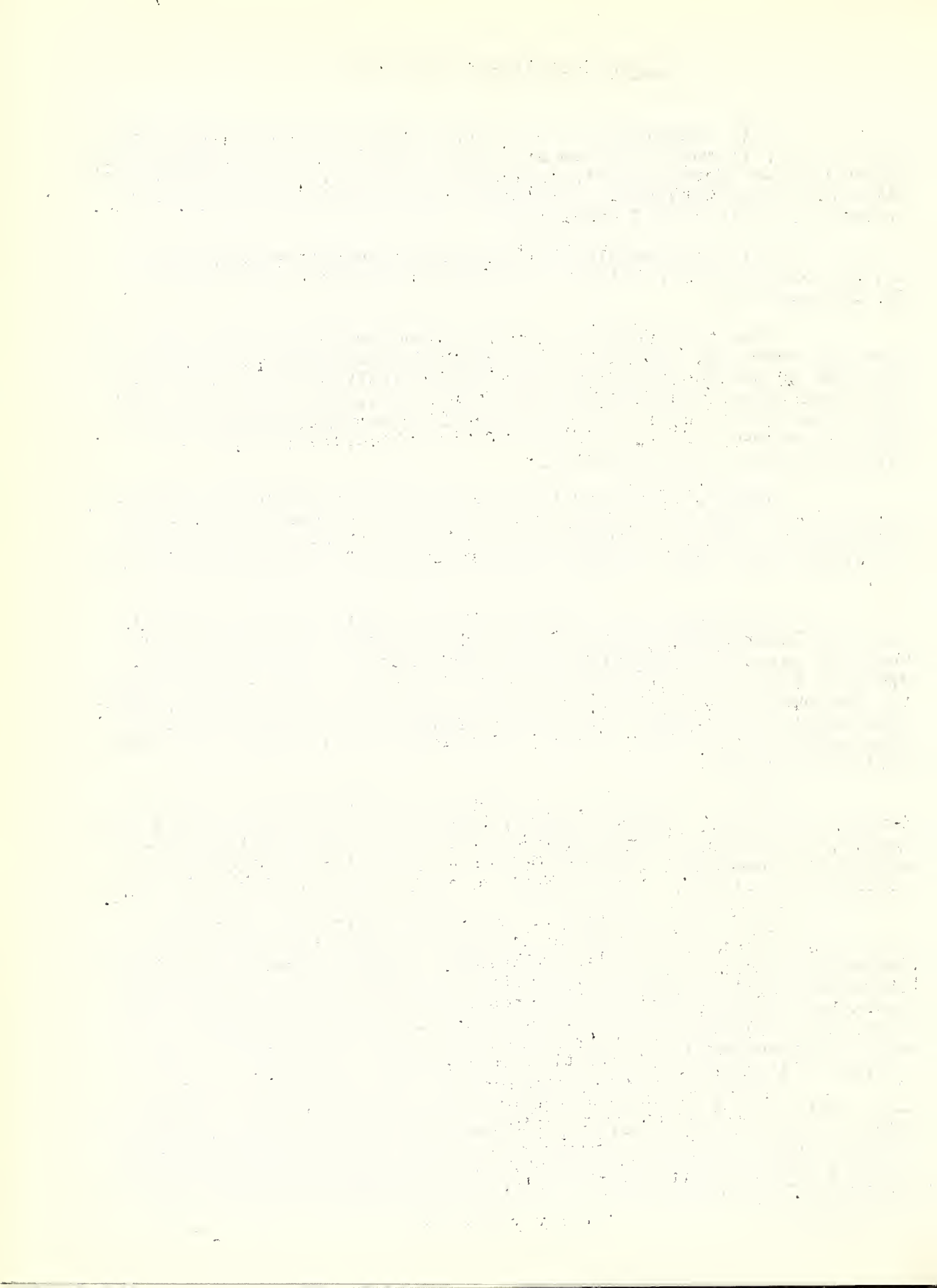
However, in observations made when "the moon was below the horizon" - observations made in the dark of the moon, "we found no such effect, where no radiation from the moon's surface could reach the radio waves over the path we were studying", Dr. Stetson pointed out.

"The same thing happened in both series of data, except that the lunar effect was more pronounced during the second four years of our data than during the first four years", he declared. "We know there is increasing evidence to believe that out in space the sun must be emitting very penetrating rays of high energy, probably similar to X-Rays. It is these rays which bombard the upper atmosphere of the earth, creating the ions and electrons in our so-called ionosphere.

"Unlike the earth, the moon has no atmosphere to stop or absorb these rays. Every physical laboratory worker knows that when X-rays, or very short ultraviolet rays, shine on a metal plate - or almost any substance, for that matter - the object so illuminated sends off electrons. This is what we call the photoelectric effect.

"It is what happens in every photocell that counts the automobiles that pass along the highway, or operates the self-opening doors found in so many public buildings. In our hypothesis, we believe that photo-electrons are emitted from the moon, as the very intensive sunlight in space bombards the unprotected surface of the moon. We believe that it is these photo-electrons coming from the moon and entering the earth's atmosphere that have the necessary energy to increase the ionization of our radio ceiling.

"In fact, radio observations show that the intensity of ultraviolet light hitting the top of our atmosphere is more than twice as great during sunspot maximum than during sunspot minimum. We should, therefore, have a right to expect that the photo-electrons emitted from the moon would be appreciably increased with the increase in the intensity of the solar rays accompanying large numbers of sunspots."



9/13/44

:::  
::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
:::

### Pegler Eggs Petrillo On

Rather oddly, I enjoy the personal friendship of Jimmy Petrillo of the musicians' union, with whom one night, like Mencken and the bishop, I was found in flagrant association at a night club.

When I see Mr. Petrillo I urge him on to further outrages, to silence high school bands and to demand prohibitive fees for his gracious permission for amateurs to play at Army entertainments, feeling that the way to cure the evil is to make it unbearable.

I tell him the law is with him and beg him to take entire advantage of it.

- Westbrook Pegler in Washington Times-Herald  
-----

### Warns Nazis Against Butcher

General Eisenhower has an aide named Butcher. We hope the Nazi press agents don't hear about that.

-(Konkler's Food-Fun-Filosofy - Mena, Ark.)  
-----

### British Army Has Network Of Mobile Stations

The Army overseas now has its own radio-network of low-powered mobile stations which pick up the BBC's short-wave programmes and retransmit them on medium wave for the local forces' audience.

On New Year's Day, 1944, the first of the British Forces Stations was opened in Algiers. Then in mid-April a station was opened at Campobasso, chiefly to serve Eighth Army listeners, and by May 1 a third station was operating in Bari. The branch of Army Welfare which is responsible for broadcasting follows close on the heels of the fighting men; within a fortnight of the occupation of Rome a British Forces Station was installed there.

All these British Forces Stations carry a mixed bill of original shows, transcriptions (special recordings) and rebroadcasts from BBC programmes.

- (London Calling, magazine of B.B.C.)  
-----

### Gallup To Buck Hooper and Crosley

Dr. Gallup, the Poll man, is expected to enter the radio field in competition with the Hooper and Crosley people, employing a newly perfected polling technique.

- (Danton Walker, Washington Times-Herald)  
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### Finds 78% Of Broadcasters Plan To Enter Television

"Returns from 37 States and the District of Columbia have been tabulated in an answer to a detailed questionnaire sent to a cross-section of more than 900 radio stations across the country. The survey did not query outlets under 250 watts, television licensees and applicants. Some questions were not answered.

"Probable entry of radio broadcasters into television is distributed as follows:

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| "Plan to Go Into Television.....   | 78% |
| "Plan Not to Enter Television..... | 18% |
| "Undecided.....                    | 4%  |

-----

At present the A.T. & T. Long Lines are furnishing the sound broadcasting industry with some 64,000 wire miles of program circuits. These circuits are used in interconnecting hundreds of broadcasting stations so that programs may be broadcast simultaneously to listeners in all parts of the country.

- (Long Lines - A. T. & T. Magazine)

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### CARLIN BELIEVES "ON STAGE EVERYBODY" CONTEST NEW TALENT MAGNET

Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs, and an old-timer in the game, believes the Blue Network has a real talent discoverer in its "On Stage Everybody" contest, which begins October 7th. Here is how it will operate:

1. Each week for 26 weeks, "On Stage Everybody!" will present a group of "acts" . . . carefully and impartially auditioned from professional talent.
2. The ten most talented acts will be given contracts to appear in the full-length picture, "On Stage Everybody!", to be produced by Universal Pictures, one of Hollywood's top five studios.
3. All professional talent is eligible. Anyone desiring to enter this contest should contact the Blue Network's Program Department for complete details.

Says Mr. Carlin:

"We are confident that we will uncover some worthwhile talent, not only among the winners but among other entrants as well.

"To a sponsor, all this has many good points: new and fresh talent, promotion angles, professional interest. But "On Stage Everybody" has more to offer: it is a good "listening" show and the combination gives the package unusual commercial possibilities. We have already found considerable interest in the program: but until it is sold we will welcome and will be glad to answer all queries for the full story.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great change, with the Civil War being a major event that shaped the nation's future. The 20th century has been a period of significant progress, with the United States becoming a world power and a leader in many fields. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

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9/13/44

## A.T. & T. REVEALS TELEVISION CARRYING PROGRAM

Vice-President Keith S. McHugh and Assistant-Vice President George L. Best of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in an article in the Bell Telephone Magazine have this to say about television:

"While its (television's) development is temporarily retarded by the war, there is every indication that a new industry, perhaps rivaling in scope the present sound broadcasting industry, is in the making."

"Television transmission", the Messrs. McHugh and Best point out, "consists of sending from the point of origin of the program to the receiving apparatus at the distant point a complete description of about 30 different visual images per second. This is done in effect by dividing each image into 200,000 or more different parts and sending a signal to the distant point indicating the density or degree of brightness of each part, together with its position in relation to other parts of the image. The receiving apparatus then translates these signals into a motion picture. The transmission of television, therefore, requires facilities capable of transmitting six million or more different signals per second.

"The equipment now developed for use with coaxial cable will give a one-way television channel transmitting an effective band 2.7 megacycles (2,700,000 cycles) in width by the exclusive use of a single coaxial unit or pipe. A rough idea of the capacity of such a frequency band width to carry television signals can be had from the fact that 480 telephone circuits can be provided over a single pair of coaxials with present amplifying equipment. The trials which have been made over existing coaxial cable routes have indicated that such a channel will permit the transmission of very satisfactory television pictures.

"Future technical developments will increase the band width to 4.0 megacycles, which will, of course, permit a still better picture. Facilities for still wider band widths, should they be required by the industry, would require further development work."

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Berryman, the elder, had a cartoon in the Washington Star showing Governor Dewey at the microphone saying:

"We shall need 6,000,000 autos, 3,500,000 vacuum cleaners, 7,000,000 clocks, 23,000,000 radio sets, etc."

Behind Dewey sat former President Hoover applauding and saying: "Sounds better than 2 chickens in every pot."

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The American Revolution was a struggle for independence from Britain, and the War of 1812 was a conflict between the United States and Britain. The Civil War was a conflict between the Northern and Southern states, and it resulted in the abolition of slavery.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1914. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era. The Reconstruction era was a period of rebuilding the Southern states after the Civil War, and the Gilded Age was a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth. The Progressive Era was a period of social and political reform.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II. World War I was a conflict between the United States and Germany, and the Great Depression was a period of economic hardship. World War II was a conflict between the United States and Japan.

## THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the Civil Rights Movement. The Cold War was a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Vietnam War was a conflict between the United States and North Vietnam, and the Civil Rights Movement was a struggle for equality for African Americans.

## THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

TRADE NOTES

Philco Corporation's war output for the Army and Navy, including principally radar and radio equipment, increased 50% in the first six months of 1944 as compared with the corresponding period last year, according to John Ballantyne, President.

"Highball by Radio" in the Saturday Evening Post, September 9, Page 6, relates some practical experiences in running trains by radio.

The RCA last week carried a quarter page advertisement in the New York newspapers illustrated by pictures of the jubilant crowd in front of the Arc de Triomphe captioned: "Television Tonight Shows Liberation of Paris". Three stations were named - WNBT (NBC), New York; WPTZ (Philco), Philadelphia, and WRGB, Schenectady (G.E.). It was explained that the films rebroadcast by the television stations had been rushed to this country by Army planes.

Manufacturers of portable receivers will get a good laugh at the way the little sister clings to her portable radio in the highly amusing current movie "Janie".

The CBS "School of the Air" launches its 15th anniversary season October 9th by scheduling 145 programs which it reports are now taken by 177,000 classrooms.

A Trans-Lux feature film of unusual interest and very well done in the "This is America" series is devoted to Radio City in New York.

The Capital Transit Co., of Washington, D. C., has received permission from the Federal Communications Commission to construct a new special radio station and 30 portable mobile units to be used in communication between the central dispatcher's office and emergency trucks, E. D. Merrill, Capital Transit President has disclosed. He explained that the new communications system will make it possible to shorten traffic delays on trolley and bus lines because supervisors will be able to reach the scene of trouble sooner than under the present setup. It is expected that the radio station and receiving units will be installed by the end of this year.

For "continued outstanding production", employees of Radiomarine Corporation of America have earned a third star for the Company's Army-Navy "E" Flag.

Says Drew Pearson:

"Harry Barger, the Congressional prober of the Federal Communications Commission, is now doing a hush-hush job for the Republican National Committee. Maybe it's a continuation of the smear job he tried to do for Congress but failed to do."

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

A commercial radio station will be established at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, by persons associated with the Scripps League of Newspapers, which has offices in Seattle and which owns the Coeur d'Alene Press.

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The WOR Recording Studios have just completed arrangements on the West Coast to service clients, particularly motion picture accounts, with complete recording facilities in the movie capitol.

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The Simplex Radio and the Chicago Divisions of Philco have just won the 14th and 15th Army-Navy "E" awards made to Philco Corporation.

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A teletypewriter system will connect all of Maryland State Police Departments to Pikesville headquarters and to the Baltimore City, Washington, Virginia State and Pennsylvania State Police. The new system's connections will cover all of Delaware, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, making a total of 850 police stations available to Free State officers.

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Radio Commentator Robert Arden has filed suit against Charlie Chaplin in Los Angeles for \$3,300. Arden contends Chaplin owes him \$1,050 for helping to write a film version of "Bluebeard" and \$2,250 as commission for obtaining screen rights to the play "Shadow and Substance".

Arden was a defense witness at the actor's trial last Spring on Mann Act charges. Chaplin was acquitted of allegations that he caused his former drama pupil, Joan Berry, to be transported to New York and back for immoral purposes.

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#### FCC BROADCAST ACTIONS

The Commission en banc took the following actions Sept. 12:

Washtenaw Broadcasting Co., Ann Arbor, Michigan, granted petition for reconsideration and grant application of construction permit for new broadcast station at Ann Arbor, to operate on 1050 kc, 250 watts, daytime only, and granted said application in accordance with procedure outlined in Commission's January 26, 1944, policy; Granite District Radio Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, granted reinstatement and grand of construction permit for anew broadcast station at Salt Lake City, Utah, to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; granted subject to procedural requirements of January 26, 1944 policy; Fred Jones Broadcasting Co., Tulsa, Okla., denied without prejudice application for reinstatement of application for construction permit for new station at Tulsa, Okla., to operate on 1030 kc., 50 KW, unlimited time; WING, Great Trails Broadcasting Corp., Dayton, Ohio, granted construction permit to make changes in directional antenna and move transmitter to a point 4.3 miles from present location; WERC, Presque Isle Broadcasting Co., Erie, Pa., granted construction permit to change frequency from 1490 to 1230 kc. Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, N.Y., granted construction for new experimental television station to operate in a channel of 16 megacycles wide between the frequencies 460 and 476 megacycles.

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REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

The work of the Department during the year 1900 has been characterized by a steady and continuous progress in all the various branches of the service.

The first of the most important achievements of the year has been the completion of the work on the Census of 1900.

The Census of 1900 has been the most extensive and complete ever taken in this country, and the results of the enumeration have been of great value to the Government and to the people.

The work on the Census has been carried out in a most efficient and economical manner, and the results have been of great value to the Government and to the people.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1648



September 20, 1944.

## CONGRESS GETS BUSY ON FREE PRESS AND RADIO; HULL ALSO

Maybe election has something to do with it but Congress and the Administration have been falling all over themselves speeding up the move to include freedom of the press and radio in the World War peace pact. Climaxing the effort, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has named a subcommittee of which Majority Leader Barkley (D), of Kentucky, is the Chairman, to study the three resolutions recently introduced, one by Representative Fulbright (D), of Arkansas, another by Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, and the third by Senator Connally (D), of Texas. The other members of the subcommittee are Senators Gillette (D), of Iowa; Thomas (D), of Utah; White (R), of Maine, and Vandenberg (R), of Michigan.

Secretary Hull got aboard the band-wagon through a question submitted to him by the Associated Press to which he replied:

"The whole question of freedom of information has been under study in the Department of State for some time. I have consistently supported the cause of freedom of news and I would support any practical measure to give international recognition to this principle."

Senator Connally's resolution follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States believes in the world right of all men to write, send, and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly and that right should be protected by treaty;

"That the representatives of the United States at the peace conference and at the conference called to create an international organization for the maintenance of peace be requested to urge that there be incorporated in the peace treaty or in the treaty creating the international organization for peace provisions to guarantee that each nation signatory to the treaty shall give to all responsible press and radio representatives the same access to information at the source and the same freedom from censorship as may be accorded to press services and radio representatives of such country;

"That such agreements provide for the freedom for accredited press and radio representatives to write, transmit, and publish the news without private or governmental interference and at the same rates of charge for communications, national and international, as are given to the press or radio representatives of such nation."



15. 03. 2004

The objectives of the Taft and Fulbright resolutions are pretty much the same. Senator Taft declared his resolution had the same purpose as Representative Fulbright's but that he had sought to spell out objectives in more detail.

Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, believed the Fulbright resolution would receive "the closest attention of governments everywhere.

"The world is looking for American leadership in advancing the principles of accurate and unbiased news dissemination", he said, "in order that better understanding between the nations of the world may be engendered."

The Congressional resolutions likewise affirmed belief in the right of press and radio to send news at uniform rates and publish it without Government interference. Incorporation of the principle in the peace treaty was also suggested.

Furthermore, the New York State Publishers' Association at Syracuse last week also went to bat on the matter. Following an address by John S. Knight, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Association passed this resolution:

"Whereas: It is universally recognized that the most powerful thing in all the world is truth, and

"Whereas: A guarantee against future wars is a better understanding among nations:

"Be it resolved: That the New York State Publishers' Association declare for peace treaty provisions proclaiming the worldwide right of all men to get, send, and publish the news for the information of the public - without interference by governments and at uniform communication rates.

"Specifically, we urge these three points:

"1. No peacetime censorship. No distortion or tainting of the flow of news or information.

"Equality of access in all countries by properly accredited press and radio representatives to news at its source.

"3. Equality of access for properly accredited press and radio representatives to transmission facilities, which shall be adequate and which shall transmit news promptly at reasonable rates."

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To facilitate better understanding of radio audiences and radio research among college students, the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting, Inc., will offer its research service to recognized educational institutions.

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## ONCE POWERFUL NAZI RADIO DISCREDITED, IMPOTENT - PALEY

How the battle of the airwaves in Europe has been won is told in the following North American Newspaper Alliance dispatch from London by William S. Paley, Chief of Radio, Psychological Warfare Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, now on leave as President of the Columbia Broadcasting System:

"The battle of the airwaves in Europe has been won by the Allies, hands down. .... The German radio machine which was once a powerful and aggressive instrument for the advancement of the Nazi game of conquest is now discredited and impotent throughout Europe.

"As in many other fields, Germany started out with a great superiority in radio facilities. The Nazis used their radio as ruthlessly as they used their tanks, planes and guns. Facts were distorted and manufactured; fanciful and fantastic arguments were the order of the day. Never was there a better example of how radio can be used for evil ends. The German radio offensive played a key role in the bloodless conquests of Austria and Czechoslovakia and the armed blitz that over-ran Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and the Balkans. Her lies were believed. Her boasts and threats intimidated and demoralized large sections of populations.

"Coincident with her radio blitz, Germany went to the greatest pains to keep true news and the ideas of her enemies from getting into the territories she controlled. Severe penalties for listening to outside stations, including the death penalty, were introduced by the Nazis in Germany and the countries enslaved by the Reich. At one time, more than 10,000 Germans were employed in jamming the Allied radio signal beamed toward enemy and enemy-occupied countries. I have seen jamming equipment in Italy and Sicily which was the equivalent of some of our 50,000-watt transmitters.

"However, even at the height of the jamming, Allied signals got through. The increased number of transmitters and the high power put into operation by the Allies made it impossible for the Germans to shut us out.

"The opening of OWI's American broadcasting station in Europe, using multiple medium and shortwave transmitters of high power, acted as an important and effective reinforcement of OWI's transmissions from America. I was surprised to learn during my recent trip to Normandy of the popularity of this service and of the manner in which the French were relying on it despite the fact that it has been on the air for only three months.

"I would like to pay special tribute to the British Broadcasting Company's European Service. Its policy of telling the truth even during England's darkest hours has earned for it the high confidence and respect of listeners throughout Europe. Her engineers performed miracles in designing and erecting new facilities in order to overcome the powerful radio forces which Germany had turned loose.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It faced many challenges, including war and economic hardship, but it always emerged stronger and more united. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a people to overcome adversity. It is a story of hope and dreams, of a land where everyone has the chance to make their own destiny.

The United States has a rich and diverse history, shaped by the experiences of many different people. From the first Native Americans to the latest immigrants, each group has contributed to the fabric of the nation. The United States is a land of many voices, and it is this diversity that makes it so special. It is a land where people from all over the world can find a home and a chance to build a better life. The history of the United States is a story of unity and strength, of a people who have always stood together in the face of adversity. It is a story of a nation that has always been looking forward, always striving for a better future.

The United States is a land of opportunity and freedom, a place where everyone has the chance to make their own destiny. It is a land where the American dream is still alive and well. The history of the United States is a story of growth and change, of a nation that has always been looking forward. It is a story of a people who have always been united in the face of adversity, of a nation that has always been striving for a better future. The United States is a land of hope and dreams, of a land where everyone has the chance to make their own destiny.

"Today the German radio outpouring is entirely discredited. Information obtained from liberated areas and from prisoners of war of all nationalities give convincing proof of this fact. Never again will the people of Europe have confidence in Nazi-controlled information. The Allied radio, on the other hand, is now looked upon as a service which will tell the truth under all circumstances and it is to that service that the people of Europe are turning for reliable information.

"Now that the tide of battle has definitely turned in our favor the true reports of our superior position and the hopelessness of the German position are acting as great demoralizing influences on the people of Germany and her satellite countries.

"It is true that many Germans, especially those in the armed forces, continue to live in a complete vacuum. These people are afraid to risk the penalty of listening to our transmissions and can only think in terms of what they get from their German propaganda masters. This is particularly true in the German Army. Radio listening in the Army is supervised very carefully.

"Truth will continue to be the basis for the broadcasts of the Allied radio into Europe. Here is a clear case where truth has been paying increased dividends at the expense of an enemy who believed that people could be shut off from the world and made to swallow information which he manufactured and fed to them. As long as radio waves travel around the world carrying the truth no people who want the truth will be kept in darkness."

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#### FLY AND ROCKEFELLER TO SALUTE S.W. PSYCHOLOGY FIGHTERS

Most important weapon on the psychological warfare front is shortwave propaganda broadcasting. Four outstanding speakers will take part in a special program titled "The Voice of America" Saturday Sept. 23, paying tribute to the American broadcasters who have been battering the Nazi fortress from within (NBC, 7:00 P.M., EWT).

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information; Robert Sherwood, Director of Overseas Operations of the OWI, and Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will speak on NBC from various points. Their addresses will be augmented by dramatizations and music originating in Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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A man, supposedly well acquainted with the radio industry, asked Gene McDonald if it required a special kind of a set to receive FM programs. "Yes, thank God!" Gene replied. "I am surprised you are that naive."

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

## ORGANIZATION MEETING OPA-RADIO MANUFACTURERS' ADVISORY GROUP

An organizational meeting of an industry advisory committee representing manufacturers of radio sets will be held in Washington with the Office of Price Administration on September 22, 1944, that agency has announced.

The members of the Committee have been requested to come prepared to offer advice and information to OPA as to the various factors affecting the pricing of new radios. The Industry Committee will also assist OPA in preparing a specific regulation covering the pricing of radio sets.

One question by the OPA that will be discussed at length is: "What changes should be made in reporting forms used under Revised Price Schedule No. 83, which will simplify it?"

Members of the Industry Advisory Committee, all members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, are:

Benjamin Abrams, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y.; R. C. Cosgrove, Manufacturing Division, The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Nance, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Spain, Packard-Bell Company, Washington, D. C.; A. B. Wells, Wells-Gardner and Company, Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Billings, Belmont Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; P. V. Galvin, Galvin Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Lewis, Radio Corporation of America, New York, New York; H. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Radio and Television Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Fred D. Williams, Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

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## HOFFMAN, NEW IOWA BROADCASTING CO. V-P

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, Philip R. Hoffman, Station Manager of KRNT was named Vice President of the Iowa Broadcasting Co., and Don E. Inman was named Vice President and Treasurer of Station WNAX with studios in Yankton, South Dakota, and Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. Inman, who was formerly with WMT in Waterloo, Iowa, recently joined WNAX as Station Manager. He succeeded Mr. Hoffman when the latter took over KRNT.

Mr. Hoffman is taking the position recently held by Craig Lawrence who is now General Manager of WHOM in New York City. Mr. Lawrence is also a Vice President and Director of the Iowa Broadcasting Company and the South Dakota Broadcasting Corporation, and a Vice President of WNAX.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

## WFTL DEAL CLOSED BEFORE FLY MET BENNETT, STORER STATES

Denying the charge made by John J. Sirica, counsel of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, that Ralph A. Horton only agreed to sell WFTL at Fort Lauderdale, Fla. to Commander George B. Storer after a conference with Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, in Atlanta, Commander Storer stated last week that the transaction was closed before Mr. Horton ever conferred with Mr. Fly.

"Mr. Horton accepted our offer of \$275,000 six or seven days before he talked to Mr. Fly in Atlanta", Commander Storer set forth in a letter to Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Committee.

"One year and five months have passed, and Mr. Horton is still apparently satisfied with the deal. If he feels that he has been unfairly treated in any way, he should so advise us and we shall be glad to consider any reasonable request. Up to the time of this hearing, we had not been advised of any dissatisfaction with the deal by Mr. Horton but, quite to the contrary, we had been informed that Mr. Horton was most happy to have been relieved of the responsibility in the operation of WFTL, which was verified by his testimony in the present hearing.

"The price we offered Mr. Horton, according to his own statement, represented a profit of \$25,000, or better than 10% of his investment. At the time we made this offer, WFTL had been operating on 10,000 watts only two weeks. I think \$25,000 profit on such a new enterprise is pretty fair.

"If the Committee wishes to compare the fairness of our offer with others, suppose they take the case of the deal with Mr. Carl T. Hoffman and Mr. Stephen A. Vetter. Mr. Hoffman was to advance Mr. Horton \$50,000 for which he was to obtain an ownership of 34%. This was on Dec. 30, 1942, after 10,000 watts had been authorized for WFTL. According to this, the station on that date was worth \$150,000. Three and one-half months later, we offered \$275,000, or \$125,000 more than Hoffman did. Does this look like we were trying to cheat Mr. Horton?

"The price we paid was actually above the market value of similar stations which changed hands at or near the same time. Only a few weeks after our purchase of WFTL, or on June 1, 1943, WDSU New Orleans was sold for \$200,000. This is \$75,000 less than we paid for WFTL in spite of the fact that New Orleans is a city of 500,000 population as contrasted with Miami with a population of 230,000, and WDSU has a substantially more lucrative network contract, being on the Blue Network.

"Mr. Horton testified that both Mr. Bennett, our counsel, and myself informed him that in our opinion the contract between Mr. Horton, Carl T. Hoffman, Miami attorney, and Stephen Vetter,



former Manager of WFTL, dated Dec. 30, 1942, violated the Communications Act of 1934, as well as the Rules and Regulations of the FCC. (Editor's Note: Messrs. Hoffman and Vetter had options to acquire minority interests in WFTL).

"What Mr. Sirica has failed to bring out is that my opinion was formed and held in good faith at that time. So far as I am personally concerned, I still believe that the contract in question violated the Act and the Regulations. I, therefore, did not deceive Mr. Horton when I told him that was my opinion.

"Mr. Sirica has repeatedly referred to our 'breaking' the Hoffman-Vetter contract. Actually no such thing occurred. Carl Hoffman loaned Mr. Horton \$30,000 and sold him equipment he valued at \$15,000, or a total of \$45,000. Less than six months later, Mr. Hoffman voluntarily surrendered his rights under the contract for \$55,000. He made a profit of \$10,000. I wouldn't call that 'breaking' Mr. Hoffman's contract.

"With respect to Mr. Vetter, the contract of December 1942 was an employment contract, and a bonus contract to reward him with a 10% interest in the station if he did a certain gross business.

"In fact, we tried at intervals, from April 1943 to January 1944, to 'take care of Mr. Vetter', as Mr. Horton says I agreed to do. But Mr. Vetter's demands were so exorbitant that we were unable to agree. However, on Jan. 12, 1944, we did come to an agreement with Mr. Vetter - to employ him for five years on exactly the same terms as had Mr. Horton, and to give him the exact money equivalent of a 10% ownership in the station. I wouldn't call that 'breaking' Mr. Vetter's contract.

"As a matter of fact, we agreed to pay Mr. Vetter \$16,700 over and above what Mr. Horton agreed to pay.

"My conscience is entirely clear of any misdeeds in this matter, and I would welcome a full and impartial investigation by Mr. Sirica or anyone else."

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#### LIMITED PRODUCTION OF RADIO TUBES AND FARM BATTERIES

The WPB has set aside a reserve of metal and other materials which will be drawn upon during the fourth quarter of this year for the manufacture of 17 groups of critically needed civilian articles among which, tentatively programmed, are batteries for farm radios.

In addition to the metal reserves for the seventeen programs further material was earmarked for the production of carpet sweepers, and radio vacuum tubes. All are already in production on a small scale, but not at a level which makes them generally available.

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## WPB RADIO DIVISION ASKS ORDERS BE REFUSED IF CAN'T BE FILLED

Members of the General Purpose and Specialty Transformer Industry Advisory Committee were told by the War Production Board officials at a recent meeting that some prime contractors fabricating electronic equipment for the armed services are believed to have ordered component parts far above their requirements during the last six months, with the result that some transformer manufacturers are overloaded while others have available capacity, WPB said.

The Radio and Radar Division is eager to spread the orders evenly throughout the industry, so that schedules may be met and backlogs reduced as soon as possible, it was pointed out. To that end, division officials asked manufacturers of transformers to refuse orders when they cannot deliver and advise WPB of such action. Such orders should be passed on to manufacturers having available capacity and WPB will aid in placing them, the officials said. It was asserted that adequate components will be available if manufacturing facilities are used properly.

Backlogs were said to be decreasing slowly in most plants, and a reduction in delivery time was anticipated. The Radio and Radar Division is confident that orders for transformers in the plants will be balanced and scheduled to meet the capacity of the prime equipment manufacturers, and thus meet the requirements of the armed services.

Even though military requirements as of "X" and "V" day may be cut 30 percent, it was pointed out that considerable equipment will be needed in the Pacific theater of war and that much of it would have to be tropicalized, adding materially to production problems.

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C-O-R-R-E-C-T-I-O-N

Referring to our story about Vice President Bricker's broadcast from French Lick in last week's issue, Ted Church of the Republican Committee writes:

"I think someone did Ford Bond a dis-service when he said Mr. Bond identified French Lick as being 'in the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains'. Ford wasn't on the Bricker French Lick show, since it was a sustaining program, and he is on our commercial programs. It must have been a network special events announcer doing the job from the scene."

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1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of tables.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of references.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of figures.

## BLUE NET REORGANIZES; LA ROCHE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

A reorganization of executive responsibilities of officials of the Blue Network Company, Inc., occasioned by the greatly increased growth of the Network and by plans for future expansion, was announced Monday by Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board.

Chester J. LaRoche has been elected Vice Chairman of the Board and becomes the chief executive officer of the company, Mr. Noble said. Mr. LaRoche joined the Blue Network in June, 1944, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, a position which has been abolished. As a part of his duties, Mr. LaRoche will supervise the program activities of the Blue Network.

"A reorganization and expansion of the Executive Division of the Blue Network Company", Mr. Noble said, "has been necessitated by a sixty per cent increase in business in the last year and by a determination to intensify our efforts in the fields of television, frequency modulation and facsimile. As soon as the war is successfully completed, these developments will require the building of the most modern studios in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Hollywood."

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network Company, will work directly with Mr. LaRoche in executive responsibility for the network's operation. Mr. Woods will assume added duties formerly carried out by Edgar Kobak. As Executive Vice President, Mr. Kobak will now direct the network's plans for television, frequency modulation, facsimile and international broadcasting. He will also supervise studio expansion throughout the country.

Before becoming associated with the Blue Network, Mr. LaRoche was Chairman of the War Advertising Council, which is a co-operative effort by the advertising business to make available its informational facilities to the government in wartime. Mr. LaRoche was formerly Chairman of Young & Rubicam, Inc., an advertising agency.

In assuming his new position, Mr. LaRoche said:

"Radio, through the efforts of advertisers and the networks, has had its biggest development and maturity in the entertainment field. Major growth and recognition as a respected and mature informational force lie ahead. These opportunities will be immeasurably increased with television.

"Radio can help millions of people see clearly how national and world events affect their lives. This will be done on the Blue Network by devoting important evening hours to featured service and informational shows and by putting behind these shows the experienced production that has gone into the entertainment field.

"Along with the press, radio is and should be a potent informational force for preparing this country to recognize its obligation to world peace and economic leadership.



# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the story of the early settlers. The first settlers were the Pilgrims who came to the New World in 1620. They were followed by the Puritans in 1630. The next group to come were the Quakers in 1681. The last group to come were the Irish in 1790.

The second part of the history of the United States is the story of the American Revolution. The American Revolution began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The American Revolution was a war for independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was won by the Continental Army led by George Washington.

The third part of the history of the United States is the story of the American Civil War. The American Civil War began in 1861 and ended in 1865. The American Civil War was a war between the Northern States and the Southern States. The American Civil War was won by the Union.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the story of the American West. The American West was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers. The American West was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers. The American West was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the story of the American South. The American South was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers. The American South was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers. The American South was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the story of the American North. The American North was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers. The American North was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers. The American North was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the story of the American Middle. The American Middle was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers. The American Middle was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers. The American Middle was a region of the United States that was settled by pioneers.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the story of the American Future. The American Future is a region of the United States that is being settled by pioneers. The American Future is a region of the United States that is being settled by pioneers. The American Future is a region of the United States that is being settled by pioneers.

"The Blue will venture boldly in this field. Its policy is summed up in the words (in the service of the people'."

The Blue Network Company owns radio stations in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and has affiliations with 196 radio stations, located from coast to coast. The Blue Network, formerly a part of the National Broadcasting Company was purchased from the Radio Corporation of America by Mr. Noble in October 14, 1943.

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#### NAB TO EXPLAIN AUDIENCE MEASUREMENT TO ADVERTISERS

The National Association of Broadcasters will make a formal presentation of the Standard Circulation Measurement method, developed by its Research Committee, to representatives of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies at the Waldorf-Astoria, Friday, September 22.

Paul B. West, President of the ANA, and Frederick R. Gamble, President of the AAAA, will attend with representatives of their associations.

Harold Ryan, NAB President, will head the NAB representation and introduce Hugh M. Feltis, KFAB, Lincoln, Nebraska, who will make the presentation. Mr. Feltis was chairman of the Research Committee last year and is now Chairman of a Board of Director's sub-committee assigned to supervise the circulation measurement project.

Roger W. Clipp, WFIL, Philadelphia, newly elected Chairman of the NAB Research Committee will attend with the Technical Subcommittee of which he served as Chairman last year. The members are Edward F. Evans, Blue Network; Richard Puff, MBS; Barry T. Rumble, NBC; and Frank N. Stanton, CBS. Paul F. Peter, NAB Director of Research, who serves as Secretary for the Research Committee and Lewis H. Avery, NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, will also attend.

It is planned that out of this meeting of representatives of the three associations will develop some definite plans for organizing a bureau to operate the circulation measurement.

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#### I.T.&T. PLANTS SAFE IN PARIS AND BUCHAREST

The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. announced receipt of information from Europe that its factories and plants in Paris and Bucharest escaped unharmed from the war and were prepared to help restore communications and supply radio equipment for Allied needs. The company's subsidiary, International Standard Electric Corp., operated two plants in Paris and one in Bucharest.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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### WPB Cracks Down On Eastern Radio Distributor

Suspension order has been issued against prominent Eastern distributor, prohibiting him until October 30, from accepting any radio tubes or other electronic equipment except on A-1-a orders. WPB claims distributor ordered 30,978 tubes in June, 1943, and 625 more in July, on certifications later found false. Also charges distributor accepted 1830 tubes, though entitled to only 1298.

- (Radio Retailing)

### Wheeler On Digest's "Town Meeting" Debut Causes Comment

Possible reawakening of the controversy regarding sponsorship of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" by Reader's Digest is seen in some quarters stemming from one eyebrow-raising aspect of last Thursday's forum teeoff under commercial auspices.

The appearance on the program of Joseph Scott, Los Angeles politician and Catholic layman, in conjunction with Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, recalled the "church and politics" issue that stirred up a heated controversy back in October, 1941. At that time Sen. Wheeler was regarded as the primary force in convincing NBC to break down its principle of not permitting church and politics to mix, a policy switch that resulted in Archbishop Francis J. Beckman of Dubuque, famous chiefly as an admirer of Father Coughlin, in getting network time to hurl invectives at President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Archbishop Beckman in turn chose habilitation, reorientation and other politico-sociological themes.

- (Variety)

### If He Doesn't Beat Them To It!

James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is first of the New Deal's unofficial Cabinet members slated for a pre-election purge.

(Danton Walker - Washington Times-Herald)

### U.S. Tells How To Sell Radios

Handbook on Radio-Appliance selling is being completed by Department of Commerce, for study by soldiers who desire to enter radio retailing postwar. This office gladly helped supply material.

- (Radio Retailing).

### Short-Wave Overseas Interviews Appreciated

One of the most-appreciated services performed by Station WLW for its listeners is the broadcasting by shortwave from overseas of interviews with service men and women from this area.



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN  
540 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
TEL: 773-936-5000  
FAX: 773-936-5001  
WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am pleased to inform you that your application for admission to the University of Chicago has been accepted. You will be joining a community of scholars and students who are dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and the advancement of human understanding.

The University of Chicago is a world-renowned institution of higher learning, known for its rigorous academic standards and its commitment to intellectual freedom. Our faculty members are leaders in their fields, and our students are among the brightest minds in the world.

You will be attending the University of Chicago for the next four years. During this time, you will have the opportunity to study with some of the best professors in the world, to participate in a wide range of extracurricular activities, and to develop your own research interests.

We are excited to have you join our community, and we look forward to seeing you on campus in the fall. Please contact the Office of the Dean at 773-936-5000 if you have any questions or need further information.

Sincerely,  
[Signature]

During the first five months of this year, a total of 52 of these interviews were aired over the Nation's Station. Those who related their war experiences were from 33 communities in six States, including 37 from 17 Ohio towns, and one each from seven Indiana and six Kentucky towns. Other States represented were Illinois, Oklahoma and Massachusetts.

Most of the interviews were broadcast from London through the cooperation of the British Broadcasting Corporation; while others were from Australia through the cooperation of the Australian News and Information Bureau and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and from Chungking in cooperation with the Chinese News Service.

- (Crosley Corporation Press Release)

### Should Find It Easy

Radioman Tweed, who for 2½ years on Guam eluded the Japs, will have RMA's help in entering retail radio business there, announces Prexy R. C. Cosgrove. Certainly Tweed may be expected to have developed necessary stamina to withstand sniping of normal radio business activity.

-(Radio Retailing)

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### RCA RE-ESTABLISHES RADIO SERVICE BETWEEN N.Y. AND PARIS

Direct radiotelegraph communication between New York and Paris, suspended since June, 1940, by German occupation of the French capital, was re-established last week by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

For the present, according to RCAC, the New York-Paris circuit will carry only Government and press messages. No commercial traffic can be accepted. Movement of press dispatches from the war fronts in France and Germany is expected to be greatly facilitated.

The Paris circuit is one of the United States' oldest radio communication links with the European continent, having been opened by RCA in December, 1920. After the Germans took over Paris, direct radiotelegraph service with France was maintained through Bordeaux and Roanne, near Vichy. This service was discontinued, however, in December, 1942, when the United States broke off relations with the Vichy government.

Paris is the second great European capital with which RCA has re-established direct radio communication this Summer as the Germans have been driven back toward their homeland by Allied forces. The circuit between New York and Rome was re-opened on June 13.

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1. *Phragmites* (Common Reed)

## OFFICIAL PROGRAM FOR GENERAL FCC REALLOCATION HEARINGS

Because of the difficulty of securing hotel and railroad reservations, the Federal Communications Commission is endeavoring to estimate when each of the particular services will be reached in the matter of the allocation of frequencies to the Various Classes of Non-governmental Services in the Radio Spectrum from 10 kilocycles to 30,000,000 kilocycles. It should be emphasized, however, that it is impossible to foretell accurately in advance just when one phase of the hearing will end and another begin and all dates used are at best only approximate. However, every effort will be made to adhere to the schedule as closely as possible.

The hearings will open on September 28 at 10:30 A.M. at the Interdepartmental Auditorium, between 12 and 13th Streets, on Constitution Avenue in Washington. For the first three days of the hearing, September 28, 29 and 30, general information and data will be presented. The hearing will open with testimony by members of the Commission's staff concerning material which has been assembled concerning the effects of bursts, sporadic E transmission, and other propagation data about the very high frequency band. This will be followed by a statement of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board. When Dr. Baker has completed his statement, Chairmen of Panels 4 through 9 and 11 through 13 of the Radio Technical Planning Board will present brief statements concerning the recommendations of their panels. Then the Chairman of Panel 1 and Panel 2 will submit their panels' reports.

The Commission will then proceed to consider the various services in the order listed below. In considering each service, the Commission will first hear testimony from the RTPB witnesses for the service in question and will then receive evidence from all other interested persons. For convenience in estimating the time to be consumed by the various services they have been divided into four groups and the time expected to be consumed by each group is set forth in the table below. (The topic number in the following table refers to the numerical designation of the services as set forth in Public Notice of August 17, 1944).

| <u>Topic No.</u> | <u>Order of Services</u><br><u>Services</u>   | <u>Estimated</u><br><u>Date</u> |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Group I          |   |                                 |
| 8                | Fixed Public Service (other than Alaska)  | October 2, 4                    |
| 9                | Coastal, Marine Relay, Ship, Mobile Press, 5, 6, 7.<br>and Fixed Public Service in Alaska |                                 |
| 10               | Aviation  |                                 |
| 14               | Amateur   |                                 |
| 6                | International Broadcast   |                                 |





| <u>Topic No.</u> | <u>Services</u>   | <u>Estimated Date</u>       |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Group II         |   |                             |
| 1                | Standard Broadcast  | October 9, 11               |
| 2                | High Frequency (FM) Broadcast                                 | 12, 13, 14, 16.             |
| 3                | Non-commercial Educational                                    |                             |
| 4                | Television  |                             |
| 5                | Facsimile Broadcast   |                             |
| 7                | Other broadcast services                                      |                             |
| Group III        |   |                             |
| 11               | Police, Fire and Forestry Services                            | October 18, 19              |
| 12               | Special Emergency, Provisional and Motion Picture Services    | 20, 21, 23.                 |
| 13               | Special Services (Geophysical, Relay Press)                   |                             |
| Group IV         |   |                             |
| 15               | Industrial, Scientific and Medical Services                   | October 25, 26, 27, 28, 30. |
| 16               | Relay Systems (Program and Public and Private Communications) |                             |
| 17               | New Radio Services  |                             |

Upon the completion of all this testimony, the Commission will again receive evidence from the Chairmen of Panels 1 and 2 of the R.T.P.B. concerning the recommendation they have to make for overall allocation in light of the evidence adduced at the hearing. The Commission at that time will also receive evidence from any other person or group that has recommendations to make concerning overall allocation. It is estimated that this phase of the hearing will commence November 1.

Many questions have been raised concerning the September 20 date specified in the Commission's order for the filing of exhibits. These letters indicate that in many instances it is impossible to comply with the September 20 deadline. Because of these difficulties, the Commission will receive exhibits which have not been filed by September 20. However, it is requested that five copies of these exhibits be submitted to the Commission as soon as possible. This request applies to all exhibits which it is contemplated will be used at the hearing.

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Following the hurricane, Mayor LaGuardia wired the Office of Civilian Defense:

"The members of the War Emergency Radio Service in New York City were active in transmitting emergency messages wherever regular communication lines had been knocked out. WNYC, the city's own radio station, was of great assistance in issuing regular bulletins to the public before, during, and after the storm."

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## 5 POLITICAL PARTIES TO GO ON AIR FOR TROOPS OVERSEAS

A schedule of five series of shortwave broadcasts of political speeches for troops overseas, with each of five parties using equal time, has been agreed on, the War Department announced last week.

The arrangement is subject to amendment if any other political party qualifies under the Federal election law.

In addition to the shortwave schedule, the political parties and the Army agreed on handling of recorded speeches in the first two of the series for rebroadcasting from the 116 Army expeditionary stations in the various theaters.

Following is the schedule for the broadcasts:

|                        | Time<br>Allowed | Demo-<br>cratic | Repub-<br>lican | Social-<br>ist | Prohi-<br>bition | Social<br>ist-Lab |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| First (Sept. 18-22)    | 30 Min.         | Sept. 18        | Sept. 19        | Sept. 20       | Sept. 21         | Sept. 22          |
| Second (Sept. 25-29)   | 30 Min.         | Sept. 26        | Sept. 27        | Sept. 28       | Sept. 29         | Sept. 25          |
| Third (Oct. 16-20)     | 15 Min.         | Oct. 18         | Oct. 19         | Oct. 20        | Oct. 16          | Oct. 17           |
| Fourth (Oct. 23-27)    | 15 Min.         | Oct. 26         | Oct. 27         | Oct. 23        | Oct. 24          | Oct. 25           |
| Fifth (Oct. 30-Nov. 3) | 15 Min.         | Nov. 3          | Oct. 30         | Oct. 31        | Nov. 1           | Nov. 2            |

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## TRAIN RADIO INCREASES LOCOMOTIVE USE 20 TO 25%

Use of radio communications to direct the operations of freight trains in large Government steel-loading plants and arsenals has increased the use of locomotives in such operations from 20 to 25 percent, the Federal Communications Commission has been informed.

A sub-committee of three FCC Commissioners heard the testimony at the opening of hearings on the practicability of providing wave-bands for a general extension of this means of train movement control.

The hearing was largely the result of assertions by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), of Montana, and Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, that the use of radio in train movement communications might have prevented a number of disastrous railroad wrecks in the last few years.

Full meetings by the FCC will begin Sept. 28 to take up the question of general allocation of such frequencies.

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

JOHN F. JOHNSON

NEW YORK

1877

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::::: \_\_\_\_\_ :::::  
 ::::: TRADE NOTES :::::  
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Many department stores will be represented at a special television demonstration to be given by the General Electric Co. for store executives on Friday, Sept. 29. Promotion of five different products will be telecast during the demonstration to show how department stores can utilize television.

-----  
 The New York Curb Exchange has been advised that registration of new 4½ percent convertible debentures of the Utah Radio Products Co. has become effective and that stockholders of record of Aug. 24 may subscribe to the issue until midnight, Sept. 24, on the basis of \$100 of debentures for each twenty-five shares of capital stock held. Holders of fewer than twenty-five shares, however, may purchase a \$100 debenture. Rights will not be dealt in on the Exchange.

-----  
 Leslie J. Woods, who joined Philco in 1925, has been named Manager of the Industrial Radio Division of Philco Corporation with headquarters in Detroit where Philco will continue to maintain special facilities to serve the automobile and aircraft industries.

Martin F. Shea, who has been connected with Philco since 1930, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Industrial Radio Division.

-----  
 Production of copper wire and cable, with the exception of certain communication wires, is at a level high enough to insure the completion of all military programs, and the progress made by the industry was most gratifying, the WPB Copper Wire and Cable Industry Advisory Committee reports.

-----  
 Estimating that only 15 percent of the potential market for records is equipped with phonograph turntables, RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America predicted, in a news letter to its dealers and distributors, an enormous increase in record sales when production of phonograph instruments for civilians is resumed.

Discussing so-called "revolutionary" new methods of recording such as strips of film, or tape, or a wire, RCA Victor reported that its research laboratories are investigating the possibilities of these recording techniques for the benefit of the various fields in which RCA operates, but concludes that the present type of recording for home records is regarded as the most practical.

-----  
 Mica fabricating industries no longer require specific authorization for securing and using certain types, qualities and grades of mica not in critical supply, the War Production Board reported last Saturday.

According to Conservation Order M-101, amended Saturday, the definition of strategic mica remains unchanged. However, relief is given the industry from wartime restrictions. Detailed applications are no longer required for authorizations to fabricate mica that is in plentiful supply. Applications on WPB Form-1085 should decrease 75 percent as a result of this amendment, Government officials indicated. For grades and qualities of mica still in short supply, filing of the form remains necessary.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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September 27, 1944

## RADIO ALMOST CORNERS CAMPAIGN; CALLED ELECTION BONANZA

Never before have the people of the country turned to radio to size up the major candidates as in this presidential year. Radio came into its own beyond all expectation when President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey clashed over the air in such sensational fashion. Many more of these ethereal battles are likely to follow and if so, they will almost give radio a corner on the campaign.

Even with things just warming up, radio is doing a job of salesmanship that makes the last presidential election seem creaky and out-of-date. In the 1940 campaign, radio showmanship was conspicuous by its absence.

This year every trick of the trade is used and hardly a night passes but some innovation has not been included. For instance, the ingenious manner in which Governor Dewey ballyhoos his next broadcast by saying, "Tomorrow night in San Francisco, I shall discuss so and so." Also, there was showmanship with a capital "S" in the way the Republicans used transcriptions to put Dewey's homefolks on the air. For the benefit of those who may not have heard this, there were first recorded interviews with friends and neighbors of Dewey at Pawling, N. Y., and later expressions from those who remembered him as a boy in Owosso, Mich. The latter recordings were made in the home of Governor Dewey's mother with a tribute from her along with the rest of the old neighbors.

Hearing from these folks in this way proved so effective that it wouldn't be surprising if the same idea would not be tried out on regular commercial programs. Personal endorsement of articles by prominent people may be the next step in radio selling. This far surpasses the old printed testimonial.

Discussing the way both parties have improved their radio showmanship and advertising methods in the current campaign, Variety, magazine of the entertainment world, says:

"A page out of show business is this year being adopted - as never before - by major political parties in their campaigns to woo votes in the November election. It's showmanship by way of radio, with radio serving as the backbone of the appeal on which Democrats and Republicans alike are depending for their vote-getting.

"So complete have radio-advertising techniques and terminology taken over the political strategy that party reps refer to the presidential election as a test of opposing radio sales methods. Campaign managers refer to their own work as 'a straight selling job' and their candidates as 'the product'.

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"Translated into money, the Roosevelt-Dewey campaign cues a possible \$2,500,000 'take' for radio between now and Nov. 7. The two national committees are expected to account for a possible \$1,500,000 alone, with state and independent organizations kicking in with the rest. That's potent spending packed into a five or six week period.

"Republicans, according to Ted Church, Assistant Radio Director of the GOP national Committee, slant their election pitch as 'the commercial special event technique' applied to politics, with Gov. Dewey as the central figure. Repubs say that past campaigns have seen sloppy, unshowmanly use of radio by all parties and it's their intent this time to stick to radio's brisk, split-second timing.

"Roosevelt as a radio attraction is w.k. enough, but in their five minute spot twist, Democrats figure they really have something, according to Leonard Reinsch, Democratic National Committee radio head. Five minute pitches will be sandwiched in between radio's top shows and will consist of talks by men of the Truman-Wallace calibre. As Reinsch sees it, this will give the party the benefits of peak audience, minimum disruption to regular commercial schedules and what is most important politically, will catch the ears of Democrats, Republicans and undecided voters as well.

"Five-minute approach also has economical advantages. Since talent bumped off the air by politics must be paid by the latter, these acts will only have to be reimbursed one-sixth of their dough by the Democrats and the time bill will be reduced from the half-hour rate to one-half the 15 minute rate. It'll mean a considerable saving. Policy also allow advertisers to get their sales spiels over intact, in 25 rather than 30 minutes, and does away with audience resentment over being deprived of a favorite radio show."

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#### SAWYER, CROSLY RADIO COUNSEL, AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM

About as near as anyone connected with radio has come to being appointed to a high diplomatic post was President Roosevelt naming Charles Sawyer, of Cincinnati, Vice-President and Counsel of the Crosley Radio Corporation, to be Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg. Mr. Sawyer is also owner of Stations WING, Dayton, and WIZE, of Springfield. At the same time, the President also nominated Robert C. Patterson, former NBC Vice-President, to be Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

It has been the custom for years to reward newspaper publishers with diplomatic appointments but such honors to those connected with the broadcasting industry have been few and far between though some will argue that radio is now as great a power in an election as the press.



1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and a statement of the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed statement of the work done by each department and a statement of the results achieved.

3. The third part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed statement of the work done by each department and a statement of the results achieved.

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6. The sixth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed statement of the work done by each department and a statement of the results achieved.

Even so, Mr. Sawyer's appointment may have come to him because of his prominence in Ohio politics. He is a former Democratic Lieutenant Governor of Ohio and was a candidate for Governor in 1938. It wasn't until two years later that he acquired his broadcasting stations. He has been the Democratic National Committeeman from Ohio since 1936.

Mr. Patterson, former Commissioner of Correction of New York and former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, likewise could hardly be considered strictly a radio man having only been with the NBC from 1932-36. Later he served for a time as President of RKO.

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#### RADIO MANUFACTURERS WORK ON RECONVERSION PROBLEMS

The Radio Manufacturers' Association at numerous executive and committee meetings in New York City last week reported progress on postwar reconversion plans. R. C. Cosgrove of the Crosley Radio Corporation, President of the RMA, presided at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Thursday, September 21st. There were prior meetings of six major groups.

Twenty-five members of the Parts Division Executive Committee and Section Chairmen<sup>met</sup> September 19th discussing surplus material problems, future development of RMA parts standards and a special sales warranty for parts manufacturers. Also on September 19th, there was a meeting of the Transmitter Division's Executive Committee, which considered projects developed for securing statistics on production and sales of transmitting equipment.

On September 20th, there was a conference of the RMA Industry Reconversion Committee with Government officials.

The RMA Employment and Personnel Committee also held a meeting on September 20th and made arrangements to release the recent survey on postwar employment, together with special data to members on reemployment of veterans and postwar seniority problems.

The RMA Tube Division likewise met on September 20th, as well as another meeting of the new Merchandising Committee of the Parts Division, which discussed plans for further cooperation with radio distributors and dealers.

Postwar industry employment, in the first year after the war ends, was estimated at almost double that of the last full year of normal peacetime employment, in 1941, according to the RMA survey conducted by the Employment and Personnel Committee.

Completion of another survey, on distribution costs of radio dealers, by the RMA Distribution Costs Committee was announced.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the condition  $\alpha + \beta = 1$  is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad (2) \\ y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta} \quad (3)$$

### 2. THE CASE $\alpha = \beta = 1/2$

In this case the system of equations (1) takes the form

$$x + y = 1 \quad (4) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad (5)$$

The system (4) has two solutions:  $x = 1, y = 0$  and  $x = 0, y = 1$ . The system (5) has two solutions:  $x = 1, y = 0$  and  $x = 0, y = 1$ . Therefore, the system (1) has two solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the condition  $\alpha + \beta = 1$  is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad (6) \\ y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta} \quad (7)$$

It is easy to see that the solutions (6) and (7) satisfy the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the condition  $\alpha + \beta = 1$  is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad (8) \\ y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta} \quad (9)$$

It is easy to see that the solutions (8) and (9) satisfy the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the condition  $\alpha + \beta = 1$  is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad (10) \\ y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta} \quad (11)$$

This was a sample survey, in six cities of about 250 retail outlets of eight different classes, made by the Elmo Roper organization and developed partial but valuable information on many sales problems.

Revival in 1945 of the RMA Parts Trade Show was recommended both by the Parts Division Executive Committee and that of the Transmitter Division, both unanimously, contingent upon the early defeat of Germany, by next April or before; the RMA Board of Directors authorized the Parts Trade Show with details to be arranged later. The last trade show was held in 1932.

Postwar development of FM and television were discussed by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board, who is also Director of the RMA Engineering Department. In a report to the RMA Board of Directors, he detailed RTPB plans for FM, television, facsimile, and other new service presentations at the Federal Communications Commission hearings in Washington to begin September 28th.

Plans of the Engineering Department for postwar standardization of radio components were detailed by Dr. Baker, who also reported conclusion of tests arranged by cooperation of the RMA and the Society of Automotive Engineers on prevention of automotive interference with television. The RMA-NEMA Joint Committee on Industrial Tube Allocations also met in New York on September 21st for settlement of standardization problems.

In the discussion on disposal of war surpluses by the Industry Reconversion Subcommittees with Government officials, arrangements were made and approved by the Board of Directors for transmission soon to RMA members, also to non-member companies, of a bulleting giving detailed information regarding problems in connection with the DSC plan for handling war surpluses.

Special information for members on war contract termination problems also was arranged by the Contract Terminations Committee.

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#### U.S. GRANTS ASCAP FRENCH MUSIC RIGHTS

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) has acquired from the Alien Property Custodian the performing rights to the symphonic and concert works of Sacem, the French performing right society, as of Friday, September 15th. These copyrights have been controlled in the United States by the Elkan-Vogel Company of Philadelphia since 1931. Upon German occupation of France these rights were seized by James E. Markham, Alien Property Custodian.

The acquisition of these works adds substantially to the ASCAP symphonic and concert catalog. Some of the well-known French composers whose works are now controlled by the Society are Ravel, Debussy, Milhaud, Saint-Saens, Poulenc, d'Indy and many others.

Herman Finkelstein, ASCAP resident counsel, represented the Society in this transaction; Messrs. Werner and Johnson were the lawyers for the Alien Property Custodian.

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## CBS TELLS WHY IT IS QUITTING TELE ASS'N; DU MONT REPLIES

The exchange of correspondence between Worthington Miner, Director of television for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Allen Du Mont, President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, in connection with the resignation of CBS from the Association, has just been made public.

On September 19th, Mr. Miner wrote to Mr. DuMont as follows:

"I have been concerned ever since the organization of the T.B.A. because of the fact that its membership was at no time fully representative of the broadcaster's point of view, uncolored by any intimate affiliation with the manufacturing end of the industry. It is true that the active members now enrolled represent the only television broadcasters in this country; and yet there is a wide difference of perspective between broadcasting units organized as promotional show-windows for the manufacturer, and broadcasting units set up for the simple and sole purpose of broadcasting to the public.

"For many months now, all major problems of policy have been viewed by me and by the rest of T.B.A. from points of view which are totally at variance. As a result, any resolutions designed to create an effective activity on the part of this trade organization have resulted in some form of compromise, which has not been altogether satisfactory to anyone concerned.

"The point has now been reached, where it is impossible for me with complete integrity to compromise further with the majority point of view of the organization. I cannot feel that there is any advantage to us, or to you, in Columbia's remaining a member of an organization merely to exercise the privilege of voting "No" to each resolution as it is proposed. There is so strong a matter of principle involved in our difference of opinion, that a compromise is no longer a desirable objective.

"Were T.B.A. to be in fact, as well as in name, a genuine representative of the broadcaster's point of view, continuation of this association might be fruitful. Under present conditions, this does not appear to be the case and consequently I feel that the only possible course for Columbia to take is to withdraw from the organization. I should appreciate it, therefore, if you will accept this letter as our resignation from the Television Broadcasters' Association."

On September 21st, Mr. Du Mont replied:

"I received your letter of September 19, 1944, and noted with surprise the decision of the Columbia Broadcasting System to withdraw from membership in the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. I also note that the announcement reached 'Variety' as soon as it did the Association.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year, and the results of the various projects.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year, and the progress of the various projects.

"I have reviewed the minutes of the meetings of the Television Broadcasters Association, Inc., and nowhere can I find anything to substantiate your assertion that 'any resolutions designed to create an effective activity on the part of this trade organization have resulted in some form of compromise.'

"The Directors of TBA have always been unanimous in their resolutions on all matters including those dealing with postwar allocations. At no time have the Directors sought to compromise their position that allocations for television should be other than those favored by the best engineering minds in the country, as represented on the Radio Technical Planning Board.

"The only existing resolution on allocations, expressing the policy of the Association on allocations, unanimously adopted, which set forth the points 'considered the major premises involved in the matter of allocations', was not only introduced by you, but you actually dictated every word of it. In your resolution you had every right to speak your own mind and I'm quite sure you did.

"I resent, and I'm sure the other Directors of the Association must feel likewise, your attack upon the integrity of the Television Broadcasters Association, Inc. I refer specifically to your assertion that the point of view taken by the Association is colored by 'intimate affiliation with the manufacturing end of the industry' and that television broadcasters, with the exception of CBS, are merely 'promotional show-windows for the manufacturer.'

"The facts belie such an assertion. On our Board of Directors there are nine members, five of whom are connected with organizations not engaged in the manufacture of television equipment. These include: Lewis Allen Weiss of Don Lee, Paul Raibourn of Television Productions, Inc., Curtis W. Mason of Earle C. Anthony, E. A. Hayes of Hughes Productions, and yourself. And, looking at the roster of active members, one finds that of the fourteen organizations listed, nine are not engaged in television equipment manufacture. They include: Don Lee, Television Productions, Inc., Earle C. Anthony, The Journal Company, CBS, Hughes Productions, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Balaban & Katz, and WGN, Inc. Mr. Weiss is Vice-President of the organization.

"From this group of names, you reach the conclusion that CBS is the only member with a genuine representation of the broadcasters' point of view. Isn't that an unwarranted supposition, after you dictated the statement of the Association allocation policy and the CBS engineers affirmed that view on the R.T.P.B.?

"Your letter carries one thought to which I can accede and subscribe, i.e., that 'it is true the active members now enrolled (in TBA) represent the only television broadcasters in this country.' In view of this situation, one wonders if this resignation and the accompanying publicity could be an adroit publicity move to dramatize the hopes of the management of CBS regarding allocations?

"Your resignation as a member of TBA has been directed to the attention of the Directors."

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

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The ninth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The tenth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

9/27/44

## U.S. DEDICATES MOST POWERFUL STATIONS; CROSLLEY PRAISED

Uncle Sam now has the three most powerful short-wave stations in the world - WLWL, WLWR and WLWS. Located in Bethany, near Cincinnati, they are the newest outlets of the Voice of America, each having 200,000 watts power, built for the Office of War Information and operated for the Office of War Information, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs by the Broadcasting Division of the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati. The dedication of these great transmitters was broadcast last Saturday simultaneously from Cincinnati and Washington.

Among the important persons heard on the broadcast were Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information; Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Clifford J. Durr, a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Host at the Washington proceedings was James D. Shouse, Vice President of The Crosley Corporation in charge of broadcasting; while the Cincinnati assemblage was presided over by Robert E. Dunville, Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation and General Manager of Station WLW.

"I cannot claim to have had too much to do with making this achievement possible, since the great construction program for American shortwave facilities had been drawn up before I entered the Government service. But for almost two and a half years past, I have been watching the execution of this program, one transmitter after another coming into service, and the Voice of America steadily growing in power until now it is capable of carrying American ideas into almost every corner of the world", said Elmer Davis.

"And, as was pointed out earlier in this program, the Voice of America - weak or strong - has had, from the very beginning, the same content - the truth. Strong in the faith that the truth was on our side, it has told the truth from those dark early days of defeat right down to these times when every day brings news of fresh victories; it will go on telling the truth until all our enemies, east and west, have been utterly beaten down.

"When that has been accomplished the Office of Information will have finished its work and will pass out of existence. But the great technical plant that has been created to carry the Voice of America in war time will still be here, ready to serve America in time of peace. Precisely what the future of international Broadcasting, as conducted from the United States, may be, it is too early to say; many men, in the government and in private industry, are giving thought to it, but no final determination has yet been made. In war time the Voice of America had to be single, united; in peace there may perhaps be many voices of America, expressing different aspects of the truth as seen by men."

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great achievement, with the nation expanding its territory and becoming a world power. The 20th century has been a period of significant change, with the nation facing new challenges and opportunities. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The early years of the United States were characterized by a sense of adventure and exploration. The first settlers, known as the Pilgrims, arrived in 1620 and established the Plymouth colony. They faced many hardships, but their determination and faith helped them survive. The next wave of settlers, the Puritans, arrived in 1630 and established the Massachusetts Bay colony. They were seeking a place where they could practice their religion freely. The 17th century was a time of great growth and development. The colonies were becoming more self-sufficient and were beginning to assert their independence from Britain.

The American Revolution was a turning point in the nation's history. It was a struggle for independence from British rule. The colonists were tired of paying taxes without having any say in how the money was spent. They fought the Revolutionary War and won, leading to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The new government was established, and the United States became a sovereign nation. The 18th century was a time of great achievement, with the nation expanding its territory and becoming a world power.

The 19th century was a time of great change and growth. The nation was expanding its territory, and the economy was booming. The Industrial Revolution was in full swing, and the United States was becoming a world leader in manufacturing. The 19th century was also a time of great struggle, with the nation facing the issue of slavery. The Civil War was fought, and the Union was preserved. The 20th century has been a period of significant change, with the nation facing new challenges and opportunities.

The 20th century has been a period of great achievement and growth. The United States has become a world superpower, with a strong economy and a global influence. The 20th century has also been a time of great struggle, with the nation facing the issue of civil rights. The Civil Rights Movement was a significant part of the nation's history, leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The 21st century has been a time of great change, with the nation facing new challenges and opportunities. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

"In Bethany, Ohio, on last year's corn field there stands tonight a forest of wires and towering poles. These towers, although far from the scene of military conflict, are powerful and effective weapons of war. They are short-wave radio towers - arranged in rhombic patterns so that at a moment's notice they can be beamed on twenty-four different lands in five of the world's six warring continents", Commissioner Durr said.

"These short waves are not like those of our standard broadcasting band - they do not die out in a few hundred miles. They are the siege guns of radio - the heavy artillery - guns of war that can hurl explosive facts against the enemy's weapons of lies and confusion anywhere in the world. They are also potential guns of peace that can be turned against misinformation and ideas that lead to war.

"Tonight we are dedicating the newest and most powerful group of short wave broadcasting stations in the world, built for our government by The Crosley Corporation - three brand-new transmitters of 200,000 watts power each. For those who have built them, this is a proud achievement. And yet, it is only one small chapter in the story of 'The Voice of America'."

"The Broadcasting Division of The Crosley Corporation is proud to participate in the shortwave broadcasting program of the Office of War Information and Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs through operation of the world's most powerful shortwave stations - WLWL, WLWR and WLWS", Mr. Shouse declared.

"The importance of shortwave radio broadcasting as a medium of psychological warfare and the dissemination of truthful American news reports and top radio entertainment to millions of listeners in far countries cannot be underestimated.

"Having made the splendid start in worldwide broadcasting, as exemplified in the Bethany stations and others now in operation or nearing completion across the country, it hardly is conceivable that America ever again will permit its shortwave radio facilities to lapse into a secondary position in a world that is bound to be increasingly a world of radio.

"The Broadcasting Division of The Crosley Corporation dedicates its best efforts now and during the years ahead to a continued maintenance of America's position in the forefront of international shortwave broadcasting."

The start of the Bethany Transmitters resulted from a telephone call!

Mr. Shouse was attending a meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Federal Communications Commission, the Office of War Information, The International Broadcasting Committee of the Board of War Communications, and high ranking officials of the Army and Navy.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the transition process, from the initial planning phase to the final execution. This section also addresses the potential challenges and risks associated with the changes, providing strategies to mitigate them.

3. The third part of the document discusses the impact of the changes on the organization's overall performance. It highlights the positive outcomes achieved, such as improved efficiency and cost savings. This section also acknowledges the areas where further improvement is needed and provides recommendations for future actions.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the changes and the commitment of the organization to continuous improvement. This section also includes a list of references and a glossary of terms used throughout the document.

Something had to be done to strengthen the shortwave broadcasting facilities of the United States. America was lagging in shortwave propaganda and psychological warfare activities. The men present at the meeting were discussing answers to the problem.

In the midst of the meeting, Mr. Shouse asked, "Why not build some 200,000 watt shortwave transmitters?" All eyes turned toward him. This had never been done. But they knew about Crosley's ability to do things.

"Can you build them?" Mr. Shouse was asked.

He replied that he would give the answer in a few minutes and stepped from the room. He called Jim Rockwell, Chief Engineer of the Broadcasting Division of The Crosley Corporation in Cincinnati and asked him the big question.

Without hesitating, the engineer replied - "Sure!"

And now, a few months later, those transmitters are in operation, fighting the Axis with bullets of truth.

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#### BELIEVED FDR AND DEWEY SLUGGING OVER RADIO ONLY BEGUN

About the only thing Washington can recall similar to the sensational exchange between the big and the little presidential champs, was many years ago when President Theodore Roosevelt attacked Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, at a Gridiron Dinner, so viciously that it broke up the dinner. The difference between that affair and the FDR-Dewey clash was that it took place before a small off-the-record gathering and was not heard over the radio by practically the entire nation. It now develops, due to quick thinking on the part of Governor Dewey in calling for additional coverage, that his reply was heard over the entire NBC and Blue Networks - some 300 stations - about twice the number which had originally intended to carry it. Furthermore, for the benefit of any who may have missed speech Monday night, a transcription will be broadcast over MBS this evening (Wednesday).

President Roosevelt, arousing the anger of Governor Dewey, has changed the pace of the entire campaign and it is believed that their slug-fest earlier in the week is only a forerunner of others as the campaign warms up. Mr. Roosevelt will make at least two more major broadcasts from New York State and is being urged to make several others to the nation. All, of course, will be promptly countered by Governor Dewey.

The Saturday-Monday knockdown, drag-out debate is still the main topic of conversation in Washington with surprisingly few defenders of the President. "His speech would have been O.K. for a teamsters' dinner behind closed doors but lacked dignity and was not appropriate for a broadcast to the Nation.



Nevertheless, those who have been around the White House ever since Mr. Roosevelt took over, acclaimed it probably the best speech of that political type he ever made. On the other hand, a Dewey enthusiast declared that Governor Dewey's broadcast so widely heard was for the presidential re-election hopes: "A funeral, a burial, and I see no signs of a resurrection!"

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# 57% OF DAILIES BACK DEWEY; 20% FOR FDR ELECTION

Governor Thomas E. Dewey is being supported by 57.9% of the daily newspapers representing 63.7% of the total daily circulation, according to a nationwide survey of every daily newspaper just completed by EDITOR & PUBLISHER. Six hundred and seventeen newspapers out of a total 1,067 replying to the questionnaire indicated their editorial preference for Dewey giving him a total of 21,439,768 circulation.

Compared to a similar survey made by Editor & Publisher in August, 1940, there has been little change in the political attitudes of the daily newspapers. At that time it was discovered that of 1,058 newspapers responding, Willkie was supported by 59.47% of the circulation, Roosevelt by 19.1%, and 21.43% was neutral. Roosevelt had 20.1% of the newspapers, Willkie had 66.3% and 13.5% were neutral.

Says the Editor & Publisher, which gives a complete list of the newspapers for or against Roosevelt or Dewey in its issue of September 23:

"Contrary to the wold mouthings in the labor press and by the critics of newspapers, Roosevelt is not being opposed by 95% of the nation's newspapers in his campaign for reelection, nor is Dewey being supported by any such majority. \* \* \*

"Those who have attacked the press in the last decade charge a conspiracy against Roosevelt and say more and more newspapers have gone progressively against him editorially.

"A comparison of Editor & Publisher surveys of newspaper attitudes in the last four presidential campaigns exhibit a remarkable consistency in the number supporting Democratic or Republican candidates.\* \* \*

"The survey indicates that far more newspapers are undecided, or wish to remain neutral, than in previous campaigns. Perhaps because of the important issues involved in the contest these newspapers are taking time for serious study for a decision to be announced later.

"We do not believe these later announcements will seriously affect the percentages in favor of either candidate. Most of the metropolitan newspapers with the largest circulations are already included in the survey. For that reason the figures might be weighted slightly in the Dewey column. The newspapers that did not respond to our questionnaire are mostly in the small daily classification and it is unlikely that they seriously would alter the final figures.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

### 2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions of the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions of the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions of the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions of the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions of the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions of the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions of the year.

## WPB RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PRIORITIES RULES REVISED

Provisions for securing priorities assistance in radio communication, broadcasting, commercial recording and public address systems for maintenance, repair and operating have been transferred from War Production Board Preference Rating Order P-133 to Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 5, and Direction 23 to CMP Regulation 5, WPB announced Tuesday. Simultaneously Order P-133 was revoked.

In order to insure the adequacy of our foreign communications, United States international point-to-point radio communication companies may now secure special maintenance, repair and operating assistance under CMP Regulation 5, Direction 23. International point-to-point communication companies are defined by WPB as those owning stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to handle international communications, including code, voice and pictorial matter, WPB Radio and Radar Division officials explained.

The special rule allowing international point-to-point radio communication carriers to use MRO preference rating AA-1 for rearranging and modifying their facilities formerly in P-133, will be continued under CMP-5 in order to enable the three or four American companies engaged in this business to move speedily to meet the overseas communication demands, especially of the Army and the Office of War Information, in providing services as new territories are occupied or liberated, WPB officials pointed out.

Specifically, Direction 23 authorizes any person engaged in commercial international point-to-point radio communication to use preference rating AA-1 and the CMP allotment symbol MRO to rearrange, modify or expand existing facilities and equipment, except buildings, either to maintain his regularly established services, or to provide whatever new or modified services may be necessary to render services by or for the United States Army, Navy or Governmental Agency, or any foreign agency. Limitations as to the cost of materials used in any one such project have been increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Prohibitions of CMP-5 against securing maintenance, repair and operating supplies for export, and the rules of Conservation Order L-41 requiring construction authorization, do not apply to activities permitted by Direction 23, it was explained.

The general requirements covering MRO assistance to all other types of radio stations, previously covered by P-133, were revised, officials said.

Under P-133, radio station was not permitted to use the MRO rating for securing new capital equipment. Interpretation No. 1 to P-133 specifically pointed out that the rating could not be used for capital replacements or additions, such as amplifiers, turntables, microphones, etc. Under CMP Regulation 5, however, stations will be able to use their MRO rating for the purchase of new equipment of this kind, whether for replacement or as additional equipment, so long as the total value of the new equipment for any one complete capital addition does not exceed \$500, Radio and Radar Division officials said.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are: "John Doe", "Jane Smith", "Bob Johnson", "Alice Brown", "Charlie White", "David Green", "Eve Black", "Frank Gray", "Grace Pink", "Henry Blue", "Ivy Yellow", "Jack Purple", "Karen Red", "Leo Orange", "Mia Silver", "Noah Gold", "Olivia Bronze", "Peter Copper", "Quinn Iron", "Rachel Steel", "Sam Tin", "Tina Lead", "Uma Zinc", "Victor Nickel", "Wendy Platinum", "Xavier Silver", "Yara Gold", "Zoe Bronze". The dates are: "1990", "1991", "1992", "1993", "1994", "1995", "1996", "1997", "1998", "1999", "2000", "2001", "2002", "2003", "2004", "2005", "2006", "2007", "2008", "2009", "2010", "2011", "2012", "2013", "2014", "2015", "2016", "2017", "2018", "2019", "2020", "2021", "2022", "2023", "2024", "2025", "2026", "2027", "2028", "2029", "2030", "2031", "2032", "2033", "2034", "2035", "2036", "2037", "2038", "2039", "2040", "2041", "2042", "2043", "2044", "2045", "2046", "2047", "2048", "2049", "2050", "2051", "2052", "2053", "2054", "2055", "2056", "2057", "2058", "2059", "2060", "2061", "2062", "2063", "2064", "2065", "2066", "2067", "2068", "2069", "2070", "2071", "2072", "2073", "2074", "2075", "2076", "2077", "2078", "2079", "2080", "2081", "2082", "2083", "2084", "2085", "2086", "2087", "2088", "2089", "2090", "2091", "2092", "2093", "2094", "2095", "2096", "2097", "2098", "2099", "2100", "2101", "2102", "2103", "2104", "2105", "2106", "2107", "2108", "2109", "2110", "2111", "2112", 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[illegible]

Another provision of P-133 limited stations to one new and one rebuilt spare tube per socket, whereas the new regulation does not place any specific limit on the number of such spare tubes that may be kept on hand.

Heretofore under P-133 no limit was placed on the amount of money that was expended for MRO purposes provided purchases were in strict accordance with the limits of the order. Hereafter the total amount that may be spent for MRO under CMP-5 in any calendar quarter may not exceed one-fourth of the expenditures in the whole year 1942; except that if present expenditures do not exceed \$5,000 a year, the purchases do not have to be based on 1942 purchases. It was pointed out, however, that if this limitation works any hardship on a station, an appeal for increased MRO quota may be filed under CMP-5.

It was made clear that this ruling does not legalize MRO ratings that have been illegally extended in the past, but does allow the station owner considerably more freedom to acquire additional material and equipment.

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#### OMITS PEARSON LETTER DESPITE WINCHELL RADIO NEEDLING

Drew Pearson, columnist and radio commentator, and the Washington Post clashed this week resulting in the paper omitting to print a column about John Foster Dulles in spite of the fact that Walter Winchell over the Blue Network urged readers to demand that it be printed.

The Post said:

"Drew Pearson wrote a column for publication on Tuesday, September 26, about John Foster Dulles, which The Post, in the best judgment of its editors, deemed a personal attack, unfair on the face of it.

"The Post did not print this column.

"For the same reason The Post has occasionally omitted parts or all of Mr. Pearson's column, in the past. Leaders in both political parties have been involved.

"On Sunday night, September 24, Walter Winchell, a radio commentator, told his audience that Drew Pearson would have a sensational column on Tuesday which, he said, some newspapers would be too timid to print. Substantially he urged that readers protect to newspapers that did not publish this particular Pearson column.

"Responding to this unprecedented form of journalistic pressure, a number of Post readers did call and protest. Whether Mr. Pearson and Mr. Winchell acted in cooperation in this matter is unimportant. It was an effort to dragoon this newspaper, among others.

"As our readers know, of course, Mr. Pearson is not an editor of The Post, nor is he a member of the staff. He therefore has no authority or responsibility on The Post. Needless to say Mr. Winchell has not the slightest influence with the Post.

"The editors of The Post are solely responsible for this newspaper and no outsider is going to dictate its policy."

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR WATER RESOURCES  
1215 NORTH MOUNTAIN AVENUE  
DENVER, COLORADO 80202  
TELEPHONE (303) 733-8000  
FACSIMILE (303) 733-8001  
TELETYPE (303) 733-8002

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR WATER RESOURCES  
1215 NORTH MOUNTAIN AVENUE  
DENVER, COLORADO 80202  
TELEPHONE (303) 733-8000  
FACSIMILE (303) 733-8001  
TELETYPE (303) 733-8002

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

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DENVER, COLORADO 80202  
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FACSIMILE (303) 733-8001  
TELETYPE (303) 733-8002

## SHERWOOD RESIGNING POINTS TO OWI SHORT-WAVE FEATS

In his letter of resignation as Director of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information to give full time to President Roosevelt's campaign, Robert E. Sherwood made the following references to radio:

"It was in July, 1941, that I started the organization of the Foreign Information Service under the Coordinator of Information Col. (now Brig. Gen.) William J. Donovan. Although this nation was then building up its defenses, training an enormous army, there were no preparations being made for psychological warfare. Although the United States had led the world in radio broadcasting, we had done little to develop international broadcasting from this continent. We had only fourteen short-wave transmitters of relatively weak strength for this purpose as compared with the gigantic batteries developed by the Axis powers to fill the world's air waves with their propaganda.

"We established offices in Washington, New York, San Francisco and London. We established means of telling the story of America's war effort to people all over the world, using all the media that existed - press, radio, radio-photo, publications, motion pictures - and devising some new media of our own. \* \* \*

"We control and operate, either exclusively or in cooperation with other agencies of this and Allied nations, more than thirty radio transmitters in the United States and many more in Great Britain and other points throughout the world. We broadcast more than 3400 radio programs a week in more than 50 different languages and dialects.

"Our radio photo network is the first ever established on a global basis. Within a few hours after the first Allied landings in Normandy, our London office was transmitting photographs of that great operation to Moscow, Chungking, Johannesburg, Sydney and numerous other distant points. \* \* \*

"We have well-trained, well-equipped men and women ready for work in all liberated areas. It is their job to help the peoples of these areas to reestablish their own free press and free radio."

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## CROSS OF MUTUAL, NEW BBC PRESS CHIEF

Christopher Cross resigns his post as Assistant Director of Publicity for the Mutual Network on October 15th to accept the position of Public Relations Manager for the British Broadcasting Corporation in North America.

Mr. Cross, who has been at Mutual for 2½ years, is the author in collaboration with Chaplain William Taggart of "My Fighting Congregation", published last year by Doubleday Doran. He will assume his new duties at BBC on October 16th.

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## HOGAN, WQXR, URGES NEWSPAPERS TO DEVELOP FACSIMILE

"Facsimile, which means among other things a printed newspaper or magazine broadcast into your homes by radio complete with news, exclusive articles, fiction, comics and advertising, is ready today for new experimental tests conducted by newspaper publishers, according to John V. L. Hogan, President of WQXR, the New York Times radio station, "Editor and Publisher reports.

"He declared that he was 'anxious to see facsimile developed cooperatively by newspapers, rather than in competition with them.'

"Revolutionary changes have occurred in facsimile techniques during the war, including recent new improvement patents, Mr. Hogan said. He forecast that within three years after peace is declared, home facsimile receiving sets will achieve a circulation in New York of at least 750,000. That amounts to 25% of the radio sets now installed in that city.

"Mr. Hogan said, 'I am convinced that newspapers and magazines are best able to plan the home facsimile program. Their long experience in selection of the printed word, their expert knowledge of all the editorial functions including the high value of exclusivity makes it imperative that the development of this new medium should flow from them. Facsimile should not and need not be introduced as a competitor to the press.' \* \* \*

"Within five years facsimile will be using more hours over transmission facilities than television', Mr. Hogan predicted, quickly adding: 'That doesn't mean that facsimile is in competition with television.'

"Besides home use there are many other demands on facsimile Mr. Hogan pointed out, such as in railroading, in police work, forestry, the transmission of weather reports, and the relaying of engineering drawings not only between distant points, but also from drafting rooms to production floors of a single plant.

"But home facsimile is much nearer than publishers seem to realize', he continued. 'After their experience with the inauguration of radio broadcasting, which was first attacked as dangerously competitive but is today accepted as a supplementary advertising medium, newspaper publishers should not regard facsimile as competition.'

"As to the costs of installing facsimile, transmitters, that would be dependent upon whether or not a newspaper publisher is already operating a sound broadcasting station. A facsimile unit, for instance, Mr. Hogan said, could be added to an FM station operated by a newspaper at a cost between \$5,000 and \$10,000, or he could spend as high as \$25,000. From the ground up, both sound and facsimile would cost approximately \$100,000."

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Pointing to the fact that in 1940 the Crossley poll, as published in the Washington Star, using the same method as in polling radio audiences, had forecast the presidential election within 2% correct, the Star states that it will again use the Crossley poll this election.

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### "FM" Has Three Meanings

The letters "FM" have come to have three distinct and different meanings. Confusion between these definitions sometimes leads to sharp arguments among engineers. There are: 1. the bare phenomenon of modulation by frequency changes in a carrier. 2. An improved technical system, like Armstrong FM, with its limiters, etc. 3. The present complete broadcast service at 42 to 50 mc with its advantages of spectrum position, freedom from interference, high fidelity, choice musical programs, etc. When the engineer talks about FM, he usually means Nos. 1 or 2. When a listener uses the letters, he is usually referring to the complete present-day service whose manifest merits may be only part attributable to the other technical qualities of FM.

- (O. H. Caldwell, Editor, Electronic Industries)

### Kids The Commercials

"And for giving up their regular time, Senator Smudge and this broadcasting company wish to thank Joe's wife, the Swing Quartet, Kiddies' Corner, the Zifties Hour, the Central Philharmonic, Quizz or Bizz, the Tune Parade, and Music for Sleeping."

- (Saturday Evening Post)

### Dewey Began To Master Radio Back In 1937

In his campaign for District Attorney, Dewey was to demonstrate his strong and persuasive abilities as a speaker over the radio. He took much pains with the radio, rehearsing, listening to advice, and playing recordings back to himself. It was over the radio, on the evening of October 24, 1937, that Dewey unlimbered his big guns.

- (From the new book "Dewey" by Stanley Walker, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.)

### Second Reprint Of Sylvania Hints

Requests actually figured in the thousands for Sylvania Hints and we are now in our second printing of the booklets.

If you didn't receive your copies of Radio Circuit Hints, Radio Tube Hints and Radio Equipment Hints, mail your request now for these three helpful little booklets.

A breakdown of the figures for the first three months of this year shows 79.9 percent of the booklets went to dealers and servicemen, and the second largest figure of 10.8 percent went to the armed forces. The rest of the booklets went to the following groups: foreign, 2.9 per cent; government .4 percent; schools and colleges 1.7 percent and employees of radio manufacturing concerns 2.6 percent.

- (Sylvania News, Emporium, Penna.)

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## CLEVELAND ALLOWED TO TRY OUT 2-WAY RADIO TAXI DIRECTION

The Federal Communications Commission Tuesday, September 26th, granted the application of Yellow Cab Company of Cleveland, Inc., for special temporary authority for a period not to exceed three months, to operate one portable station at a fixed location in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, and two portable-mobile stations on taxicabs. Two-way radio communication system will be utilized for the purpose of collecting information regarding the application and usefulness of such a system in the practical operation of a taxicab business.

The stations will operate on the experimental frequency 118650 kilocycles with power of 15 watts and special emission for frequency modulation (telephony). The portable station will employ a Motorola Type FSRT-15-B transmitter, and the portable-mobile stations will consist of two Motorola Type FMRT-15-B transmitters to be installed on taxicabs.

The operational data collected by the applicant will be presented to the Commission at the frequency allocation hearings.

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## BROADCAST ACTIONS BY THE FCC

WSBC, Granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station WSBC, Chicago, Illinois, from Gene T. Dyer, Evelyn M. Dyer, John A. Dyer and Elizabeth M. Hinzman, to Julius Miller, Oscar Miller, Bertha L. Miller, Gertrude Miller and Arnold B. Miller, co-partners for a consideration of \$100,000; Herman Anderson and Robert Franklin, Tulare, Calif., designated for hearing application for construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to operate on 1240 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time; Rev. Sam Morris, San Antonio, Texas, adopted Order denying petition filed by Rev. Sam Morris, for reconsideration and rehearing of the order of the Commission dated Sept. 19, 1944, denying his motions to amend and enlarge the issues in the hearings on KGKO, WBAP, and WFAA renewal of licenses, and to require the above licensees to file statements concerning the operation of their stations.

Philco Radio and Television Corp., Portable - Metropolitan area of New York City, granted construction permit for new experimental television relay broadcast station to operate on Channels 11 and 12 (204,000 to 216,000 kc., esp. clause), power 15 watts; to be used in connection with research and programming of commercial television station WPTZ and in transmission of programs via radio link circuits from Philadelphia to New York, New York to Philadelphia and/or other cities.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is the formulation of a hypothesis, which is a statement that can be tested. The third step is the design of the study, which involves the selection of the sample and the methods of data collection. The fourth step is the collection of data, which is done by the investigator or by a team of researchers. The fifth step is the analysis of the data, which is done by the investigator or by a team of researchers. The sixth step is the interpretation of the results, which is done by the investigator or by a team of researchers. The seventh step is the presentation of the results, which is done by the investigator or by a team of researchers. The eighth step is the conclusion, which is a statement that summarizes the findings of the study.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation, identifying the problem, and setting a clear goal. For example, if the goal is to increase sales, the first step would be to identify the current sales level and the factors that are affecting it.

• *Y. enterocolitica* serotype 4/O:3 is the most common serotype in the United States, followed by serotype 4/O:2. Serotype 4/O:3 is also the most common serotype in the United Kingdom, followed by serotype 4/O:2. Serotype 4/O:3 is also the most common serotype in the Netherlands, followed by serotype 4/O:2. Serotype 4/O:3 is also the most common serotype in the Netherlands, followed by serotype 4/O:2.

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

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 ::::TRADE NOTES ::::  
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Among the choicest pre-election offerings is President Roosevelt's urging that electricity be carried to about 7,000,000 farms and rural homes which have not yet received these facilities under the REA program and which would bring radio where they are not already receiving it via storage battery.

Manpower difficulties in communication wire production show signs of easing, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said last week. Developments over the last six weeks have been encouraging, according to Mr. McNutt. Production, measured by miles of wire, has gone up five per cent, in sharp contrast to the six percent deficit for July.

Increasing tightness in the supply of tungsten and nickel for incandescent and fluorescent lamp manufacture was reported by War Production Board officials at a recent meeting of the Incandescent and Fluorescent Lamp Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee, WPB said today (Wednesday).

Total communication and electronic equipment output, reported by the War Production Board, for July declined eight per cent and was six per cent short of the first-of-month schedule. In August the situation was better: seven per cent above July, three per cent short of schedule. Field wire, a critical item, showed a large deficit in July, because the Independence Day holiday cut into production, and also because facilities were currently undergoing expansion to provide a new type of insulation. The lag was reversed in August, with ASF miscellaneous communication equipment jumping five per cent ahead of schedule and seven per cent above the July level.

Use of Form WPB-547 (formerly PD-1-X) for the assignment of preference ratings on dry cell batteries will be discontinued October 1, 1944, thereby eliminating a large amount of paper work, the War Production Board said today (Wednesday).

This applies to all types of dry cell batteries used by civilians: No. 6, flashlight, railroad lantern, and radio batteries.

Production of "B" hearing aid batteries will again be authorized on an industry-wide basis, the War Production Board said today (Wednesday).

Distribution controls, which were established by Direction 2 to Limitation Order L-71 on August 10, 1944, will expire October 1, 1944, and will not be renewed.

Gordon G. Vanderwarker, Manager of the Blue Network Political Sales Department, has been appointed assistant to C. P. Jaeger, National Sales Manager of the Network.

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion of the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of appendices.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of figures.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of tables.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

*Dale*  
**HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER**

**2400 CALIFORNIA STREET**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

~~NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, Inc.~~  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED

OCT 1944

FRANK E. MULLEN

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$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

October 4, 1944

## BREWER'S PEARL HARBOR BLAST CITES FDR MUZZLING HOOPER

The widely syndicated full-page newspaper editorial "The Truth About Pearl Harbor" by Basil Brewer, New England newspaper publisher and radio broadcaster, which caused so much comment in the Capital and elsewhere last week, brought the muzzling of Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper, formerly the Navy's No. 1 radio expert, into the picture more prominently than ever.

Admiral Hooper was silenced by the President. His Pearl Harbor report reflecting on Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is alleged to have been the cause of the Admiral's sudden retirement.

Mr. Brewer's latest article, which Capital observers believe must surely have come to the personal attention of President Roosevelt through the Washington and other papers which he regularly reads, will unquestionably afford additional ammunition for those seeking a real investigation of the Japanese attack which brought on the war.

In his editorial "The Truth About Pearl Harbor", the publication of which was perfectly timed, Mr. Brewer, after citing numerous instances to prove his conclusions, said, in part: "Obviously the President was expecting a Japanese attack. But the nearer it was expected, the more careful he became that when the attack should come, it should be such as the isolationists could not tie onto himself. The attack which came at Pearl Harbor was one which the 'isolationists' could not tie onto the President.

"But the success of the attack can in part, in all fairness, and in such measure as each citizen shall judge, be placed at the door of the Commander-in-Chief as commander and personally.

"The President, and others, in Washington, first had lulled the commanders at Pearl Harbor into expecting only - sabotage.

"The President then had given them such restraining precautions and orders they did not know what they could or dare do - in measures of protection and defense.

"But, in trying to keep 'the record clear', the President unknowingly and unintentionally had contributed to the destruction of the Pacific battle fleet, had helped to bring about Bataan and Corregidor, had lengthened immeasurably the Japanese war."

Mr. Brewer said that "this explained many things" including the long delay in the court-martial of General Short and Admiral Kimmel, why the President stopped Congress from passing resolutions

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. The President talks about the war with Mexico, and about the situation in the South. He also talks about the economy, and about the need for more money. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very long. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very short letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Treasury. The Secretary talks about the need for more money, and about the need for more bonds. He also talks about the need for more gold, and about the need for more silver. The letter is written in a very formal style, and it is very short. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

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calling for trials, the present investigation now being held behind closed doors and "it explains the presidential order which forbade Admiral Hooper a year ago to testify about Pearl Harbor to a committee of Congress."

Thus Mr. Brewer gives considerable support to the minority members of the House Committee headed by Representative Lea (D), of California investigating the Federal Communications Commission, who are still trying to force the President to remove the gag from Admiral Hooper. The alleged opposition of Mr. Fly to security measures advocated by Admiral Hooper and other naval officers, his non-cooperative attitude on matters involving examination and control of radio operators on merchant ships, and his long delay in turning over finger-prints of radio personnel in response to repeated requests from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were attributed directly by Admiral Hooper to the desire of the FCC Chairman and the President to enlist the political support of the American Communications Association, a CIO affiliate whose 1942 convention was addressed by Mr. Fly.

Admiral Hooper was quoted as saying: "We got rid of the Japs and the Fascists and the Germans and had started on the Communists when the pressure came to stop the elimination of the Communists. The pressure was said to have come from the WhiteHouse."

Forced retirement evidently has worked no hardship on Admiral Hooper, who is now serving as the Washington representative of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, the Automatic Electric Company, the Submarine Signal Company, and probably is making considerably more money than when in active service.

Each of Mr. Brewer's broadsides such as "The Truth About Pearl Harbor" carries the following editor's note:

"This editorial is published and paid for by The New Bedford, Mass. Standard-Times, as a patriotic public service. No outside parties have contributed in any way toward the cost of publication. Republication permitted."

Mr. Brewer is publisher and controlling owner of the New Bedford Standard-Times and controlling owner of the Cape Cod Standard Times at Hyannis and Stations WNBX at New Bedford and WOCB, at West Yarmouth. He is also going in for FM and television in a big way, having applied for a new FM station atop Mt. Asnebumskit, Paxton, Mass., with studios in Boston. Likewise his FM application for the New Bedford area, pigeon-holed on account of the FCC investigation of newspaper-owned stations, has been reinstated.

Mr. Brewer's company, E. Anthony & Sons, have applied for a construction permit for a new commercial television station at Providence, R. I., to be operated on Channel #10. Also they are seeking a television station in Boston on Channel #2.

The general impression that Mr. Brewer, who is attracting so much attention in the newspaper and radio world and elsewhere is





a New Englander is incorrect. As a matter of fact, he is a Middle Westerner, born at Rush Hill, Missouri, in 1884. He was graduated from the Missouri State Teachers College. He was with the Scripps-Howard newspapers from 1908-21, was Business Manager of the Cincinnati Post, 1916-19, served in the same capacity for the Cleveland Press, 1919-21.

Mr. Brewer was Editor and Publisher of the Omaha Bee from 1921-24, Editor and Publisher and principal owner of the Lansing (mich.) Capital News, 1924-29.

Mr. Brewer's editorial "The Truth About Pearl Harbor", appeared in the Washington Evening Star and the Washington Times-Herald on September 28th and no doubt in the other newspapers at about the same time.

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#### MEETING RADIO TUBE REQUIREMENTS DEPENDS ON MANPOWER

Combined military and civilian requirements for radio receiving tubes after Germany's defeat will be about 60 to 70 percent above present maximum production rates, Government officials told the Radio Receiver Vacuum Tube Industry Advisory Committee recently, the War Production Board reported on Monday. The total production in August was about 10,000,000 tubes.

Committee members said their ability to meet these requirements will be almost wholly dependent upon an increase of manpower in the industry. Cutbacks occurring in other industries should substantially increase the supply of labor available for radio tube production, they said.

Military requirements for receiving tubes now average approximately 10,000,000 tubes a month. The end of the European war will reduce military requirements slightly, but not until one year after Germany's defeat is a 45 per cent cut in such requirements expected, WPB officials said.

Because of the nature of the work and the assurance of continuous employment after the war, large numbers of women are expected to be attracted to this field when cutbacks in other industries occur, WPB officials said.

At present, approximately 13 percent of total radio receiver tube production is available to civilians for replacement purposes only. Tube production came under WPB control in May, 1942.

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In Motion Picture Daily, Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, consulting engineer, was quoted as saying that the film industry has a definite stake in the future of television and it must maintain a position in its development.

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## CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO SIFT POLITICAL RADIO BOOSTS

If, as expected, all political scripts for which subpoenas have been issued are in by next Monday, October 9th, a careful study will be begun at that time by the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. However, no meeting of the Committee has been called for that time. John J. Sirica, Committee counsel, when asked if the full Committee would be summoned in connection with the scripts, replied that it would all depend upon what the scripts revealed. Asked if it had definitely been decided for the whole investigation to go over until after the election, Mr. Sirica said that he couldn't say as to that.

Representative Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, a member of the Investigating Committee, said the practice is growing in the radio industry of permitting guest speakers to make political appeals for the election or re-election of candidates on radio time paid for by commercial sponsors.

"Recent broadcasting over the Atlantic Coast chain, of which a former member of the Federal Communications Commission is President, and originating in Station WWDC, here, are referred to specifically in this connection", he said.

"On September 5 and September 12, respectively, the majority leader of the House, Representative McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, and a Congressman from Washington, a candidate for the United States Senate, were privileged as guest speakers to make an appeal for the re-election of the President."

"The time over which the political appeals were broadcast was time which was bought and paid for by a commercial sponsor, an industrial company having offices in Washington and Baltimore.

"The sponsor is said to be a corporation and a Government contractor. If this is true, the use of the time by the guest speakers for political appeals and for reelection of the President would seem to be a clear violation of both the Corrupt Practices Act and the Hatch Act."

The Congressman from the State of Washington referred to was Representative Magnuson, a Democrat. Representative Wigglesworth did not name the sponsor of the broadcasts but it was said that the two Democratic leaders were guests of Richard Eaton on a program sponsored by Albert Hovey King, President of a paving equipment company of Baltimore.

Those ordered by subpoena to provide the Committee with scripts returnable next Monday, include: Niles Trammel, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network Company; Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Miller McClintock, President of Mutual Broadcasting System; John Shepard III, Chairman of the Board of the Yankee Network; Herbert L. Petty, General Manager of Station WHN, New York City, and Nathan Strauss, President of WMCA, New York City.

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## DON LEE MT. WILSON SITE MEANS BIG FM-TELE EXPANSION

The purchase of a 160-acre transmitter site on Mt. Wilson, 22 miles northeast of Los Angeles in the Sierra Madre range, was completed last week by Thomas S. Lee, President of the Don Lee Broadcasting System. The site will be the post-war location of the 50,000 watt Frequency Modulation transmitter for KHJFM and will likewise be utilized for Don Lee's television tower sometime in the postwar future. Frank M. Kennedy, Chief Engineer of Don Lee and Director of KHJFM, conducted the survey of the south Sierra Madre range and after a series of tests, recommended the area known as Deer Park for the purchase.

The site, purchased from the Mt. Wilson Hotel Company, is located on a 5600 foot ridge just west of the Mt. Wilson peak, and will enable KHJFM and W6XAO to attain a transmission height of 5900 feet. The purchase was the first by any radio station in Southern California of any mountain top site of the height considered most advantageous for Frequency Modulation and Television broadcasting. Several radio stations and one motion picture studio have smaller sites in the same area under short term lease. None of the lessors has built transmitters on the sites.

Plans for construction on the \$30,000 property are not yet complete, according to Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager, but work will begin as soon as permits for the transmitters are obtained and building materials are available. Mr. Kennedy has already blueprinted the designs for the buildings that will house the transmitter rooms, and the apartments for the seven men who will live at the site while on duty at the transmitters.

A road is to be built joining the site to the Mt. Wilson highway and, according to Kennedy, every effort will be made to retain as much of the natural beauty of the site as possible.

The Don Lee Broadcasting System's present operating point for its Frequency Modulation transmitter, which has been on a daily broadcast schedule since 1940, is on Mt. Lee, in the heart of Hollywood, a few hundred feet from the Don Lee Television studios and the famous 300-foot television tower that has become a Hollywood beacon as well as an identification of the W6XAO studios.

Mr. Kennedy first began surveying for the new higher altitude KHJFM transmitter in mid-winter, 1943-44. After photographing the area completely, checking building possibilities and general accessibility as well as air paths, his recommendation of the Deer Park site was made to the network as the most useable high altitude site in the Sierra Madre range. Much of the surveying was done while snow was falling, sometimes at the rate of 72 inches in 48 hours, and the crew often had to wait for roads to be cleared before tests in some areas could be completed. Snow and wind influences on building specifications were noted by the engineer while he conducted his surveys, with the U. S. Forest and Meteorological stations in that area supplying data on weather conditions there.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

2. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities. It is noted that the [redacted] has been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities. It is noted that the [redacted] has been identified as being involved in the [redacted] activities.

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## FCC ALLOCATION HEARINGS CONTINUE INTO SECOND WEEK

Ahead of schedule and promising now to be finished by election, the Federal Communications Commission allocation hearings began their second week last Tuesday. Haraden Pratt, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of Mackay, the first witness, stated that the demands of the Radio Communications panel of the Radio Technical Planning Board would cut into the frequencies now assigned to the Government services.

John H. Muller, Chief Engineer of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., said that his company with other members of the industry foresees an increase following the war in the number of countries that will be served by direct radiotelegraph from the U.S. The recommended 5 kilocycle band for telegraph service will be unworkable in many cases unless, first, assignments are made on an orderly geographical basis to minimize interference possibilities resulting from too close proximity of transmitting frequencies in a given geographical area to those which must be received in the same area, and, secondly, that all administrations and private operating companies engaged in this field agree to modernize their equipment within a reasonably short period after the war.

Charles C. Harris, Chief Engineer of Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., testified that in order that all services having to use this portion of the spectrum (4 to 25 mc) may prosper and expand, there must be worldwide compliance in technical standards for equipment and station performance. There has been a disturbing disregard for these two provisions of existing international regulations for some time which is responsible for much of the present difficulty in long-distance communications, giving due consideration, of course, to wartime conditions. The U.S. has led the world in the development of long distance radio communication but the American carriers have been handicapped for some time by the failure of other nations to adhere to accepted performance standards. If the establishment of circuits and assignments of frequencies in the fixed services are influenced unduly by the traffic-volume factor, then grave injustice results to small nations whose message traffic is likewise small but whose economic and social development depend greatly upon foreign trade, and particularly trade with the United States. It would not be reasonable, for example, to treat the messages of coffee growers of Central America with respect to fluctuating market prices and cargo space for their shipments, as being less important than the messages of merchants, and shippers in Continental Europe or any other part of the world, dealing in other commodities. A more pronounced comparison can be made, for instance, as between a hundred messages regarding mining and timber operations in Honduras or Nicaragua and a thousand social and greeting messages passing over circuits to Europe.

A Warren Norton, President of Press Wireless, Inc., urged the FCC to ignore recommendations of IRAC on grounds they undervalue needs of press. "Its reasoning (IRAC) as set forth in its report, displays to my lay mind, an extremely incomplete appraisal of the





vitaly important and indispensable character of those services, and particularly the press classifications, in the national interest. The implications we find may be due merely to oversight or to hasty preparation of the report but they nonetheless require correction."

Mr. Norton claimed (1) Cables do not and cannot connect U.S. with any but a very few points in the world. (2) Cables cannot perform multiple destination, multi-address, also known as Scheduled Transmission Service. (3) Cables cannot handle sound, voice or music. "Certainly, no one will gainsay the assertion that radio facsimile and radio-photo, in both of which Press Wireless has pioneered, are destined to expand tremendously and to revolutionize the science of communications."

Chairman Fly said that the assumption that cable rates would be high and traffic low in a merger made the whole argument against a merger fallacious. He said this was not time or place for an argument on the merger.

Mr. Fly ordered the following sentences excluded from record on ground they were irrelevant and immaterial: "From time to time we see indications here and there that perhaps one or more of these departments (government) plan to engage in the communications business after the war and to deprive the companies of a corresponding amount of traffic. We have not the slightest knowledge whether there is anything to these rumors or not. We have no means of knowing whether, when a government department asks for a post war assignment on one of these frequencies, it has in mind a constant use or simply a use for a few minutes a day or a month or no use except in emergency."

Anthony J. Diamond, Delegate in Congress from Alaska stated that radio was badly needed in Alaska where 90,000 persons live over a vast area. An additional reason now is that Alaska seems to be on the threshold of a big development. Delegate Diamond suggested an inquiry on the ground to develop all facts, if necessary. Chairman Fly assured him that Alaska's needs would be given "very serious consideration".

Others who testified Tuesday were Donald K. de Neuf, Director of Communications, Press Wireless; H. C. Looney of the FCC Engineering Department, and Charles C. Harris, Chief Engineer, Tropical Radio Telegraph Company.

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#### WESTINGHOUSE GOES IN FOR TRAIN RADIO

Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., have been granted applications for construction permits for three experimental Class 2 portable and portable-mobile radio stations to be used in testing and developing radio equipment in connection with railroad communication systems.

Experiments will be made in connection with different railroads and all developments of two-way radio, such as "walkie-talkie" will be tried out.

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## NAVY SUPPRESSES STATLER TEAMSTERS' BRAWL BROADCAST

Neither the Navy or the Office of War Information could see anything in the fist fight between two Naval officers and a group of teamsters in Washington's No. 1 Statler Hotel following President Roosevelt's address of sufficient interest to broadcast to our armed forces overseas. When called upon for an explanation, the Navy Department issued the following statement :

"The heavy load on naval communications necessitates limitation on the amount of material which may be included in the daily radio news digest. These limitations do not permit the inclusion of items of a controversial or political nature."

The Army News Service, however, included a 200-word report in its overseas broadcast last Monday night, sent out 450 more words Tuesday morning, and announced that a story was being sent to its overseas publications.

The Overseas Branch of the OWI, which does not prepare broadcasts for service personnel but does beam broadcasts to civilian populations, did not report the incident.

"It certainly couldn't do any good", said William C. Bourne, Information Liaison officer for the Overseas Branch. "I don't see now it would help the United States to put it out. The thing is not of sufficient importance in the overall, and it's factional - or rather it looks more like a personal fight than anything else."

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## RADIO CAMPAIGN GUIDE "IS YOUR HAT IN RING?" GOING BIG

A revised edition of "Is Your Hat In the Ring?", the National Association of Broadcasters' pamphlet which tells candidates for office how best to prepare and deliver a political speech over the radio, is being placed in the hands of office seekers in all the forty-eight States.

"Is Your Hat In the Ring?" also carries the FCC political candidates' broadcasts rules and regulations. Giving radio the credit for bringing out the vote, the pamphlet prints the following comparative table:

|                        | <u>No. of Radio Sets In Use</u> | <u>Total Ballots Cast</u> |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Coolidge-Davis 1924    | 3,000,000                       | 29,022,261                |
| Hoover-Smith 1928      | 8,500,000                       | 36,879,440                |
| Roosevelt-Hoover 1943  | 18,000,000                      | 39,816,522                |
| Roosevelt-Landon 1936  | 33,000,000                      | 45,646,817                |
| Roosevelt-Willkie 1940 | 50,100,000                      | 59,808,211                |

indicating that the number of radio sets in use brought increase in total ballots cast.

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1. The first of the three main points of the report is the fact that the United States has a large and growing surplus of military equipment. This surplus is the result of the fact that the United States has been producing more military equipment than it has been able to use. The surplus is now estimated to be worth over \$10 billion. This surplus is a major asset of the United States, and it is one of the reasons why the United States is able to maintain a large and powerful military. The surplus is also a major asset of the United States, and it is one of the reasons why the United States is able to maintain a large and powerful military.

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## WPB CLARIFIES RADIO SERVICEMEN COPPER WIRE RULINGS

The War Production Board last week clarified the provision covering the amount of copper wire and cable that electricians, electrical contractors and repairmen of domestic appliances, radios, and refrigerators are permitted to purchase under provisions of Controlled Materials Regulation 9-A.

Considerable misunderstanding has existed among repairmen and wholesalers about these provisions and has resulted in the sale of a great deal more copper wire and cable for repair purposes than was intended, WPB officials said.

Under no condition, officials emphasized, should any repairman buy or any wholesaler sell any copper wire or cable for electrical conduction under the provision of CMP Regulation 9-A, which permits repairmen covered by the regulation to purchase each quarter a total of 500 pounds of copper and copper base alloy brass mill and foundry products. It is not intended that wire mill copper products, including wire and cable (bare, insulated, armored, and copper-class steel) for electrical conduction be purchased under the 500 pound classification.

Only brass mill products and foundry copper and copper-base alloy products castings (before machining) may be purchased under that provision.

CMP Regulation 9-A does, however, permit certain repairmen to purchase \$150 worth of copper wire and cable each quarter or one-eighth of what the purchaser used in making repairs in 1941 (figured as accurately as possible in dollar value), whichever is more. Only refrigeration, radio, and domestic appliance repairmen and electricians and electrical contractors are eligible, however, officials explained.

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## PAUL PORTER MENTIONED FOR FCC CHAIRMAN

There was a report from New York that Paul Porter, Chairman of Publicity of the Democratic National Committee, was slated to succeed James L. Fly as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Furthermore, it was stated that Chairman Fly's resignation was now on President Roosevelt's desk awaiting action.

Mr. Porter was formerly Washington counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the Commission has found that the Government has failed to provide adequate information to the public regarding the activities of the various departments and agencies of the Government.

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# ANOTHER FDR-DEWEY RADIO SLUGFEST EXPECTED THIS WEEK

Round 2 of the radio battle between President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey is scheduled for the latter part of the week. The President will broadcast a message to party workers next Thursday night, October 5th, and Dewey will answer him from Charleston, West Virginia, Friday night. Secretary Ickes, in the meantime, is being fed on raw meat for another broadcast Sunday night.

The accomplishments of the Republican National Committee's publicity organization were described as "a small miracle" by Lee Chesley, Director of Press and Radio for the GOP's Washington office, at an American Public Relations Association luncheon at the Washington Hotel.

Mr. Chesley, who described the Republicans' publicity organization, said it had not been able to organize effectively until July, after the presidential candidate and his advisers were chosen, and faced a tremendous task.

"It's a small miracle that we've been able to accomplish as much as we have in that time", he said, "but we won't know how well we've done until the election is over."

Mr. Chesley said the Republicans planned to concentrate on campaigning by radio and one-third of the budget had been earmarked for this purpose. He said he thought the women's vote would decide the election, and expressed uncertainty regarding the part servicemen's votes would play.

Senator Truman, of Missouri, Vice-Presidential candidate, is among the top flight Democrats now using the five-minute evening network spots. Developed by J. Leonard Reinsch, Radio Director of the Democratic National Committee, and the Blow Co., agency for the party, the plan is based on the premise that listeners, broadcasters and advertisers would rather take five minutes of campaigning at the end of a program than to have the whole half-hour period usurped by politics.

Two special writers and a production man have been assigned to the five-minute series, Mr. Reinsch said, and additional top spokesmen will be heard, including Quentin Reynolds who spoke last night, Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman, Democratic Committee, and others of that calibre.

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This year's World Series, broadcasts starting today in the U.S. by WOR-Mutual, will reach the largest audience ever to hear an athletic event. Through the facilities of the Armed Forces Radio Service, the series will be short-waved overseas via WCBN, New York City and WLWL-1 and WLWL-2, Cincinnati for the Europe-Mediterranean area; KRCJ for the South Pacific; and KGEX and KWIX for the South and Central America and Alaska, all last three located in San Francisco. To meet Army regulations, Gillette has agreed to confine all commercial copy to between-the-inning periods, which will permit the AFRS to make clean-cut deletions.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml (A), 10<sup>7</sup> cells/ml (B), 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml (C), and 10<sup>9</sup> cells/ml (D).

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## RESEARCH IMPROVES DIAMOND DIES FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Results of a research that is leading to improved production of diamond dies for electronic equipment manufacture were revealed this week to members of the Small Diamond Die Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board reported Monday.

Diamond dies for producing wires of spiderweb fineness will be manufactured more quickly and economically by new electrical methods, when finally reduced to commercial practices, according to Bureau of Standards scientists who performed the research under WPB auspices.

Electronics, vital both to wartime and peacetime communication, depends on superfine wires, which can be drawn only through microscopic apertures drilled in diamond dies, a WPB official explained.

Greater need for electronic equipment was forecast by an official of WPB's Radio and Radar Division. War needs and rapidly changing designs cause difficulties in equipment supply, he pointed out. Frequent modifications are necessary in certain instruments useful in European war areas, but which are useless in Pacific theaters, he indicated. More than one year's work in expediting present orders already confronts the radio industry, he said.

Several wire manufacturers expressed a willingness to make tests to ascertain whether Brazilian diamonds produce superior, though more expensive, dies than those made from South Africa.

Since 18 months or more are required to train polishers and drillers of small diamond dies of the best qualities, for which the demand is much greater than the supply, the necessity for keeping critical labor in plants was stressed by industry members. Cooperation between WPB, the Army Signal Corps, and Selective Service officials was urged to help keep important workers on the job.

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## BROADCAST ACTIONS BY THE FCC

WLIB, Brooklyn, N. Y., granted consent to voluntary transfer of control of WLIB, Inc., licensee of station WLIB (Commissioner Durr dissenting), from Irwin Steingut, Elias I. Godofsky, Aaron L. Jacoby, Arthur Faske, William Weisman and Louis W. Berne, to Dorothy S. Thackrey (owner of the New York Post), for the sum of \$250,000 representing 100% of outstanding capital stock of licensee; KNOE, KNOE, Inc., Monroe, La., granted authority to use call letters KNOE for new standard station at Monroe, La., instead of KJAN.

Also, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, granted construction permits for 7 experimental portable-mobile television relay stations, two to be located at Havre de Grace, Md., one at Honey Brook, Pa., one at Southeast, Pa., one in the District



of Columbia and two at Sappington, Md. to constitute a reversible relay system for television program transmission between Washington D. C. and Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with applicant's commercial television broadcast station WPTZ at Philadelphia. Channels 11 and 12 (204,000-216,000 kc) will be used for 4 of the stations and Channels 13 and 14 (230,000-242,000 kc) for the other 3 stations, all employing A5 emission and 15 watts visual power; A3 emission, 10 watts aural power.

Also, Radio Corporation of America, Portable or portable-mobile, Area of Camden, N.J., granted construction permit for new experimental television relay broadcast station to utilize frequency 321,000 to 327,000 kc., with 500 watts aural and visual power; also granted license to cover same; also, Camden, N. J., granted construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to operate on frequencies 84,000-90,000 Channel #5, with a maximum power of 30 KW visual and aural. Also granted license to cover same.

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#### LT. J. W. CASE, SON OF FCC COMMISSIONER, WOUNDED IN ACTION

Commissioner Norman S. Case, of the Federal Communications last week was notified that his son, 1st Lieut. John W. Case, Field Artillery, U.S.A. had been seriously wounded in action in France.

Lieutenant Case, 23 years old, was graduated from the Henry Barnard School, Providence, R. I., in 1934, Loomis School, Windsor, Connecticut, in 1938, and received A.B., in absentia, from Brown University in 1942. He had been in France since D-Day.

Lieutenant Case was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in March, 1942, after attending C.M.T.C. in 1935, 1936 and 1937, and sailed overseas with the 29th Division in 1942.

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#### OUTLOOK FOR POST-WAR TELEVISION

Television sets priced at \$125 and up will be moving off production lines within six to nine months after manufacturers receive Government permission to convert to civilian products, according to a survey made recently by the Wall Street Journal. Models will range from simple table television and sound receivers, to console combinations of video, standard radio, FM, short-wave and record player.

The Journal said that some companies have scheduled projection models which will screen a picture 18 by 24 inches.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of research and the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of administration.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of research and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of administration.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of research and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of administration.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the summary of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the summary of the work in the field of research and the second section deals with the summary of the work in the field of administration.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the final conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the final conclusions of the work in the field of research and the second section deals with the final conclusions of the work in the field of administration.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the final summary of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the final summary of the work in the field of research and the second section deals with the final summary of the work in the field of administration.

:::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::

### "Lies From Tokyo" the Real Thing

With the European war nearing its final phase, it is no particular secret that many in Washington believe that people on the home front are not as aware as they should be of the nature of the enemy across the Pacific. If that is so, there is available a new program which should go a long way toward promoting an understanding of our diabolical foe. It is "Lies From Tokyo" carried locally by WNEW (New York City) at 7:45 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. On the West Coast the program is said to have met with almost instant popularity.

"Lies From Tokyo" consists of recordings made of Radio Tokyo's propaganda transmissions to the United States and to areas where American soldiers are known to be based. After "Tokyo Rose", a favorite of the GI's in the Pacific, Bruno Shaw, veteran Far Eastern correspondent, interrupts to point out where the Japanese have parted from the truth.

"Lies From Tokyo" offers the real goods and avoids the pitfall of suggesting that the Japanese can be laughed at. The Tokyo spokesmen speak quite understandable Americanese, aside from a few mispronunciations, and attack us from all conceivable aspects.

- (Jack Gould in the New York Times)

### Ambassador Paley?

William Paley, now in London, tells friends he wants to remain a career man with the Government instead of returning to his post as head of Columbia Broadcasting System.

-(Danton Walker in the Washington Times-Herald)

O.K!

How about appointing Bill Ambassador to Great Britain or Russia? He'd make a good one and it would be in line with our argument of many years that some of the choice diplomatic plums be given to the radio industry.

President Roosevelt made a good beginning last week appointing Charles Sawyer, of Cincinnati, Vice-President and Counsel of The Crosley Radio Corporation, Ambassador to Belgium.

R. D. H.

### Being "Hissed Around"

Commissioner James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, it is hissed around, will be offered a juicy post in a major radio concern, and may accept.

- (Austine Cassini in Washington Times Herald)



# Burns At Walter's Radio Effort To High Pressure Editors

When a radio commentator has the affrontery to mention that a newspaper columnist friend is going to have a sensational column on a certain date and that readers should protest to the newspapers that decide not to print it, then we have a new high in high pressure.

Walter Winchell did just that Sunday night regarding Drew Pearson's Tuesday (a week ago) column.

The Washington Post, New York Mirror and probably many other newspapers, decided to omit the column which was an expose of John Foster Dulles, Dewey's advisor on foreign affairs. The Post described it as a "personal attack, unfair on the face of it".

The Post explained: "the editors of the Post are solely responsible for this newspaper and no outsider is going to dictate its policy".

The Mirror and other newspapers undoubtedly feel the same way and all are to be commended for resisting this high-pressure technique of forcing them to print something against their editorial judgment."

- (Editor & Publisher)

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Really!

If I were going in for exposing things, I would pick out another feature of political campaigning, something new that has been added in these days of radio.

One of the things for which the vast unseen audience listens, when a speech is put on the air, is the response of the crowd. If the crowd in the hall or ball park is enthusiastic, some of that enthusiasm is communicated to the radio audience. Therefore the campaign managers make it a point to have a first-class cheering section close to the microphones, fellows prepared to start pounding their palms every time the candidate pauses for breath or whenever they get the signal, fellows prepared to shout "Atta boy!" "That's telling 'em!" "Hit 'em again!" always shooting their voices in the direction of the mikes.

And we, sitting at home, get a great thrill out of it. We say the speaker has certainly got the crowd going.

I am only giving this little secret away as a sop to that friend in Los Angeles who thinks I should be exposing something. I regret the necessity since during the rest of the campaign, it may take some of the fun out of listening to the radio.

-(Lowell Mellett in Washington Star)

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Fala Came Out O.K., Says Clare

"The President's millions of radio listeners brought hearts heavy with bereavement, hearts that still know long agonized vigils, waiting and worrying for their men on the battle fronts, hearts that yearned for comfort, for courage, for inspiration", she said. "And what did these Americans hear?

"Against a sound drop of raucous laughter, or goose-gag-gling and wolfish yowls, their President jeered and quipped and wise-cracked. Fala, the President's dog emerged with his prestige enhanced. But did the President?"

- (New York Times)

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The 20th century brought significant changes, including the rise of the United States as a world power and the challenges of the Cold War. Today, the United States continues to shape the world and its future.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was a period of significant change in the history of the United States. It began with the colonies' resistance to British rule and culminated in the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The revolution was a struggle for freedom and self-governance. The colonies fought a war against the British, and the result was the birth of a new nation. The revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States, leading to the establishment of a new government and the expansion of the nation's territory. The revolution was a period of great heroism and sacrifice, and it is remembered as one of the most important events in the nation's history.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Supplementary to NAB Reports last week (Vol. 12, No. 39, Sept. 29, 1944) verbatim reports were issued (a) of the NAB Executives War Conference at Chicago, including the address of Commander Tam Craven and (b) the Legislative Bulletin with the first installment of the testimony before the House Committee Investigating the FCC regarding the sale of Station WFTL at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to the Fort Industry. The balance of the testimony will appear in the next issue of the Legislative Bulletin.

More than 181,000 teachers in every section of the U.S. and Canada are now receiving by mail the Columbia Broadcasting System's 110-page manual detailing the 145 American School of the Air Programs linked to the war and its aftermath.

Additional copies for educational organizations, libraries, parent-teacher groups, USO centers and others, will bring total distribution of the manual this year - the 15th anniversary of American School of the Air - in excess of 200,000 copies, according to Paul W. Kesten, CBS Executive Vice President.

Joseph Triner Corp., 1333 South Ashland Ave., Chicago, manufacturing and distributing a medicinal preparation variously designated as "Triner's Bitter Wine", "Triner's Bitter Wine with Vitamin B1" and "Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine", is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentating and false advertising in radio continuities and in advertisements in magazines and newspapers.

Sparks-Withington Co. - Year to June 30: Net profit, \$802,-386, equal to 87 cents a common share, compared with adjusted net profit of \$520,216, or 55 cents a share, in preceding year.

The minority report of the House Committee which investigated President Roosevelt's seizure of the Montgomery Ward plant made public last week stated:

"At the time of the seizure of the Chicago properties, the courts were open and Congress was in session. Chicago was not threatened with invasion.

"If the Attorney General's viewpoint is correct, the President has the power to take over every corner grocery, every gasoline filling station, every restaurant, every farm, every newspaper or radio station. Resort to the courts would be denied under Mr. Biddle's strange theory. We can conceive of no more effective pattern for complete dictatorship."

OPA, it is reported, will shortly fix price schedules for new radios, production of which is scheduled to resume after V-E Day. Manufacturers' Advisory Committee in Washington for conference with OPA price executives agreed that first sets will be in low-price field, little different from those being made when civilian production was halted.

[illegible]

Television is a medium which bridges the barriers of language and thus should be an important contribution to the growing friendship between the countries of North and South America, Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, radio pioneer and consulting engineer of General Electric, told a delegation of Mexican government officials in Schenectady to witness a special performance of television at WRGE.

Dutch workers in the Phillips electrical plant in the liberated Netherlands town of Eindhoven "practically mass-produced" clandestine radio sets for themselves during the German occupation, according to the British radio. The workers, it was reported, made the sets in small cracker boxes, using parts they took from the plant when the Germans weren't looking.

"The Germans long ago confiscated all wireless sets belonging to the people of Eindhoven", the broadcast said, "but it was a futile thing to do in a city where almost every other man is a radio engineer."

Utah Radio Products Company - Six months to June 30: Net income, after \$769,500 taxes and \$100,000 contingency reserve, \$207,299, or 70 cents a share, against \$153,272 or 52 cents a share last year.

Canada now imposes an 8% sales tax on radio transcriptions.

The 110 piece Detroit Symphony Orchestra, under the directorship of Karl Krueger, will be heard as a weekly feature over the Mutual network, starting Saturday, October 21, from 8:30 to 9 P.M., EWT, sponsored by Henry H. Reichhold, Chairman of the Board of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., and President of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Station KJAN (Station KNOE as of October 2nd) Monroe, La., 250 watts, has joined the NBC network as a supplementary station to the Southwestern Group.

The entire property and equipment formerly operated by the Hercules Powder Co., at Belvidere, has been leased by the Philco Corporation from the Defense Plant Corporation for the additional production of point-detonating heavy artillery fuses to be used by the U. S. Army.

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## B U L L E T I N

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LATE THIS AFTERNOON APPEALED TO JAMES PETRILLO, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, TO CALL OFF THE STRIKE IN THE MAKING OF RADIO TRANSCRIPTIONS AND RECORDINGS. IN HIS TELEGRAM THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED FEAR THAT MR. PETRILLO'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY MIGHT ENCOURAGE OTHER INSTANCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE WHICH WOULD BLOCK THE WAR EFFORT.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, RECEIVED

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OCT 13 1944

50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANK E. MULLER

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No. 1651



October 11, 1944

"WHO PAID FOR ALL THIS?"; RYAN PRAISES RADIO'S BACKERS

Before the Federal Communications Commission, which hasn't fallen over itself being advertising conscious in connection with broadcasting, Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, at the allocations hearing last Tuesday went to the bat for the "forgotten man" who footed the bills. Declaring that the "effectiveness of broadcasting didn't just happen, Mr. Ryan told the Commission:

"From a beginning marked by difficulties, restricted sources and even distrust of radio news, the industry has schooled an army of news reporters, achieved numerous world wide news sources and won for itself accredited correspondents wherever things are happening. It was this smooth working machine that maintained an unbroken flow of information on D-Day and continued to supply its listeners with stories and bulletins from every part of the globe.

"Inevitably we get down to the question 'Who paid for all this?' Who paid for this slow and methodical experimentation down through the years? Who bought equipment, used it, discarded it, then bought new and better equipment to do the same job all over again, only a little better? Who paid the salaries of station managers, program directors, continuity writers, announcers, salesmen, engineers, musicians, traffic managers, newsmen and hundreds of secretarial and clerical employees? Every one of them had to learn or be trained in the idiom of radio. All had to develop subconscious natures adapting them to their work. A radio employee was, and always had been, a considerable investment.

"The mere granting of licenses by the government to operate radio stations is not like granting rights to mine government land, for example, where gold lies in abundant quantities. Radio held for its licensees only so much as they, by their ingenuity, money and devotion to public service, could make of it. That wasn't much in the early days of radio, and before it could really get started it was plunged into the depression which began in 1929. But its owners put up money and more money and sustained the industry until finally it became self-supporting.

"And here we should say a word for the companies that invested their advertising dollars and their faith in an untried medium, testing this method and that method, receiving inevitable disappointments and yet coming back, again and again, until broadcasting as a medium for the sale and distribution of products was proved to their satisfaction. The record is full of instances in which advertisers started out with announcements or programs, guessed at the right kind of continuity, the right kind of program content, the right time of day or night, and were joined in this guessing game by radio people



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the eastern part of the continent.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The American Revolution was a major event in this period, and it led to the creation of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the American Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The American Civil War was a major event in this period, and it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1945. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the American Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The American Civil War was a major event in this period, and it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the American Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The American Civil War was a major event in this period, and it led to the abolition of slavery and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

who were just as new to the business as the advertisers. Many advertisers guessed right, some guessed wrong, but they came back with determination. They continued to back up their judgment with their hard earned American dollars and ultimately earned dividends on all that they had spent in proving the medium of radio. Radio's advertisers are part and parcel of the American system of broadcasting which they helped to build.

"The proper assignment of the public's frequencies into the channels of commerce so that they may be of the greatest value to the people is a most important and grave responsibility of this Commission.

"Entering into your consideration of the evidence must therefore be the broader effects your decision will have on the post-war era. Solution of the problem of unemployment is our number 1 job. Let us bear in mind then that the bases of full employment are production, distribution and consumption.

"With the tremendous needs of the peoples all over the world, we should have no worry about the consumption of all the products we can create.

"If, therefore, we can solve the problem of distribution, a long, lasting and healthy prosperity will be ours.

"As one of its most valuable tools, distribution uses the key of advertising and to a greater and greater extent the medium of mass communication by radio.

"We are here asking that the Government allocate sufficient space in the ether for the development of broadcasting - aural and visual - on a competitive nationwide scale. Adequate facilities for a nationwide competitive system of mass communication is indispensable to distribution in the post war era and our greatest guarantee for the maintenance of democracy.

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#### KESTEN WOULD MOVE TELEVISION FROM BASEMENT TO TOP FLOOR

Although he testified on shortwave and was cross-examined on that subject only, Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, because he might be away from the United States later was also allowed to express himself on FM and television at the FCC allocations hearings last week. His prepared statement covered 31 typewritten pages. Mr. Kesten's recommendations for the post-war broadcasting spectrum were, briefly:

- "1. I want to plead, as strongly as I can, for maintaining the status quo, or substantially the status quo, in the total amount of spectrum space devoted to international short-wave broadcasting.



- "2. By contrast, I wish to urge a vast increase over the status quo - an increase of the order of more than 2 to 1 - in the number of frequencies assigned to FM broadcasting. I want to urge, in this field, not only more frequencies but more stations on each frequency, as I will point out later.
- "3. On the subject of television, I shall go even farther. I shall, for your consideration, urge what many will call a complete annihilation of the status quo - moving television bodily from what might be called the basement of the very high frequencies to an upper floor in the ultra-high frequencies - moving each licensee, moreover, from a narrow cell down there in the basement to a broad and spacious room in the upper megacycles, and finally - scrubbing off the dingy gray soot of the cellar so that television can emerge, upstairs, in the full and natural colors of the life it is to view and reflect to the American audience."

A tremendous increase in the number of radio stations was proposed by Mr. Kesten, enough to make possible up to 10 major networks. He made this recommendation in discussing his company's suggestions for FM broadcasting. Frequency modulation was one of the three sections of his testimony, the others dealing with international short-wave and television.

Mr. Kesten pointed out that his proposal would provide for between 4,000 and 5,000 stations within the United States - all of them of equal power and comparable wave lengths. Such an arrangement, he declared, would result in the most democratic licensing of broadcasting facilities ever enjoyed by any country in the world. He underscored this plan as the most equitable one in opportunities for both broadcasters and listeners.

"Our objective", Mr. Kesten said, "can be stated in eight words: 'We want FM broadcasting to be wholly democratic.'"

Instead of the 40 frequencies now available for FM, Columbia's recommendation calls for 100 frequencies. In line with his objective, Mr. Kesten asked that FM licensees be limited to coverage on a single market area.

Mr. Kesten also placed his company on record as favoring continuance of international short-wave broadcasting in at least as many frequencies as are now utilized; convinced that television must be moved into much wider bands and higher frequencies, eventually relinquishing entirely its present allocations in the radio spectrum.

Columbia's stand on international short-wave broadcasting, as stated by Mr. Kesten, was taken in full recognition of the fact that the I.R.A.C. (Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee) proposal submitted to the State Department in August "implied that international broadcasting might be eliminated entirely." Columbia, however, believes that free and adequate short-wave broadcasting between



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1. The above information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is being furnished to you for your information.

nations is an essential instrument for the maintenance of world peace and understanding. Point-to-point transmission, on the other hand, cannot guarantee this free exchange of ideas and information, since unfriendly countries could bar American programs from rebroadcasting over their own domestic radio stations.

In recommending wider bands and higher frequencies for postwar television, Mr. Kesten restated his company's proposal of six months ago; outlined the increasing support that the proposal has had in recent weeks. The CBS recommendations include four basic points:

1. That television be moved up in the spectrum above 300 megacycles.
2. That no fewer than 30 channels be assigned to it.
3. That each channel be at least 16 megacycles wide.
4. That, as quickly as possible, the lower frequencies be withdrawn from television service.

At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Kesten pointed out his company's recommendations, for all three broadcasting services, would entail greater expense and increased competition for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He said: "We are asking for the opportunity to carry on international broadcasting, at our own expense, and without the slightest hope of profit, to keep a vital democratic process alive after the war. . . In FM broadcasting, we are asking not for less competition, but more competition - roughly five times as much competition as there is in AM broadcasting. . . We ask for more and more frequencies in television for the same reason. . . I hope the spirit and purpose of our recommendations in these important post-war fields will serve as ample and confirming evidence to the Commission that the public interest and the broadcasters' interest can be identical."

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#### HESLEP, NEW MUTUAL WASHINGTON OPERATING HEAD

Genial Charter (that's his correct name) Heslep, who for the past two years has been making things a little easier for Byron Price at the Bureau of Censorship, has been appointed Washington representative in charge of operations for the Mutual Broadcasting System. Heretofore, MBS cleared through WOL in the Capital, but with the Cowles Brothers taking over Mutual, they decided to put on a full-time man.

Mr. Heslep, however, will concern himself with news and program activities and Louis Caldwell will continue to do the legal honors. Prior to his employment as Censorship, Mr. Heslep was news and special events representative of the National Broadcasting Company in New York City. For the twelve years prior to his broadcasting connections, he had varied and intensive newspaper experience, having risen from a reporter to Managing Editor of the Washington Daily News.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the environmental situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's environmental development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's environmental development.



## SHOUSE FIGHTS FOR DIRECT S.W. WITHOUT FOREIGN MEDDLING

James D. Shouse, Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasting of the Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, came down like a ton of brick on the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee recommendation that no frequencies be allocated for direct international broadcasting. At the FCC allocation hearings, Mr. Shouse said:

"I do not believe that this recommendation should be adopted. There are several reasons why I believe that the proposal is unsound. In the first place, the suggestion that international broadcast service should be dependent upon the cooperation of foreign governments and the operators of foreign domestic radio broadcast stations is lacking in realism. It is my firm conviction that any plan which places the dissemination of programs originating in the United States under the control of foreign governments would inevitably lead to a deterioration, and possible ultimate termination, of any substantial amount of international broadcasting by the United States. Prior to the war, and more effectively since the commencement of the war, international stations have proven to be the only means by which this country can make sure that peoples of other nations learn directly from us what the United States stands for, what our people believe in, and why our position on any matter of international interest or controversy has been taken. Any other means of mass communication is either susceptible to censorship or can be refused entry at the border of any country in which we desire to have it disseminated. This is true of cable communication. It would be true of point-to-point communication such as that proposed by the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee. It is obviously true in the case of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books, and periodicals. Shortwave international radio stations operated with sufficient power and properly beamed to reach the audience to which a particular message is desired to be given constitutes the only sure way we have of making the voice of this nation heard in foreign countries. It is obvious, of course, that the importance of having our country's message reach the people in some other country might well be greatest at a time when that country's government would prohibit broadcasting of our programs sent through point-to-point channels. Under the I.R.A.C. proposal, we might well find ourselves in the position of being cut off from any communications with the people of a foreign nation at the very time when such communication would mean most to this country.

The United States, from a standpoint of radio broadcasting in the international field, is already at a tremendous disadvantage geographically. Because of our geographical position with reference to both the Asiatic and European population masses, we suffer a tremendous handicap in competition with other countries. England, for example, located just off the continental shore, need not rely solely on international shortwave broadcasting stations to propagandize - and I use this word in its broader and not in its invidious sense - the many nationalistic population masses in Europe. Because of her location, England can do a much better job in the medium and longwave bands and no continental government could possibly prevent



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed extension of the lease of the land in the public domain, situated in the State of California, and to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The Department is now in receipt of the report of the Surveyor General of the California Land Office, in relation to the same, and will be able to advise you more fully in a few days.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Yours very truly,  
 J. M. Smith

Very truly,  
 J. M. Smith

England from using medium and longwave transmitters located in England, in furtherance of English interests, both politically, commercially, and ideologically on the continent. It may be that the United States will never be in a position to reach the listeners in Europe with the same effectiveness that can be accomplished by England, but if we take away the only sure means we have of speaking directly to the peoples of other nations in the same manner that England can speak directly to them, we will be throttling the only means we have of speaking for ourselves if and when that becomes important as a matter of national policy.

"The same thing, of course, would apply to any other continental power as well as to countries of the Far East. Our ability to reach the big Asiatic population masses by longwave and medium wave transmitters is far from being certain. Geographical factors reduce the United States to the sole and peculiar position of being forced to rely upon direct international shortwave broadcasting - a poor substitute admittedly, but nevertheless the only broadcasting facilities completely in our hands, and under our control.

"From the standpoint of national security, and preparedness in the case of any future period of international stress, a system which depends entirely upon the cooperation of some sister-nation to provide international radio service seems to be extremely ill-advised. In times of stress, agreements which might now be negotiated to provide for rebroadcasting in any particular country of programs beamed point-to-point from the United States might be arbitrarily withdrawn, in which event we would, from a broadcasting standpoint, be left completely defenseless. It does not seem to me that it is practical for the United States to agree to scrap its present international broadcasting system, even though other leading countries may advocate a discontinuance of this method of mass communication.

"Why should the United States, which has also made remarkable progress in this field since the outbreak of the war, give up entirely the idea of direct mass communication to other nations? It seems to me that we would be admitting defeat in a field where we have not yet exhausted our efforts to overcome initial disadvantages because of our unfavorable geographical location."

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Signalmen of the 82nd Airborne Division are reported to have gone to work in the early hours of D-Day from the very moment they "dropped in" on France. Veterans of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, they knew from grim experience how to lay wire, repair radios, deliver messages and supply necessary signal equipment in the face of almost continuous enemy fire. As merely one of their activities they laid 3000 miles of wire; and as another they repaired 85 radios and returned them in fit condition to operating units.

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ANNOI

The following information was obtained from the records of the  
 United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management,  
 regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of  
 California, and the same is being furnished to you for your  
 information.

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## COWLES TO SPEND \$1,500,000 IN D.C.; MINN.-ST. PAUL NEXT

The Cowles Broadcasting Company (which will be the new title when the Federal Communications Commission approves the change from the old name of Iowa Broadcasting Company) propose to spend \$1,500,000 on their recently acquired Station WOL in Washington, D.C. Commander T.A.M. Craven, Vice-President residing in Washington, made it known that over a period of 10 years the Cowles organization plans to spend \$9,000,000 on its six stations in various parts of the country. Much of this appropriation is ear-marked for FM and television expansion after the war.

A further expansion was revealed in the application by the Northwest Broadcasting Company, owned by the Cowles Brothers, John, owner of the Minneapolis Star-Journal, and his brother, Gardner, Jr., President of the Des Moines Register-Tribune, and Look Magazine.

First of all in Washington, WOL will get a badly needed new transmitter which will be moved outside the city where the power can be stepped up. WOL reception conditions at this time are the poorest of any of the major stations in the National Capital. So this improvement will be enthusiastically welcomed by WOL and MBS listeners. In addition to modern studios, WOL may have its own building in Washington.

The St. Paul-Minneapolis application calls for a station to operate on 580 kc. with 1000 watts power day and night.

The FCC last Monday formally granted consent to transfer of control of Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., licensee of Station WCOP, from Arde Bulova and Harold A. Lafount to Iowa Broadcasting Co., by the transfer of 5,000 shares of common stock and 500 shares of preferred stock, or 100 percent of issued and outstanding capital stock, for a consideration of \$225,000.

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## DUTCH PATRIOTS SURPRISE BRITISH WITH POCKET WATCH SET

Dutch patrior workers developed a pocket-size radio receiving set made to German specifications during the occupation of Holland - and used them to listen to allied broadcasts, the Netherlands Information Bureau reports. The existence of the tiny set was disclosed by a Dutchman who approached British tank troops about to go into action somewhere in Holland. The Dutchman, who had been a laboratory worker in a radio factory, asked a London Evening News correspondent, Austin Hatton, if he would "like to listen to the news".

He then held out a pocket watch that immediately began to vibrate with the confident tones of a B.B.C. announcer.

It was attached to a three-tube radio set packed into a small German-issued field dressing box with a Red Cross on the lid. The power came either from a battery or a hand-worked dynamo - also pocket-sized. The set was one of many that had been built as experiments.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the persons who have been contacted by the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in connection with the investigation of the activities of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States. The list is organized in alphabetical order by the last name of the person.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the persons who have been contacted by the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in connection with the investigation of the activities of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States. The list is organized in alphabetical order by the last name of the person.

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THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY THE BUREAU OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) IN THE UNITED STATES.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the persons who have been contacted by the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in connection with the investigation of the activities of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States. The list is organized in alphabetical order by the last name of the person.

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## PETRILLO'S REBUFF EMBARRASSES FDR WITH ELECTION SO NEAR

President Roosevelt's plea to James C. Petrillo to call off the dogs and permit union musicians to again make recordings for all companies, was regarded in some quarters as pre-campaign political hokum. However, there didn't appear to be much political hokum in Mr. Petrillo's reply. The next move appears to be up to the White House.

Mr. Petrillo's reply, a telegram which, reprinted in the New York Times today (Wednesday, October 11) covers 2-3/4 columns, admits giving his word to President Roosevelt that he would call off the strike if requested to do (which Petrillo promised to do on two different occasions) nevertheless now refuses the President's request.

Mr. Petrillo said, in part:

"We are making records to the extent of nearly four million per month for 105 companies and have been doing so for many months under a form of agreement which neither Columbia nor RCA are willing to accept.

"Mr. President, our membership has had and now has great confidence in you. We are all aware that, while others objected to your handling of their problems, our organization through me was willing to have you do so. We waited for the employers to join with us in this request to have you consider the matter. The employers, however, did not do so. On the contrary, after many tricky attempts to defeat the federation by instigating a Senate investigation of, and an anti-trust suit against, the federation, some of the companies filed a petition with the War Labor Board. The two companies now objecting did not petition at the time other companies first filed the petition.

"There has been some talk by others that we have struck against these two companies.

"We have never struck against any of these companies and certainly we have never struck against the Government. During this entire controversy, we have made records and transcriptions for practically every governmental agency, for the armed forces of the United States and our Allies, in the overwhelming number of cases without any compensation, and we are continuing to do so. With respect to our patriotism, it is second to none as the following recital of facts will clearly demonstrate.

"The Special Service Division of the Army is now purchasing over 225,000 musical records monthly and distributing them to the men in the Army as well as the personnel of the Navy.

"Our donation in service to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs' office has been evaluated by Mr. Rockefeller in excess of one million dollars."



Mr. Petrillo's turning President Roosevelt down is in contrast of his attitude a year or so ago when he had the run of the White House, conferred with the President at length, and in apparent gratitude began to organize the free symphony concerts in honor of Mr. Roosevelt. The first of these was given by the N.Y. Philharmonic at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and though FDR was there that day, he did not attend. The rest of the series apparently was just about as big a flop.

Discussing Mr. Petrillo's rebuff to President Roosevelt's plea to call off the record making ban, an important man in the industry declared:

"This is democracy at its worst. The pool is now so muddied up that nobody knows where he is. It is one of the worst industrial breakdowns in the history of our country. Here we have one side which has to abide by the rules of the game and the other side having full and complete access to the White House does as it pleases.

"Although the President has said that the strike was not slowing down the war effort, nevertheless it would seem to me that the President could again appeal to Petrillo stating that his case could once more be carefully considered but that in the meantime, he could allow the resumption of record manufacturing. If, as alleged, the President's appeal to Mr. Petrillo was political, his further urging the music head to comply would get him more votes than allowing Petrillo to give the impression that he is a bigger man than the President of the United States and that he can successfully defy the U. S. Government in time of war."

War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis stated that the case was closed as far as WLB was concerned.

Mr. Davis said that the only power available to the Board in the Petrillo case was the "power of public opinion".

"Mr. Petrillo may find himself kind of lonely", Mr. Davis added.

No comment was available from the White House, but the Chief Executive had virtually precluded further action against the head of the musicians union for his defiance of War Labor Board orders by his finding that the ban was not interfering with the war effort.

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The first pro-allied radio station set up in liberated Holland announced last week that henceforth it would retransmit programs broadcast by Radio Orange, the free Netherlands radio in London, according to the Netherlands Information Bureau. The new Dutch station operates on a wave length of 420 meters. The first indication of the station's existence came Monday, October 2nd, when Netherlands government monitors in London picked up a program of news and patriotic Dutch music.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::

Whooped Up Radio Applause

The gong sounded 6:30. Then there came a din of shouting and tumult from the Statler dining room in Washington. It went on and on, interminably. Those in the car, wise in the ways of pumped-up radio demonstrations, grinned knowingly at one another. They whispered that the Teamsters were trying to outdo that cascade of sound that had greeted Gov. Dewey in Los Angeles' Coliseum the night before. That had come, too, at the signal of a man at the microphone with his watch in his hand.

- (Thomas L. Stokes of Scripps-Howard newspapers on the Dewey Train).  
 -----

Appealing to Mr. Petrillo

It certainly is a sad commentary on the state of the laws of this country when Mr. Petrillo has to be asked "on a personal" basis by the President to conform with an order issued by one of the President's own agencies.

- (L. Patricia Willetts in a letter to the  
New York Times)  
 -----

Radio Voices Of Roosevelt Vs. Dewey

Dewey hasn't, to be sure, the aerial wizardry of the President, but his points come over tellingly, and at Oklahoma City his points were worth making, for the President's air of innocence on the indispensability issue and his assertions as to his country's preparedness before Pearl Harbor called for the broadside that they got.

- (Washington Post)

Dewey holds the interest of his visible audience, as evidenced by the applause at regular intervals, but you get the definite impression as you watch him that he also has constantly in mind the great unseen audience out beyond the microphones. After listening to him, first in a hall and then from a loud-speaker outside, you realize that he has mastered the art of broadcasting.

- (Washington Star)  
 -----

Sees Paley Going Back To CBS

Bill Paley cables from London that he won't quit Columbia Broadcasting System. He'll be back when the war is over, over there.

-(Danton Walker in Washington Times-Herald.)  
 -----



Editor Hits New Deal Press Criticism By Fly

Harry G. Stutz, Editor of the Ithaca Journal in a critical review of a speech made by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, at Cornell University, told readers of the Journal that "Mr. Fly talks about diversity of pipelines of thought but what he and the New Deal mean is not diversity but subserviency."

"If a majority of the American newspapers were slanted, class-conscious and biased on the same pattern, say, of PM and the Daily Worker, there would be no complaint from Mr. Fly and his associates", he wrote.

He added that "if the Associated Press had allowed itself to be blackmailed by the Department of Justice into giving Mr. Field a Chicago franchise, there would be no complaint about press associations."

To increase the diversity of "pipelines", Mr. Stutz wrote, Mr. Fly might argue for more newspapers, but "after the publishing experience of the past quarter of a century does Mr. Fly expect private capital to fly in the face of experience and enter the highly risky business of starting second, third and fourth newspapers? He knows better than that. So what then? Ah, the dear old government of course, public newspaper, paid out of tax money and published and edited by whom? The politicians of course. What a free press we would have then!"

- (Editor & Publisher)

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Philco Made 4,000,000 Auto Radios

Philco pioneered in developing the first practical automobile radio sets in 1930 and has been the leader in automobile radio engineering and sales from 1930 to 1942 inclusive. During that period, over 4,000,000 Philco auto radios were made and sold.

- (Philco News Bulletin)

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Encourage Fire Department Stations

Chief Roi Woolley, Assistant Editor, Fire Engineering, Chairman of the Committee on Communications, reported at the International Fire Chiefs' Association meeting, the progress made in securing independent radio frequencies for the fire service. Already the FCC regulations have been revised to permit cities of 150,000 and over to have their own short-wave radio stations; smaller places may avail themselves of it jointly with the police through mutual aid arrangements. Chief Woolley reminded the members of the importance of filing their applications for station licenses without delay.

-(Fire Engineering)

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

10/11/44

W. E. MACFARLANE EULOGIZED BY MC COSKER AND MC CLINTOCK

Last tributes were paid to W. E. Macfarlane, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mutual Broadcasting System, Vice-President of WGN, Chicago, and Business Manager of the Chicago Tribune, who died of a heart attack last Monday.

In speaking of Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Alfred McCosker, Chairman of the Board of Mutual, said:

"Mr. W. E. Macfarlane's leadership and inspiration will be deeply missed by the Mutual Broadcasting System, of which he was a co-founder ten years ago this month. Mr. Macfarlane brought to the radio network industry and to the Mutual Broadcasting System a rich background of newspaper and radio experience. For eight years he served as President of the Mutual network, and subsequently, to the time of his passing, as Chairman of the Executive Committee."

Miller McClintock, President of MBS, spoke as follows of Mr. Macfarlane.

"The entire Mutual Broadcasting System has been deeply shocked and grieved by the passing of Mr. W. E. Macfarlane, who afforded great leadership as Chairman of its Executive Committee and formerly as President. Mr. Macfarlane had one of those rare combinations of idealism and practical approach to the problem of network radio. Much of the progress which the Mutual Broadcasting System has made since its birth ten years ago was due to his steadfast dedication of the network to the principles of the cooperative welfare of its affiliated stations. The Mutual organization will surely miss his inspiration, guidance and friendship."

As one of the founders of the Mutual Broadcasting System ten years ago this month and first President of the Network which served in that capacity for eight years, Mr. Macfarlane pioneered many developments in the radio field.

Mr. Macfarlane was 60 years old and had been employed by the Chicago Tribune 38 years. He appeared to have been in good health, became ill in his sleep at his home in Lake Forest, Ill., and died without regaining consciousness shortly after his physician had reached the bedside.

Mr. Macfarlane is survived by his widow, Alice, and two sons, Bruce, who is in a Navy School in Rhode Island, and Frederick, who is serving in the Pacific War Theater.

The funeral services will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon.

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## SEES FDR ON KNEES TO PETRILLO - NO ROUGH STUFF LIKE WARD'S

An acrid editorial "Pretty Please, Mr. Petrillo!" in the New York Times last Saturday, read:

"The letter of the President to James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, illustrates once more the double standard of the Administration in dealing with disputes between unions and employers. Mr. Petrillo has defied an order of the War Labor Board. One cannot imagine the President's writing so gentle and firendly a note to an employer who had defied an order of the Board. The President and his advisers find that the law can do nothing to Mr. Petrillo because his defiance does not 'unduly impede the war effort'. One has only to contrast this with the action of the Administration in the Montgomery Ward case, where noncompliance with a War Labor Board order was deemed so perilous to the war effort that Federal troops were instantly ordered in to seize the plant and remove the head of it bodily.

"What began as an 'order' to Mr. Petrillo to desist has ended as merely a personal 'request', to which Mr. Petrillo is asked to yield as a special favor to the President and to the American public.

"Nothing is said in the President's letter of how it became perfectly legal for Mr. Petrillo to exercise the irresponsible private dictatorial powers that he does. Nothing is said of how it became perfectly legal for this private citizen to tell the American people what music it can and cannot hear. To find out how this situation came about, one has merely to review the labor laws which the Congress has put upon the books and the laws and amendments that the Administration has opposed, together with the interpretation of the existing laws by the Supreme Court. The plain truth is that the powers exercised by Mr. Petrillo are powers conferred upon him by acts of Congress as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Congress has made it illegal for employers to discourage membership in a labor union, but has refused to make it illegal for unions to coerce workers into membership. Congress, according to the Supreme Court, has granted sweeping immunities to labor unions under the anti-trust acts, the anti-conspiracy acts and even the anti-racketeering acts. These immunities are simply go-ahead signals to unions to commit acts that would be illegal if committed by anyone else.

"Under the powers conferred upon him by Congress, Mr. Petrillo can force practically every musician in the country into his union. He has the power to boycott any musician or the employer of any musician who refuses to join. Under these powers he can levy a private tax on the records of recording companies (a tax which must ultimately be paid by the consuming public) so that he can force the employment of unneeded men during a wartime manpower shortage and set up his own private system of unemployment relief. If the Administration is now, as it professes, powerless to take any legal action against Mr. Petrillo, and is reduced to asking him to desist as a special favor, it is because, through its own labor legislation, it planned it that way."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IN RE: [Illegible Name]  
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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Production and ordering of small distribution transformers of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 KVA (kilovolt-amperes) will remain unchanged until "V-E" Day in order not to interfere in the radio and radar transformer production, the Government presiding officer indicated.

-----  
 Gordon Graham, Assistant Director of Special Broadcast Services for WLW, Cincinnati, will be transferred to Washington October 16th to head a new WLW News Bureau in Washington. Mr. Graham will begin broadcasting Washington news of special interest to Midwest listeners each week-day at 6:25 P.M., starting October 23rd.

-----  
 Public offering was made Tuesday of 225,000 shares of Class "A" stock of the Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., at 7-3/8 a share. Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. handled the offering for the electronic firm, which planned to use the proceeds for production and sale of television transmitting and receiving apparatus when restrictions on such products are lifted.

-----  
 Members of the Campaign Committee of Business Men for Roosevelt, Inc., of which Andrew J. Higgins is Honorary Chairman, include: A. D. Davis, Allied Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Mark F. Ethridge, Publisher, Louisville Courier Journal & Times, Louisville, Ky.; William L. Maas, Secy-Treas., Pacific Sound Equipment Co., Hollywood, 26, Calif.; Sam J. Novick, President, Electronic Corp. of America, New York City; Nathan Straus, WMCA, New York City; and Fred R. Tuerk, Pres., Utah Radio Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

-----  
 The Federal Communications Commission consented to the acquisition of control of East Texas Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station KGKB, by James G. Ulmer and Mrs. Minnie B. Ulmer, through transfer of 12 shares of common stock from J. G. Kretsinger to James G. Ulmer, for a consideration of \$10 cash and cancellation and satisfaction of promissory note of \$300.

-----  
 Tom Downing, Commercial Manager of WSB, Atlanta, is on leave from the station until after election and has joined the staff of the Democratic National Committee, New York, as Assistant to Leonard Reinsch, radio director of the Committee, who is also on leave from his position as Managing Director of the Cox stations, Cox stations, WSB, WIOD, Miami and WHIO, Dayton.

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 The Federal Communications Commission granted consent to transfer of control of State Broadcasting Corporation, licensee of Station WNBC, from Arde Bulove and Harold A. Lafount to the Yankee Network by transfer of 100 percent of the capital stock for a consideration of \$220,000 plus, but not to exceed, a total purchase price of \$250,000. Also request granted to change call letters to WHTD.

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of immigrants who have come to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these immigrants are not naturalized citizens.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that have been identified in the plan and putting them into practice. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any areas for improvement.

As an experiment in the televising of a program primarily designed for radio broadcasting, the Blue Network and General Electric Company last week cooperated to present a television broadcast of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" from the studio of Station WRGB, Schenectady, N.Y., GE television station. The telecast is believed to be the first of a network program.

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Because of the war, batteries have been put to new uses under extreme conditions. This has encouraged research on dry cells and their raw materials. Howard F. McMurdie of the National Bureau of Standards has prepared a report for the Transactions of the American Electrochemical Society concerning the crystalline products formed during discharge of the cells and identification of the various  $MnO_2$  minerals in the ores used as raw materials.

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David J. Finn has been named RCA Products, Sales and Distribution Manager of the Chicago Region for the RCA Victor Division, and James W. Cocke has been appointed Manager of the Dallas, Atlanta Region, with headquarters in Dallas.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Finn was Sales Manager for the RCA Industrial and Sound Department. From 1934 until 1941 he held the positions of Assistant Manager, and then Manager of all RCA Victor's advertising and sales promotion activities.

Mr. Cocke directed sales activities for RCA in Dallas and Atlanta for many years.

-----

Unique characteristics of British journalism and radio are set forth in a program titled "How Britain Gets Informed" on the CBS-BBC exchange series "Transatlantic Call: People to People", Sunday, Oct. 15 (WABC-CBS, 12:30-1:00 P.M., EWT). The part played by the British Broadcasting Corporation, a Government monopoly, and its world-wide news services and war reports, are discussed on the program. The tone of British newspapers is compared with that of U.S. papers. Also analyzed are the roles of the British Ministry of Information and the official British Army film units in bringing news to the British. The program is written and produced by Geoffrey Bridson.

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#### FTC CRACKS DOWN ON THE BOOK "RAPE OF RADIO"

Robert West, trading as Rodin Publishing Co., and Rodin Publishing Co., Inc., 205 West 57th St., New York, selling and distributing books and publications, including a book entitled "The Rape of Radio", has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist representing that "Neville Miller (former President, National Association of Broadcasters)", "Saturday Review of Literature", and "Clifton Fadiman, New Yorker", or any of them, have stated that the publication entitled "The Rape of Radio" is the most revealing book on radio since the advent of broadcasting, is "An inspiring work, - constructive, helpful, worth its weight in gold", or that "No broadcaster or radio performer can afford to be without it"; representing that the book or any other publication sold by him has received the approval, endorsement or opinion of any individual, association, organization or other entity, until such approval actually has been given.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
FOR LAND MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO: DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
FROM: ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LAND MANAGEMENT  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
OCT 21 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1652



October 18, 1944

## RADIO-RADAR LABOR GROUP SEEKS TO CUSHION RECONVERSION

Doing everything possible to absorb the shock of postwar reconversion, the Radio and Radar Advisory Committee has made the following recommendations to the War Production Board:

That a special task committee of the Advisory Committee be appointed by Harold Sharpe, of Radio and Radar Division, the Government presiding officer, to investigate labor shortages in plants producing tubes, transformers and other critical radio and radar components.

That prior to "V-E" Day, the WPB Industry Division, in cooperation with the military, consider equalizing loads and attempt to solve any spot unemployment situations that may develop.

That the Army and Navy cutback procedure provide for a 30-day advance notice of labor layoffs.

That plans of the Army and Navy with respect to requirements after the defeat of Germany be made available to the national labor organizations as soon as possible.

That the Industry Advisory Committee and the Labor Advisory Committee exchange summaries of their meetings.

The Committee endorsed the principle of protection for small and medium-sized plants during the reconversion period by retaining certain WPB controls to the extent necessary to assure equitable distribution of components and raw materials in short supply.

The Committee also endorsed the proposal of the Radio and Radar Industry Advisory Committee that a central clearing house for surpluses be created.

Hiland G. Batcheller, WPB Operations Vice Chairman, told the Committee he was confident that the radio and radar industry and labor groups would cooperate in meeting military requirements. He said he believed this could be accomplished despite the low labor supply and without interfering with other programs. Completion of war schedules, he indicated, will make possible earlier and quicker reconversion with minimum impact on industry when the war slows up or contracts are terminated.

Recalling that electronics production is not yet up to requirements, Mr. Batcheller said that there could be no relaxation of WPB controls until Army and Navy orders were filled or guaranteed. He asked that industry and labor continue to offer suggestions to WPB for completing the war program and planning for peacetime production.



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Mr. Sharpe said the large backlog of orders amounts to about 13 months, partly because some equipment will not be suitable for use in the Pacific theatre, and new types will have to be produced.

The radio and radar production program, despite exertions of industry, is still lagging, Louis J. Chatten, Director of WPB's Radio and Radar Division, said. Although production is four per cent above the August figure, it is still 13 per cent behind military requirements.

Fabricators of components will be heavily pressed to fulfill the requirements of the few large electronics prime contractors, Mr. Chatten pointed out.

WPB wants to direct some of this work to plants able to take it up, and will make every effort to redistribute the load in cooperation with the military in order to meet military requirements, he said. The military job must be done before any serious consideration can be given to reconversion for civilian production, Mr. Chatten said. Limitation orders are being studied, he added, and manufacturer will be relieved of unnecessary controls as soon as possible.

Pointing out that certain essential components, such as tubes and condensers, will be very scarce, Mr. Chatten doubted that industry could start civilian production very soon, especially because component manufacturers may be required to meet many emergency demands for both military and civilian electronic products.

As a result of the lack of labor, manufacturers anticipate difficulties in supplying an adequate number of receiving tubes during the remainder of the year. Production of receiving tubes must be increased by improved efficiency and more labor, Mr. Chatten declared. On "V-E" Day electronic requirements will be far higher than the requirements of most industries, it was indicated. They may approximate 73½ percent of peak production and will probably remain at 70 percent for sometime. However, 30 percent of facilities will not be available because many plants now manufacturing electronic equipment will not continue to do so but will return to their own peacetime products, officials said.

Current requirements for the next nine months will necessitate the operation of electronic plants at 94 percent of their estimated capacity, WPB officials said.

Following "V-E" Day, there will be shortages in tubes, electronic condensers, loudspeakers and wire-wound resistors, it was stated. On the more optimistic side, however, it was reported that in all probability there would be adequate raw materials and tools, and a gradual return of labor to the industry, depending on the termination of hostilities in Europe and Japan.

The tube shortage was brought about partly by the demand for new and special types, changes in types in production and

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the various projects.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement and the accounts of the various projects.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the conclusions and recommendations of the committee.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the appendixes and the various documents and reports.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the summary and the conclusions of the committee.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the conclusions and recommendations of the committee.

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9. The ninth part of the report deals with the conclusions and recommendations of the committee.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the conclusions and recommendations of the committee.

unexpected essential demands, officials explained. Changes in tube types are increasing in both heavier types and in the new miniature tube fields. Seven radio tube manufacturers are now producing all receiving tubes, according to WPB officials, and most of these are located in tight labor areas.

Despite many wartime improvements in radio equipment no new models of radio broadcast receivers are expected to be produced in the first few months following the war in Europe, it was predicted, but some pre-war or similar types will probably be offered to the public. Eventually, frequency modulation and television features will be incorporated in standard receivers, officials said.

Committee members were told that WPB would summon both industry and labor to Washington for a conference after "V-E" Day to formulate plans for an orderly reduction of controls and resumption of peacetime production.

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#### CBS ORDERS NEW HIGH-FREQUENCY TELEVISION TRANSMITTER

Joseph H. Ream, Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, told the FCC Allocations Hearings in Washington that the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation had accepted a CBS order for a wholly new type of television transmitter to be delivered within eight months. In accepting the order, the Federal company - a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation of New York - stated that the equipment would be manufactured in its Newark, N. J. factories.

When completed, the new transmitter will be installed atop the Chrysler Building in New York, nearly 1,000 feet above the street. Its programs will originate in the studios of WCBW, Columbia's New York television station, in the Grand Central Terminal Building, below the Chrysler Tower. Within the circle of service from WCBW live an estimated 11,000,000 people, approximately one-twelfth the nation's population.

"We know now", said Mr. Ream, "not only that the fine picture quality that secret war research has made possible is feasible to broadcast, but that just as soon as the new CBS transmitter is installed, it actually will be broadcast. And while CBS manufactures no receiving apparatus, we have complete confidence in the energy, ingenuity and know-how of the receiver manufacturers to prepare suitable home sets in time to receive the new fine-screen pictures first broadcast from WCBW. To this end, also, CBS is actively cooperating with Zenith Radio."

The fine-screen high-frequency picture has two marked improvements over the coarse-screen picture currently broadcast under prewar standards, according to CBS: the new picture will have more than twice the detail of the pictures hitherto possible, and the resulting effect in full natural color will mark a complete innovation from anything yet seen by the public.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development and progress. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's economy. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economy.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's social conditions. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social conditions.

### Conclusion

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## TOM JOYCE, RCA, PAINTS ROSY POST-WAR TELEVISION PICTURE

Thomas F. Joyce, of the Radio Corporation of America, painted a great picture to the Boston Conference on Distribution yesterday (Tuesday) on what a nation-wide television service could do to stimulate after-the-war employment. In discussing the sales possibilities of television, Mr. Joyce became so enthusiastic that he said that perhaps the only thing, at present, that television could not do was to put an order form in the customers' hands.

"But", he added, "with the addition of facsimile to television, electronics, some day, promises to overcome even this handicap."

"Television", he declared, "has the power to create consumer buying of goods and services beyond anything that we have heretofore known. This means jobs."

The immediate postwar development of sight-and-sound broadcasting can, and will, contribute forcefully to a sound economic structure in two ways, said Mr. Joyce, who is General Manager of the Radio, Phonograph and Television Department of the RCA Victor Division.

Most important, he declared, is television's potential power to stimulate the demand of all consumer goods, and thereby to create more jobs.

It will contribute directly to additional employment and increased purchasing power in the radio industry itself, he contended. In this connection, he expressed a conviction that if television is permitted to go ahead immediately after the war ends, employment in the radio industry at the end of the third full production year will be approximately 600,000 as compared with the 300,000 prewar peak, an estimated increase in this industry alone of 300,000.

Mr. Joyce pointed out that if television is given the "to-ahead" now and, assuming that its production gets underway in 1945, it can be confidently predicted that three-fourths of America's families - 30,000,000 - will own sight-and-sound home receivers by the end of 1955. Estimating the average cost of the receiver to be \$200, he declared this would represent a ten-year market for over six billion dollars worth of television receivers.

"In order to provide full employment during the postwar period without the use of extensive 'made' work projects", the RCA executive told the assembled business leaders, "the production and consumption of consumer goods must be increased a minimum of 60 percent over the prewar peak."

As a measure of what television can do to bring about a 50 percent increase in production and consumption of consumer goods, the RCA executive pointed to the fact that American business had invested several billion dollars in showroom and show window display

[illegible]

facilities for the 1,770,000 retail establishments needed to market the nation's food and goods in prewar times.

"If, as I estimate, we have thirty million television-equipped homes by the end of 1944", he continued, "American farmers, manufacturers and service industries will have thirty million show-rooms where personal, dramatized demonstrations can be made, simultaneously, under the most favorable and convenient conditions."

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# FDR HOOTED ON BELATEDLY TRYING TO DIG UP PETRILLO LAW

About as many newspaper brickbats were hurled at President Roosevelt for starting at this late date to find a law to deal with Petrillo as were heaved at the President for getting down on his knees to Petrillo (in contrast to Montgomery Ward). It is proving to be one of the most embarrassing incidents in Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for re-election.

Says the New York Times, which only the day before had come out for Roosevelt:

"President Roosevelt announces that he will begin a study of whether there is any legal action that can be taken to compel James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, to comply with his request to lift the ban on recordings for the major recording companies. The President's curiosity on this point surely seems belated. It is now more than four months since the War Labor Board 'ordered' Mr. Petrillo to lift his ban on the making of phonograph records and transcriptions. The study of the legal status of the Board's order should have been begun at the latest immediately after Mr. Petrillo refused to comply. The legal study, in fact, should have been made before the order was ever handed down. For that matter, Mr. Petrillo began his boycott of the record companies in August, 1942. The study that the President is just beginning of what can be done about it legally, therefore, should have been started no less than twenty-six months ago.

"If Mr. Roosevelt can find no law to do anything about Mr. Petrillo now, if it is perfectly legal for a union to put firms out of business by a boycott, to restrict production, to force the creation of needless jobs and to hold up the public by forcing excessive prices, it is because that is the state of the law that the Administration has sanctioned."

Frowning upon President Roosevelt's coddling of Petrillo, the Washington Star declares:

"Since he has already told James C. Petrillo that his musicians' strike was not unduly interfering with the conduct of the war, it is not quite clear what the President hopes to accomplish by looking up the law on the subject at this late stage of the game.



Dear Mr. [Name],

I have received your letter of [Date] regarding [Subject]. I am sorry that I cannot provide a more definitive answer at this time, but the matter is still under review.

Sincerely,  
[Signature]

I am sure that you will understand the need for thoroughness in this process. We will contact you again once a final decision has been reached.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

I am sure that you will understand the need for thoroughness in this process. We will contact you again once a final decision has been reached.

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"Certainly, he is not going to frighten Mr. Petrillo, who has turned down the President's request that he call off the strike, and who took that occasion to express his gratification at the President's statement that the strike was not obstructing the prosecution of the war. Nor does it seem likely, if the strike is not interfering with the war, that any wartime legislation with reference to strikes can be brought to bear against Mr. Petrillo. This leaves the possibility that Mr. Roosevelt was thinking of the anti-trust laws, but in view of the lengths to which the Supreme Court has gone in granting labor unions immunity under this legislation, it is difficult to see how any antitrust proceeding against Mr. Petrillo could be effective.

"Once upon a time, when the shoe was on the other foot, the advocate of such a project would have been roundly denounced as a 'prince of privilege', or perhaps as a 'robber baron'. But in these days there is no one to call a spade a spade. Instead, there is only a wringing of hands and a thumbing through of the law books."

"Why Not a New Law?" asks the Washington Post:

"We cannot help thinking that it is late in the day for the President to be looking up the law in the Petrillo case. As long ago as last June Mr. Petrillo was ordered by the War Labor Board to end the strike of musicians under his dictatorship against the making of recordings and transcriptions. He has repeatedly defied the WLB and last week he turned down a sugared request from the President to comply with the WLB's order. If the Department of Justice is only now looking up the law on the subject (of course the President has no time to do it himself), the case has been rather grossly mishandled.

"It seems more probably, however, that the President was merely turning away an embarrassing question by a noncommittal reply.

"The real mistake of the Administration has been in trying to deal with the Petrillo affair as a wartime emergency. Since the production, mining or manufacture of goods for war is not directly involved, it does not appear that the War Labor Disputes Act can be invoked. But that is beside the point, for no monopoly should be permitted to tax consumers by coercive means for its own benefit in time of either war or peace. The weakness of the President's position is that the Supreme Court he appointed has emasculated the antitrust laws that might otherwise have been employed against monopolies of this sort and his Administration has consistently frowned upon any corrective legislation in this field. Certainly this is no time to begin rummaging around in the statute books for law that does not appear to be there. The only forthright and courageous thing the President can do, in our opinion, is to send a stiff message to Congress, on its return, asking that monopoly and rackets be curbed in the ranks of labor, as well as those of industry and business."

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## 9 OUT OF 10 G.E. STOCKHOLDERS-DEALERS WOULD BUY FM SETS

Nine out of every ten General Electric 16,635 stockholders and 1,538 radio dealers who replied to a recent post-war radio survey conducted by the company would like to buy an FM (frequency modulation) radio receiver. This interest in FM radio reception was indicated in replies to a questionnaire.

Almost half of those who replied were undecided as to when they would buy their new radios, which was interpreted by H. A. Crossland, Manager of Sales, Receiver Division, as an indication that many post-war receiver customers are awaiting the appearance of FM stations in their localities before they make a selection. As soon as receivers become available, 26.9 percent of those answering stated that they will buy a new set.

The replies to the questionnaire also showed that 80 percent knew about FM and that one out of every 10 had already bought an FM receiver.

The survey also disclosed that about 15 percent of all the radios owned by those making replies were out of order because of war shortages on parts and tubes. Twenty percent stated that they have one set currently out of order, while 10 percent showed that they had two or more sets idle for lack of service.

The replies also revealed a distinct change in trend in the selection of models. They pointed out that 38.9 percent now owned table sets while 13.5 percent said they had floor radio-phonograph combinations. However, in giving their preferences as to post-war sets, the table sets were listed first by only 22.2 percent, while the floor radio-phonograph combination claimed the choice of 33.8 of the respondents.

Almost 85 percent of those replying stated that they plan to buy a portable radio after the war. The popularity of this type of receiver was seen in the responses of 2,268 stockholders who stated that they use a portable 75 percent of the time indoors.

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## GEN HARBORD POINTS TO RCA'S QUARTER CENTURY SUCCESS

Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America, said, in part, commemorating the observance this month of RCA's twenty-fifth anniversary:

"For the use of our armed services, RCA has developed more than 150 new electron tubes and approximately 300 types of apparatus not manufactured by anyone before the war. A vast amount of new knowledge about short waves is being gained. Research and an opportunity for field testing, which would ordinarily require years, have been compressed into months. The demand on the radio industry for millions of electron tubes of all sizes, great numbers of trans-



THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C. 20535

TO: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FROM: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

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mitters, receivers, antennas and other essential equipment can be realized only when we think of the size of our 7,000,000-man Army and two-ocean Navy. They are fighting what almost might be called a 'radio war', because the science of radio-electronics is playing such a conspicuous part for victory."

According to General Harbord, RCA's production of radio, electronic, and sound equipment for the armed forces of the United States and of the United Nations increased nearly 100 percent in 1943 over 1942. In 1943, production amounted to \$222,000,000. On July 1, 1944, unfilled orders totalled \$300,000,000. RCA personnel now numbers more than 42,000, of which 48 percent are men and 52 percent are women.

General Harbord listed these achievements of RCA:

In the first year of its existence, RCA, operating only as a radiotelegraph service, handled 7,000,000 paid words of telegraph traffic; in 1943, R.C.A. Communications, which now operates more than 50 circuits between the U.S. and foreign nations of the world, handled 130,000,000 paid words, and the estimate for this year is 145,000,000 words. Since May, 1940, more than 2,300,000 EFM, or Expeditionary Force Messages, have been sent and received by RCA. It is conservatively estimated that rate reductions initiated by the company have saved Americans and other users of international telegraph \$100,000,000 since 1920.

Approximately 21,777,000 RCA radio and phonograph instruments have been put into use throughout the world; 452,000,000 RCA electron tubes have been sold since 1930. In the same period of the last fourteen years, the RCA Victor Division produced 294,000,000 phonograph discs of recordings by the world's great artists. Today, 325 broadcasting stations in the United States have RCA transmitters, and hundreds of others use RCA studio equipment, electron tubes and microphones. More than 2,000 industrial plants are equipped with RCA sound systems; 6,000 theaters use RCA theater sound reproduction equipment.

In the marine field, the Radiomarine Corporation of America, through its system of coastal radiotelegraph stations, operates a message service to and from ships at sea which is world-wide in scope. It also specializes in manufacturing marine radio transmitters, receivers, direction finders, automatic SOS alarms, and lifeboat equipment.

The National Broadcasting Company, organized by RCA in 1926, operates America's No. 1 nation-wide broadcasting network, comprised of 145 stations from coast to coast. It operates New York's pioneer television station WNBT. It also operates the first FM station to be established in New York City by any network broadcaster.

During the 25 years it has been a part of the company, RCA Institutes has trained more than 20,000 radio operators and technicians.

The RCA Laboratories, located at Princeton, N.J., are a gateway into the future for all RCA divisions as well as for the Company's 215 licensees.

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## INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION ROUSES MEMBERS ABOUT FM

Proof that the interest of the newspapers is growing in FM is a special bulletin issued by the Inland Daily Press Association to its members on that subject with some current information on facsimile and television thrown in for good measure.

The leading article "The Newspapers and FM Radio" is by Ernest L. Owen, publisher of the Syracuse, (N.Y.) Post Standard. There is a list of the 50 FM stations licensed in the inland States of which 6 are newspaper-owned, and a list showing that of the 218 FCC FM applicants, 94 are by newspapers. The bulletin states that of the 9 television applicants approved, one is for a member of the Inland Press Association. Facsimile post-war prospects are discussed and also FM construction and operating expenses. Of the latter the bulletin says:

"The General Electric Company estimates the cost of operating a 250-watt FM station at as little as \$5,500 a year; a 1,000-watt station at \$9,500 a year. We are informed that a 50,000-watt station operated by the Zenith Radio Corporation in Chicago costs approximately \$45,000 a year to operate. This is an exceptionally high grade station and has a reputation for fine programs."

The Inland Daily Press Association is composed of smaller newspapers and is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country, having been founded in 1885. Its President is L. Mitchell White of the Mexico (Mo.) Ledger, and the Association's offices are located at 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, 3, Illinois.

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## MAJESTIC RADIO REGISTERS 297,500 STOCK SHARES WITH SEC

The Majestic Radio and Television Corporation, Chicago, registered last Friday with the Securities and Exchange Commission 297,500 shares of one cent par value common stock. Of the total, 200,000 shares are authorized but unissued: 95,000 will be issued to three officials upon exercise of options and resold publicly, and 2,500 will be sold by William R. Harrison of Canton, Ohio, a Director of the company.

Upon receipt of the shares through options, Eugene A. Tracey, President of Majestic, will resell 82,500; Dudley E. Foster, Vice-President, will resell 8,000, and Parker H. Ericksen, Director of Sales, will resell 4,500.

From the sale of the 200,000 new shares, not more than \$170,000 will be used to call the 26,016 outstanding shares of no par value preferred stock at \$10 a share. Holders of more than 9,000 preferred shares, including British Type Investors, Inc., and Empire American Securities Corporation, "have stated that such stock will be converted into common stock", the prospectus said.

Not more than \$200,000 is to be applied to the recording, manufacture and sale of phonographic records, either directly or through a wholly owned subsidiary to be formed. The balance will be added to working capital, as will the \$112,499 proceeds from the sale of 95,000 shares to selling stockholders.

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## FLY NOW SCHEDULED TO LEAVE AFTER ELECTION; MUZAK POST

The dope now is that James L. Fly, FCC Chairman, will resign from the Commission about a week after election. It is further reported that he has engaged offices in the RCA Building in New York City.

There was confirmation by William Benton, President, that Mr. Fly had been offered a position as General Counsel to the Muzak and Associated Music Publishers Corporation, a transcription concern. Mr. Benton made a fortune in the advertising business, and told of a proposed FM radio net to offer listeners programs which did not carry advertising and which would be paid for at the rate of 5¢ a day by subscribers. It would be on the same principle that Muzak now supplies non-advertising musical programs to restaurants and hotels.

The continuous radio service would be transmitted over three frequency modulation channels, application for which was filed last week with the Federal Communications Commission. Persons would be unable to hear the broadcasts unless they had a special attachment that the new concern would rent to subscribers, according to Mr. Benton. Classical and dance music and news programs of all types would constitute the service, he added.

Mr. Benton stated that Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, author of the famous "Ruml tax plan" would serve as a member of the new company's Board. Also Chester Bowles, of OPA, advertising partner in Mr. Benton's former agency - Benton and Bowles.

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## WILLOUGHBY MADE FCC ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER

John A. Willoughby has been appointed Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Broadcast Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission.

In August 1930, Mr. Willoughby entered the services of the Federal Radio Commission, predecessor to the FCC, as Senior Radio Engineer in the Broadcast Division. He was Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division of the FCC's Engineering Department from December 1941 to August 1944, when he was made Acting Chief of that Division.

He was born in Florence, S. C., July 26, 1893. He attended Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., and George Washington University, specializing in electrical engineering. He also took a special course in communications engineering at Harvard University.

Mr. Willoughby spent his early days in radio work with the Bureau of Standards from 1916 to 1922. During this period he made

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several inventions, the most important being the submarine loop antenna for transmission and reception of radio signals on the surface and submerged, which invention was installed on all of our submarines during the latter part of World War I. In 1919 he was detailed by the Bureau of Standards to the Post Office Department to take charge of all experimental work, which included the development of an airplane signalling system to enable pilots to land in weather of poor visibility.

From 1923 to 1924, he was employed with the Army Air Corps at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio. From 1924 to 1928 he was with the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, D.C., and did considerable work with high frequency and high power transmitters and had several patents issued on anti-fading systems.

At the same time, the Commission named Clure H. Owen as Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division, Engineering Department.

Mr. Owen was born in Aldrich, Mo. in 1904 and was graduated from Georgia School of Technology with the degrees of B.S. and M.S. in Electrical Engineering in 1930 and 1936 respectively. During the years which he attended Georgia Tech, he served as an operator at Station WSB, Atlanta, Ga.

From 1931 to 1932, he served in the Radio Division, Commerce Department, when that Division was transferred to the Federal Radio Commission. He continued with the FRC and the FCC, and from 1941 to date has been Chief of the Hearing Section, Broadcast Division of the Engineering Department.

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GIVE TELE GREEN LIGHT WHILE PUBLIC INTERESTED - WEISS

Unless television proceeds promptly, it will fail to meet the peak of public interest and lose its opportunity for giving employment, Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of Don Lee of Hollywood, which has been operating a television station on the West Coast for the past 15 years, told the Federal Communications Commission at the Allocation Hearings on Monday.

Mr. Weiss said there were between 250 and 300 receivers. There were no "ghosts" and no complaint of eyestrain at their picture size of 10 x 12 inches since the reflector type of receiver came in. The witness regarded color as remote. He could operate station on dual system (of high and low television). Mr. Weiss said it takes a city of half a million population to support one television station and costs \$150 per hour running costs aside from programming.

Viewers like actual events rather than staged productions - particularly sport events, he pointed out. Televising such events is "amazingly simple".

In reply to a query from Commissioner Case, Mr. Weiss said he thought television would be a luxury service for a few years.





"Go up, young man, go up". This, in substance, was the recommendation of Peter C. Goldmark, Chief Television Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System on television's place in the spectrum. Mr. Goldmark said:

"We believe we can prove that the new system will be superior to any yet utilized". He proposed to widen present four mc video band to 10 mc, which would require a maximum channel of 16 mc, to be utilized for transmission in black and white at 735 lines per picture or in color with 525 lines. This picture would have definition of average professional 16 mm film. The witness proposed a 13½ x 18 inch picture which can be viewed from five and three quarter feet. (RTPB has recommended 9 channels 6 mc wide between 60 and 114 mc., 17 channels 6 mc wide below 250 mc, with channels 20 mc wide between 460 and 1060 mc.)

The CBS color system, he said, is 95% electronic only about 5% mechanical.

There are several types of transmitting tubes operating at the Ultra Highs which have been developed and used in military equipment during the past few years. One of these in particular shows real promise for television. There is indication that vacuum tubes of even higher power, ensuring a satisfactory high definition television will be available commercially immediately after the war.

CBS expects to have a transmitter for this new system on the air a year from now, Mr. Goldmark stated, speaking in reference to the UHF television service.

G. R. Town, of Stromberg-Carlson, testified that a receiving set for Ultra High Frequency television would cost about twice as much as for the lower television, or \$300. Such a set would include standard broadcasting, Frequency Modulation and Television.

James D. McLean, Sales Manager of Television Transmitting Equipment for General Electric affirmed that GE endorsed RTPB. He cited estimated costs of transmitters, exclusive of buildings, land and antenna towers:

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Master television station  | \$250,000 to \$300,000 |
| (Buildings, land, towers would cost from \$200,000 to \$300,000 more). |                        |
| Operating Expense for Master Station per year                          | - \$350,000            |
| Intermediate Station   | \$140,000 to \$165,000 |
| Operating expense of Intermediate Station                              | - \$231,000            |
| Satellite Station  |                        |
| Unattended   | \$ 48,000 to \$ 51,000 |
| Attended   | \$ 55,000 to \$ 58,000 |
| Attended with film origination facilities                              | \$66,000 to \$ 69,000  |
| Operating costs for Satellite Stations                                 |                        |
| Unattended   | \$15,000               |
| Attended   | \$45,000               |
| Attended with film facilities  | \$65,000               |

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study. It is followed by a brief review of the literature on the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study. This includes a discussion of the subjects, the instruments used, and the procedures followed.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. This includes a discussion of the data collected and the conclusions drawn from it.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the implications of the study. This includes a discussion of the theoretical and practical significance of the findings.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion. This is a brief summary of the main findings of the study and a statement of the author's conclusions.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references. This is a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix. This is a collection of supplementary material, such as tables, figures, and raw data.

8. The eighth part of the report is a bibliography. This is a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of figures. This is a list of the figures included in the report.

:::  
 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
 :::

### Plea For Money For More FDR Radio Broadcasts Foreseen

Democratic campaign managers are cheered by heavy registrations reported in most industrial States, think it favors them. If final total reaches 42,000,000, they think they've won.

Money's started to come in to Democratic headquarters too, though not in big amounts. Look for more FDR newspapers to ask readers for funds if they want to hear more speeches by President.

- (Washington News)

### Sinatra Seen As Master Mind Behind F.D.R.-Petrillo Plea

There are people in the trade who believe Frank Sinatra's tea with President Roosevelt a fortnight ago influenced latter's wire to James C. Petrillo, head of American Federation of Musicians, requesting settlement of the recording controversy. They feel The Voice copped the plea that did the trick.

Sinatra is under contract to Columbia Records, which is still arguing with Petrillo.

- (Variety)

### Commentator Congress Candidate Political Expose Victim

In a signed story by Reporter Carl Greenburg, the Los Angeles Examiner charged that Hal Styles, Democratic nominee for Congress, who conducts a radio program "Help Thy Neighbor", had the militant support of the CIO Political Action Committee in defeating Dies Committee Member John M. Costello for the nomination, is a former Kleeagle of the Ku Klux Klan and that he was once under sentence to Sing Sing Prison for perjury.

A photograph of Styles at time of his alleged indictment and conviction on the perjury charge was secured. (A new trial was subsequently ordered and the indictment eventually dismissed, it was said.)

The Examiner story stated that Styles headed the K.K.K. in 1927 and 1928 and there led a demonstration which flared into a riot and fight with the police. His alleged indictment and conviction in a lower court of perjury were the outgrowth of his testimony at the bribery trial of two political figures there.

The Examiner expose was quickly taken up by the Times and Herald-Express and caused consternation among the ranks of his supporters. Styles has not specifically denied the charges, refuses to be interviewed by reporters. On his radio program he has complained he is being "smeared".

- (Editor & Publisher)

### A Sitting Campaign

War and radio have made this a "sitting" campaign.

- (New York Times)



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### Engineer Offered Jap Radar To U.S.

Evidence that Harold N. Landon, an American engineer, in 1938 offered President Roosevelt a radar-like device which he said he had been hired to build for a foreign power, later identified as the Japanese government, was introduced in court in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Elma Phillips, Mr. Landon's former wife, offered a copy of a letter she testified Mr. Landon wrote the President. It urged that he "cut the usual red tape and delay" if the United States Government was interested in forestalling the efforts of the foreign government to buy the device.

Mr. Landon denied he had ever worked for the Japanese government, but his former wife testified he was under the direct supervision of the Japanese Army.

-(Associated Press)

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### Politics By Platter

Last Monday night, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman got a phone call from Salt Lake City. Heinrich Guss, high-up Utah Democrat, was on the phone.

"We've just been listening to Secretary Ickes speak in Los Angeles", Guss told Chapman.

"But you promised that Ickes would be in Salt Lake City at 9:30 tomorrow, and he can't possibly make it. It's nearly midnight now, and there's no possible way he could get here unless by special plane."

"No, the Secretary doesn't use special planes", replied Chapman, puzzled. "You say you have been listening to his speech tonight?"

"Yes. He just finished", came the reply.

"What night is it out there in Utah?" asked Chapman.

"Monday night."

"All right", reassured the Assistant Secretary. "Secretary Ickes spoke in Los Angeles Sunday night, and you're listening to a rebroadcast of his speech Monday night. He'll be in Salt Lake on time tomorrow."

-(Drew Pearson)

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### FDR-Dewey Held First Rate Radio Battlers

President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey are "first rate radio combatants", Prof. Joseph F. O'Brien of Pennsylvania State College stated while comparing the speaking style of the presidential candidates.

Characterizing Mr. Roosevelt a master of the conversational style, O'Brien described his manner as "warm, earthy and informal", while Dewey is the typical court-room prosecutor - "striking hard, making heavy use of his facts, and pressing for an indictment."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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The fact that Phil Spitalny "Hour of Charm" all-girl orchestra concert tour grossed \$101,000, with a net of \$52,500 in ten personal appearance performances, is a tremendous ballyhoo for radio advertising because it was the General Electric Sunday night broadcasts that put Phil and his girls on the map.

On a product that experiments have shown can be used to replace at least 50 percent of the natural shellac required in manufacturing sound-reproduction records, John M. DeBell, of Long Meadow, Mass., has been granted Patent #2,359,972. This patent designed particularly for use in making phonograph records has been assigned to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

Ralph D. Palmer, 43 years old, feature editor of the United Press Radio News Division, died suddenly in New York of a heart attack.

C. M. Campbell, Advertising Manager of the Chicago Tribune will succeed the late W. E. Macfarlane as head of WGN Tribune radio station and as Tribune representative in the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Volume 3 of the printed hearings of the House of Representatives Committee, headed by Representative Lea of California, to investigate the Federal Communications Commission, has just been published. This covers the period from March 7 to June 21, 1944.

Having concluded the verbatim report of the WFTL hearings before the FCC last week, the National Association of Broadcasters Legislative Bulletin this week carries the stenographic account to date of the FCC Allocations Hearings. In addition members are furnished with reprints of the following addresses delivered at the recent NAB Chicago Convention: Opening address by President J. Harold Ryan, "Women's Role in Radio" by Miss Ruth Chilton, Pres., Association of Women Directors, the Radio Council Plan Symposium, and "Radio: Our Newest Freedom" by Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, of Iowa.

Four out of ten persons plan to purchase television sets as soon as they are available after the war, according to a survey made by Buchanan & Company, advertising agency for the Allan B. CuMont Laboratories.

Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, has applied for a construction permit for a new experimental television broadcast station to be operated on 488,000 to 504,000 kilocycles, power of 250 watts (1 kilowatt peak) for visual and 1 kilowatt for aural.



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A high degree of freedom from noise and from interference from undesired stations in the reception of FM (frequency modulation) radio programs is made possible by a new advance in the design of FM receivers, described by its inventor, George L. Beers, of the Radio Corporation of America at the First National Electronics Conference in Chicago recently.

The principles and methods involved in changing television image dimensions were likewise described at the Conference in a paper by I. G. Moloff and David W. Epstein of RCA.

-----  
Bakers of the tastiest cakes, to be presented to servicemen and women and the military hospitals, will be awarded a total of \$100 in cash prizes by WTOP as part of the 12th Anniversary Celebration of Washington's Columbia outlet. All entries must be delivered to the WTOP studios by 5:00 P.M. Friday, October 20. Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower is to be one of the judges.

-----  
Production of parts for the repair or renovation of used automatic phonographs and used amusement or gaming machines is again permitted, but only to the extent that the use of materials for the purpose is permitted by materials conservation orders, the War Production Board reports.

Automatic phonographs, commonly called "juke boxes", include any coin or token-operated phonograph.

Restrictions on the use of copper, nickel, stainless steel, and other critical materials will be maintained through the materials conservation orders, which still apply to the production of automatic phonographs and amusement and gaming devices. L-265, administered by the Radio and Radar Division of WPB, restricts the production of electronic components.

-----  
The Commanding General, Army Service Forces, has accepted an offer of national network time for a series of radio broadcasts, "Assignment Home", involving the preparation of soldiers for return to civilian status, the War Department has announced. The program will cover every aspect of Army Service Forces activities in this field.

The offer of radio time was made by Douglas Coulter, Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, following conferences with Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, ASF, and members of his staff. It will be heard over CBS stations from 4:30 to 5:00 P.M., EWT, each Saturday beginning December 9th.

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Gilbert Seldes, CBS Director of Television Programs, will address a meeting of the Women's Advertising Club of Washington Monday, October 23rd at 12:30 P.M.

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So large has been the registration and attendance at the new radio and television courses given jointly by University Extension of Columbia University and the NBC University of the Air that two new instructors have been added to the teaching staff.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Dale*

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
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FRANK E. MULLEN

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October 25, 1944

RADIO'S 100 MEN OF SCIENCE; NEW BOOK BY DUNLAP

The future of radio and its unlimited opportunities for discovery and invention, mirrored against the background of the past, are graphically revealed in the new book "Radio's 100 Men of Science" by Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., just published. In 100 biographical narratives, each in itself an individual story of achievement, Mr. Dunlap interweaves the lives of the scientists with their discoveries and interprets the significance of their contributions to the advance of radio.

The history of radio, electronics and television unfolds as a progressive story extending from Thales of Miletus, who first observed "elektron sparks" on through Faraday, Maxwell, Hertz, and Marconi, from Fessenden and DeForest to Zworykin and other contemporaries of television fame.

Although many pre-Marconi men experimenting in the realm of electricity believed that they had found clues to wireless, history discloses that they failed to recognize radiation as the key to success in signaling through space. Marconi grasped the idea and made electromagnetic radiation a practical means of electrical communication thereby gaining the title "Inventor of Wireless".

Selecting from radio's 100 pioneers in science, the most outstanding according to the importance of their contribution to the advance of radio, Mr. Dunlap names the "Big Ten" as follows: Faraday, Henry, Maxwell, Hertz, Marconi, Fessenden, Fleming, DeForest, Armstrong and Zworykin.

Having met and talked with many of the radio pioneers and having corresponded with others, Mr. Dunlap recalls numerous anecdotes and gives his impressions of their personalities. To mention briefly several as he saw them:

Marconi - reserved, modest, punctual and neat; always the diplomat moving within a small circle of his own choice, keeping his thoughts and observations much to himself, wondering when he might find a few leisure hours.

De Forest - restless, enthusiastic; in his shirt sleeves testing some new idea in a maze of wires, oblivious to those waiting for him at the doorway; a good letter writer - a man who enjoyed the strife of life.

Zworykin - quiet, daring, an outstanding scientist in electronics, telling of new wonders in television and no more excited about it than when relating his experience of being lost in the fog, skimming New York Harbor while flying his own plane; a genius with a good sense of humor. Ask him if he ever dreamed about electrons and he would answer, "I sleep soundly!"

Page 1 of 1

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The Civil War was another major event, which resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. The 20th century saw the United States emerge as a global superpower, with significant technological and cultural advancements. The nation's history is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of its people.

The early years of the United States were characterized by a spirit of adventure and discovery. Explorers like Christopher Columbus and John Cabot opened up new worlds for the Europeans. The first settlers, many of whom were seeking religious freedom, established colonies that would eventually become the original thirteen states. The American Revolution was a struggle for independence from British rule, leading to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The Constitution was drafted in 1787, providing a framework for the new government.

The 19th century was a period of rapid growth and change. The United States expanded its territory westward, acquiring new lands through purchase and conquest. The Industrial Revolution brought about significant changes in the way people lived and worked. The Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865, was a defining moment in the nation's history. It resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union. The Reconstruction period followed, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite itself.

The 20th century saw the United States emerge as a global superpower. The nation played a leading role in the world wars, and its influence grew significantly. The Cold War era was marked by a tense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. The space race was a major focus of the nation's efforts. The 1960s saw the Vietnam War and the Civil Rights Movement, which led to significant social and political changes. The United States continues to be a major player in the world today.

The United States has a rich and diverse history. It is a nation of immigrants, with people from many different backgrounds and cultures. The American dream is a central theme in the nation's history, representing the idea that anyone can achieve success through hard work and determination. The United States has made many contributions to the world, including in the fields of science, technology, and culture. The nation's history is a source of pride and inspiration for its people.

The United States is a nation of many firsts. It was the first to declare independence from a European power, the first to draft a written constitution, and the first to abolish slavery. The nation has also been the first to land on the moon, to send a man into space, and to develop the atomic bomb. The United States has a long and proud history, and it continues to be a source of inspiration and hope for people around the world. The nation's history is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability to overcome adversity.

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Tesla - tall, mysterious octogenarian, seemingly disappointed with much of the past, looking with a cynical eye on the future, in his frock coat delivering a sermon-like talk on the ether, on light, on transmission of power by wireless, and on immortality.

Edison - tireless, endowed with fine simplicities, broadcasting in an improvised glass studio in Madison Square Garden, throwing up his hands over his head as if surrendering to the mystery of it all, then smiling bashfully like a boy caught talking to himself as he hurried away from the microphone to sit alongside Mrs. Edison and his cronies, Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone.

Sir Robert Watson-Watt - England's radar expert, visiting Radio City as the head of a distinguished British Scientific Commission; extremely friendly, radiating a quick sense of humor, most gracious in manner, the short, spectacled Sir Robert appearing more as the typical professor than a warrior of science who had done so much to save Britain from being blitzed to defeat.

Inventors are recognized as having their own individual styles as do artists, authors, composers and songwriters. Mr. Dunlap places inventors in two classes - those who create systems and those who invent devices. Maxwell and Marconi are classified as systemic. They dealt with a broad general field, or association of things into vast functional aggregations. Edison and De Forest were device inventors, whose achievements greatly stimulated systemic developments - Edison, electric lighting, the phonograph and the motion picture; De Forest, broadcasting.

In the Foreword it is pointed out that the men on the roster of "Radio's 100 Men of Science" have played important parts to effect in radio a radical change or entire change. The story records how they drove stakes along the pathways of progress; they erected mileposts. They built stairways, not merely steps, from floor to floor in the mighty and towering structure of radio. Their charm was and is in their simplicity; their fame in electricity, radio and electronics.

"Of "Radio's 100 Men of Science" forty-six were born in the United States. Eighteen others came from foreign lands to seek freedom and opportunity under the Stars and Stripes; the majority, including Tesla, Pupin, Steinmetz, Alexanderson and Zworykin, became naturalized American citizens.

Out of the Second World War, Mr. Dunlap sees scientists marching into the boundless realm of microwaves in which radio is used not only for signaling but for new applications of communication, including television, collision prevention, navigation, radiothermics and industrial services.

In his study of the lives and accomplishments of the scientists who have made radio, Mr. Dunlap offers a great encouragement to youth when he points out that nothing is new in radio for



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long; what is new today is old tomorrow. The ethereal spectrum is described as still unexplored.

"The realm of themicrowave is a wide open and mysterious empery across which will be blazed the trails of the future of radio", Mr. Dunlap predicts. "No barrier is there to block the alert young man enthusiastically interested, with an aptitude for science and an ardor for work. For him radio-electronics is a field that will be forever new and unlimited as the lives and achievements of radio's men of science attest.

"Limitless in its scope, infinite in its opportunities, the future of radio is an unfathomed and uncharted as the boundless space in which it performs. Its past is as if measured by seconds, and its wonders are as if worked within a passing moment compared to the vastness of its future and the miracles to be expected in the years to come. In the infinitesimal electron is found the great promise of radio's future; the electron is to radio what a second is to time and what time is to the future. It has been called the cornerstone of a billion-dollar wartime industry traveling on a meteoric path brilliant with prospects."

Harper and Brothers in New York are the publishers and the price is \$3.50.

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#### ASKS SEN. WAGNER NOT TO SEND TELE TO RADIO SIBERIA

Appealing to Senator Robert Wagner (D), of New York, a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which handles radio and television legislation, O. H. Caldwell, editor of Radio and Television Retailing wrote:

"The present threat to delay television by banishing it to a sort of radio-Siberia, is actually a threat to delay employment - to hold up jobs for half a million people, postwar, at a time when jobs will be so vitally needed.

"Let us look at radio's past record as a producer of employment. The radio broadcasting industry since 1920 has produced at least 18 million dollars worth of employment - or 30 billion man-hours of jobs - all created out 'of the blue'!

"And now television right on its present channels has a potential employment-creating value at least equal, if not double, that of present radio broadcasting. This means that television can shortly be creating 30 to 60 billion man-hours of new employment - spread among half a million men and women, beginning immediately after the European hostilities cease, when four million workers will be in search of jobs.

"Television is ready now, and I hope your own influential aid may be exercised on the side of making available the jobs that television is all ready to provide."

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## BREWER BUCKS SENATOR GREEN ON PEARL HARBOR EDITORIAL

Apparently Senator Green (D), of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, will not get to first base in his effort to make a political issue out of the full-page paid editorial "The Truth About Pearl Harbor", widely circulated recently by Basil Brewer, New England publisher and broadcaster.

Replying to an inquiry by the 77-year old Senate Chairman, who called attention to the fact that expenditures of \$50 or more made to influence the outcome of an election and reaching voters in more than two States, was reportable to Congress under the law, Mr. Brewer said there was no violation because the editorial did not mention any candidates for Congress and because its purpose was not to influence the election of any candidate.

The editorial was placed in other newspapers, Mr. Brewer said, because his New Bedford paper has a limited circulation and he thought it was "of such significance as to deserve wider dissemination". Any law which could be construed as preventing this procedure, he wrote, "would be in violation of the First Amendment, and would seem to me to raise grave implications affecting the freedom of speech and of the press."

Declining to answer questions asked by Senator Green about financing of the republication of the Pearl Harbor editorial, whether it was paid for personally by Mr. Brewer, the latter wrote that he found nothing in the resolution creating the Senate Committee which gave it "authority to investigate or request information regarding this matter."

The editorial was published in the Washington Star, Washington Times-Herald, New York World-Telegram, New York News, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Call-Bulletin, San Francisco Examiner, Columbus (O.) Citizen, Boston Herald-Traveler, Chicago Tribune, St. Louis Star-Times, in addition to the New Bedford Standard Times.

Mr. Brewer in a front page editorial in the Standard-Times, stated that the New York Times "long a willing publisher, in its advertising columns, of this newspaper's editorials - refused to publish 'The Truth About Pearl Harbor', a non-political demand that the people be told the truth of this historic debacle." Mr. Brewer charged political reasons were controlling in the Times' decision.

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Every NBC man and woman in the armed forces will receive a check and a personal letter from Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, as the network's 1944 Christmas gift.

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## FLY FLIES NOV. 15 IF PRESIDENT ACCEPTS RESIGNATION

An excellent source of information states definitely that the resignation of Chairman James L. Fly, now on President Roosevelt's desk, is dated November 15. As previously reported, Mr. Fly expects to engage in the practice of law with offices in Radio City, New York City, and an offer from William Benton, President of Muzak as his No. 1 client.

Several reasons have been attributed to Mr. Fly's timing his departure immediately after election, in addition to his wanting to get out and make some real money. They are (a) the cooling of relations between the President and Mr. Fly; (b) the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt's defeat; (c) even if FDR were re-elected, the fear of a Republican House of Representatives. The present House, in what was believed to have been a rebuke to Mr. Fly, almost eliminated the FCC and on another occasion lopped off more than \$2,000,000 of its appropriations; (d) to go while the going is good in an effort to take the sting out of an adverse report by the House Committee investigating the FCC.

With regard to the Benton proposition, Drew Pearson had this to say:

"Forthright Chairman Larry Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was listening to testimony by New York lawyer Joe Weiner, former OPA official, regarding a new subscription radio service.

"Weiner proposed an FM radio service with no support from advertisers. Instead of commercial plugs, listeners would pay a small charge - estimated at 5 cents a day - to subscribe to this special service. A patented device to eliminate noise would be given each subscriber. Without this device a nonsubscriber attempting to tune in the service would get noise, not news.

"Behind the idea is William Benton, former President of ad-agency Benton ' Bowles, now Chairman of Encyclopedia Britannica. With him will be Weiner, Taxman Beardsley Ruml and OPA Head Chet Bowles.

"Suddenly as Weiner began to testify, Chairman Fly got up and left the room. This is the tip-off on Fly's new job. He is planning to join the Benton firm, and doesn't want it charged that he used his Government position to enable the new subscription service to get approval for frequencies.

"Big question is: Who will succeed Fly in about the most thankless job in Washington? Logical successor is straight-thinking FCC Commissioner Cliff Durr, who has won universal respect. Paul Porter, now public relations chief of the Democratic National Committee, could probably get Fly's job but doesn't want it. Likewise Captain Krug of the War Production Board. Durr has made no overtures, but the betting is strong he will be next Chairman of the FCC."

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## McCLINTOCK RESIGNS AS MUTUAL HEAD; KOBAK FROM BLUE

The big news of the week was the resignation of Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and closely following, that of Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network.

Mr. McClintock will retire January 1st at the termination of his present two year contract. Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System said, "Mr. McClintock's retirement is in accordance with terms of the original agreement and the Board of Directors will announce a successor in the near future."

Mr. Kobak's resignation becomes effective October 28th. Mr. Kobak has been in charge of future developments for the Blue Network, including Television, Facsimile and Frequency Modulation. Mr. Noble stated that no successor had been selected to Mr. Kobak.

The following was Mr. Noble's letter to Mr. Kobak:

"It was with the greatest regret that I received your letter of resignation. I am extremely sorry that you are leaving the Blue Network.

"Ever since the Blue Network was separated from the National Broadcasting Company in January, 1942, its progress has been guided, in great part, by the talents and abilities of you and Mark Woods. I know something of the difficulties you faced in that task. You did the job with your usual capacity and hard work.

"We, who are newer at the Blue Network, have a deep appreciation of the organization that you built. As you point out, the foundation of the Blue has now been laid and we are moving rapidly to build the type of network that you envisioned.

"I have the greatest faith in your ability and I am hopeful that, in your future activity, you may have even greater success than has been yours at the Blue Network. I know that our friendship will continue, for like you, I value it highly.

"I appreciate more than I can say your expression of confidence in the future of the Blue. We all here will miss you, and Mark, Chet and I sincerely hope that you will find happiness in your future work."

A regrouping and consolidation of the sales activities of the Blue Network Company, with the designation of C. P. Jaeger as General Sales Manager, was announced today (Wednesday) by Chester J. LaRoche, Vice Chairman of the Blue Network Company.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
January 10, 1950

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
BUREAU OF REVENUE  
AND CUSTOMS

FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1949

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1950

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## CROSLEY GETS READY TO GO INTO TELEVISION IN A BIG WAY

The appointment of Richard W. Hubbell as Broadcasting Production Manager for The Crosley Radio Corporation in Cincinnati is a step in Crosley plans to resume experimental television broadcasts which were interrupted by the war.

Crosley, which may erect a huge television tower in Kentucky that would provide television coverage for metropolitan Cincinnati, is revamping television apparatus in the Carew Tower for possible resumption of broadcasts about January 1st, James D. Shouse, Vice-President and General Manager in Charge of Broadcasting, said.

Mr. Hubbell, a 29-year old native of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is the author of several books on television. Best known of these is "4,000 Years of Television".

His activities have been varied since he worked as an actor in 1936 at the Westchester Playhouse, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., following his graduation from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with a B.A. degree.

Mr. Hubbell's next job was with WQXR, New York, as announcer and producer for two and a half years. His knowledge of television was enriched during the next three and a half years by his work with the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, as a director, producer, writer and news editor.

He was with two advertising agencies, N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., and Buchanan and Company, Inc., as radio writer-director and television consultant.

Mr. Shouse, who believes television has a brighter post-war future than the much publicized Frequency Modulation, declares that "It is my personal opinion, and not necessarily an opinion shared by our manufacturing division, that television may be expected to develop much more rapidly than was generally thought until a few months ago. For the past two or three years Frequency Modulation seemed to be attracting much more attention than television. This I could never fully understand."

Another sign of the return to television experimentation by Crosley is the shift of J. R. Duncan, Crosley engineer in charge of television, and his staff back to television from the manufacturing division, where they had been moved for war work.

Ultimate cost to Crosley of giving Cincinnati television broadcasts is expected by Mr. Shouse to be \$350,000 to \$400,000. When the metropolitan coverage has been established, he believes receiving sets will be available for from \$150 to \$250.

The high tower on a Kentucky hill is under consideration because television waves, unlike regular radio waves, do not go around hills and buildings but bounce off and are lost. Carew Tower

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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JANUARY 10, 1910  
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is about 200 feet higher than Cincinnati's highest hill, but a tower in Kentucky would double that leeway.

Before the war 10 to 15 sets received Crosley telecasts. Most of these were in the homes of Crosley executives.

Standards have gone up since the war began so that clearer pictures can be provided in the postwar era.

Besides Television Station W8XCT, the Crosley Corporation operates Station WLW and five shortwave stations, three of which are the powerful 200,000-watt stations at Bethany over which the Office of War Information and Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs carry on psychological warfare to 24 countries.

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#### ZENITH TO RE-EMPLOY ALL EMPLOYEES RETURNING FROM WAR

In view of the nature of Zenith's orders for war equipment, and its readiness to resume civilian production when authorized, no large scale lay-off of its employees is expected when the European phase of the war is finished, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., said in making the company's quarterly report. All members of the organization now in the Armed Services are expected to return to Zenith as they are released from military duty.

Zenith reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first quarter ended July 31, 1944, of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$2,533,263, after depreciation, excise taxes and reserves including reserves for voluntary price reductions on war contracts, but before provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes. Federal income and excess profits taxes on this profit are estimated at \$1,466,985 net.

Production and shipments during the quarter were the largest of any three-month period in the Company's history. They may be exceeded, however, by that of the present quarter which ends October 31, 1944.

The Company holds large contracts for highly secret and vital war equipment which will be needed by the Services until the final end of the war on all fronts. Therefore, we do not anticipate any severe cancellations or cutbacks while the war with Japan continues. We will be in a position, however, to take full advantage of any authorization for the resumption of civilian production, which will go forward as quickly as materials are obtainable.

"Sales of the Company's new Hearing Aid continue to increase at a steady rate, however, production has not been able to keep abreast of the demand due to our inability to obtain materials in sufficient quantity", Commander McDonald said. "This condition is improving, however."

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2. To inform: AirGroup, the arrival of

1. The above information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

## RCA OPPOSES MOVING TELEVISION UPSTAIRS

Shifting television from its present channels to a higher range in the frequency spectrum would necessitate the development of a new television system that would take five years or more to engineer, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, of the Radio Corporation of America, told the Federal Communications Commission at the Allocations hearing Tuesday. He laid the groundwork for further testimony along that line by E. W. Engstrom, Research Director of RCA Laboratories and H. H. Beverage of RCA.

Harold R. Flory of the United Press and Paul Miller of the Associated Press asked the FCC to continue to set aside radio channels for the press so that it could develop use of "walkie-talkies" in gathering news after the war.

Supporting the Radio Technical Planning Board's recommendations to the FCC that television be conducted at a position below 300 megacycles in the wavelength band, which would make sight-and-sound broadcasting a reality for the public as soon after the war as possible, Dr. Jolliffe said:

"RCA now has in the design stage all the equipment that is necessary to provide good television broadcasting service and good television reception in the home. RCA desires to give the public this type of service and is ready to start as soon as war conditions permit."

Describing the vastly improved instruments which his company will have available for the public when television service is allowed to proceed, Dr. Jolliffe, who is Chief Engineer of the RCA Victor Division, said:

"We have now experimental models of projection receivers that reproduce a picture approximately 18" x 24" in size on a translucent screen with adequate brightness to be viewed in a fairly well-lighted room.

"Our experience indicates that this projected picture approaches the maximum size that will be useable in an ordinary living room. It has adequate detail to provide effective entertainment service and can be watched for long periods without eye strain."

For broadcasting, Dr. Jolliffe said RCA is able to manufacture transmitters which will operate on any frequency assigned to television from 40 to 300 megacycles, using present standards specified by the FCC.

In his recommendation, Dr. Jolliffe urged that commercial television on RTPB standards be permitted on adequate frequencies below 300 megacycles and that its authorization should be devoid of physical and psychological limitations which would prevent it from being universal and national in scope.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the Army is in a position to meet the requirements of the War Department. The second point is that the Army is in a position to meet the requirements of the War Department. The third point is that the Army is in a position to meet the requirements of the War Department.

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In addition, the RCA official suggested to the Commission that the frequency area above approximately 450 megacycles be authorized for experimental development of a new television system which would include color broadcasting.

While this experimental work is being conducted in the higher frequencies, Dr. Jolliffe said the present limited system, now operating in New York, Philadelphia, Schenectady, Chicago, and Hollywood, can be expanded and improved greatly if the Commission will reaffirm standards and allocate adequate channels.

"This development will not slow up or hinder development of a new and improved television service for higher frequencies; in my opinion, it will stimulate it", he maintained.

"The primary purpose of going to higher frequencies and wider bands should be to obtain adequate color television. The production of this type of new service is adequate incentive for engineering organizations to do rapid development work. RCA will continue actively its research and engineering to obtain satisfactory service of this kind."

"When color and higher quality monochrome television on higher frequencies is developed", he continued, "it need not obsolete the service on lower frequencies any more than FM broadcasting obsoletes radio broadcasting on the standard band."

"If, in the future, television service is located in the frequency bands below 300 mc and also above 450 mc, it may be possible to build into a single cabinet a receiver which will accept all services - whether they be black and white or color - regardless of the standards which may be used in the different frequency bands. This is no more complicated than many things radio engineers have done in the past."

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#### CIVILIAN TUBE OUTPUT MAY LOOSEN A LITTLE

A slight increase in shipments of civilian tubes for the fourth quarter of this year, as compared with the third quarter, is predicted by officials of the WPB Radio and Radar Division, following a temporary "freeze" in shipments. Third quarter shipments were said to be approximately 4-1/2 or 5 million.

The freeze of "MR" tubes, used as replacements for civilian radio sets, was ordered in the face of increasing military requirements to permit readjustment of inventories and production schedules. John Creutz, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch of the Radio and Radar Division, explained that this action delayed for a short time October shipments to distributors. A new directive already has been prepared and shipments are being resumed.

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the experiments carried out during the year.

3. The third part is a discussion of the results of the experiments and a comparison with the results of other workers.

4. The fourth part is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part is a list of the names of the people who have helped in the work.

6. The sixth part is a list of the names of the people who have read the report.

7. The seventh part is a list of the names of the people who have helped in the work.

8. The eighth part is a list of the names of the people who have read the report.

9. The ninth part is a list of the names of the people who have helped in the work.

# "GIVE RADIO ADVERTISER A CHANCE" - MCKAY TELLS CLUB WOMEN

"If you want a free radio, and not a Government-owned system; if you want fine programs, such as we now have in the United States, then you have to give the advertiser a fair and reasonable chance to sell his wares."

Such was the advice given to the Federation of Women's Clubs of Greater Cleveland by John McKay, Manager of the Press Department of the National Broadcasting Company.

"I see no reason why we shouldn't look the truth in the face", Mr. McKay declared. "Radio is an advertising medium. The advertiser will use radio only so long as it is profitable for him to do so. If he can sell his merchandise through the use of radio, he will use radio. When the time comes when radio can no longer do an effectual selling job for him, he will turn to other media. If that should come to pass, then you no longer have the fine programs we have today.

"I am willing to admit that there is room for improvement in commercials. So will every advertiser and advertising agency. Here and there commercials are irritating and offensive. But in this category, you find a comparatively negligible number. Advertisers are keenly aware of the necessity of making friends for their products, and their advertising agencies, public relations advisers and research departments give the problem their best thinking.

Citing the long list of public service programs the network carries, Mr. McKay continued:

"And who pays the cost of these sustaining and public service programs? The advertiser. It is the advertiser who gives the United States the finest radio in the world. How do these critics want to repay him? They want either a complete elimination of commercials or, if they happen to be in a generous mood, they want him to cut his commercials to a bare mention at the end of the program."

The speaker took up the cudgel for the radio serials, saying:

"The serials vary in quality and in story to the same extent as motion pictures, magazine stories and best sellers. They are entertainment, no more, no less. In big cities, in remote hamlets, fifteen million women listen to them each day. If these programs were dull; if they were unbelievable, this large audience would have dwindled years ago. On the contrary, the listening audience has increased."

Mentioning the Cleveland radio editors, Mr. McKay praised the work of Norman Siegel of the Cleveland Press.

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## SEES SIGN OF FDR'S FATIGUE IN DEALING WITH PETRILLO

Charging that the lenient way President Roosevelt dealt with Petrillo is an indication of the President's fatigue, the New York Herald-Tribune said:

"The President is tired, as who wouldn't be in his place? But since he and his supporters bitterly resent the charge, let us cite an indication which more nearly approaches proof than any other recently brought to public attention. At his press conference recently, he said that he would make a study of the law to find out whether he could compel James Caesar Petrillo and his union of musicians to comply with his, the President's, request that they obey the War Labor Board. This admission - namely, that the President, before he made his humiliating appeal to Petrillo, had not familiarized himself with the powers he possessed in the premises - seems to us astounding. Fatigue alone - and not only his but that of his secretariat - offers a reasonable explanation.

"Or perhaps he had a vague presentment of disappointment, that looking up the law wouldn't help him. In view of various decisions of his appointees to the Supreme Court, it probably won't. These jurists, beginning with their ruling in the Hutcheson case and including their discouragement of any anti-trust action against Petrillo, have consistently held that for a boycott by a labor union there is no legal redress. They have carried the New Deal notion that a labor union can do no wrong to its logical conclusion.

"One can be sorry the President is tired and still recognize the poetic justice of his dilemma. Petrillo, this labor dictator who has bluntly told the President to go roll a hoop, is a creature of Mr. Roosevelt's breeding. This chicken of his has come home to roost - and crow."

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## BROADCASTERS' PRESIDENT RAPS WHKC IN CIO CASE

Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, took Station WHKC at Columbus, Ohio, to task for the manner in which it interpreted the Broadcasters' Code in the now famous CIO dispute saying:

"The NAB has followed with great interest the hearings in the UAW-CIO - WHKC case.

"Certain statements have been made regarding the NAB Code in connection with the testimony offered in this case which the Association feels should be clarified.

"Station WHKC has sold commercial time to the CIO local of Columbus, Ohio, and when the sponsor presented his script for a certain program the station refused to accept it for broadcast on a sponsored basis on the ground that it was controversial, without offering time on a sustaining basis.



1. The fact that a person is not a member of the Communist Party is not sufficient to establish that a person is not a member of the Communist Party.

"The Code, however, neither suggests nor implies any release from the responsibility of the station licensee in the case of controversial material to give free time for the purpose of discussing the controversial subject. There is no language nor implication in the Code which justifies or encourages a radio station to refuse either to sell a forum type program or give time for the discussion of controversial questions in the public interest. On the contrary, the Code highlights very pointedly the responsibility of the station to encourage sponsored forums and to give time for the discussion of these controversial issues.

"In the opinion of the NAB, Station WHKC should have considered the propriety of broadcasting this program on sustaining time."

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#### HOPE AND CLAPPER REPRESENT RADIO IN KIP'S "LITTLE MEN"

One doesn't expect seasonal novelties at the staid Smithsonian, but the display of 50 miniature bronze statues of the leading war personalities is an exciting event for the famous old institution. The collection was presented by a group headed by W. M. Kiplinger, business letter wizard and author of a recent best seller, "Washington is Like That". Max Kalish, the sculptor, made the models each about 2 feet high in the remarkably short space of six months.

The only celebrities having anything to do with radio in "The Living Hall of Fame" are Bob Hope; the late commentator and newspaperman Ray Clapper, and C. E. Wilson, President of General Electric. The only woman in the group is Madam Perkins. Among the top-liners are President Roosevelt, Vice President Wallace, Chief Justice Stone, Speaker Rayburn, Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, General MacArthur, General Eisenhower, Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Halsey, Jr.

Also Harry Hopkins, James F. Byrnes, Donald M. Nelson, Admiral Land, Chester Bowles, Paul V. McNutt, Marvin Jones, Bernard M. Baruch, William M. Jeffers, J. Edgar Hoover, Elmer Davis, Byron Price, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Thomas E. Dewey, Philip Murray, John L. Lewis, Henry J. Kaiser, Eric A. Johnston, Ernie Pyle and Walter Lippman.

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#### APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FCC

Filene's Television, Inc., Boston, Mass., Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7 (102000-108000 kc), ESR, 3,160; Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., Johnstown, Penna., construction permit for a new Standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; State University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42,300 kc., power of 3 KW and Special Emission for FM.; Evansville on the Air, Inc., Glenwood, Ind., construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 44,300 kc., power of 50 KW and Special Emission.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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### RCA Set On Dewey's Railroad Car

Inside the Dewey car, RCA has loaded a magnificent amplifying set, radio and listening equipment. Through these, Dewey tunes in on newscasts, likes to listen to good music en route. He also has a telephone in his car, which is connected at lengthy stops, in order to contact GOP headquarters in Albany or New York City.

Dewey still makes few back-platform speeches, even if crowds congregate in the rear of his car. When he does speak, two huge amplifiers mounted over the back end of the platform carry his words to the crowd.

Dewey has studiously avoided giving away the theme of his forthcoming speeches in day-time talks to small audiences. Willkie frequently did this, sometimes expressed himself better in the early part of the day when his voice was good, than he did at night before impressive radio networks.

- (Drew Pearson)

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### Cites Great Expansion Of Press Wireless

A portable radio station had been shipped across the Channel by Press Wireless, Inc., of Chicago, set up in a Normandy field immediately back of the lines, and was sending copy direct to New York. Before long, it was handling up to 40,000 words a day at the astonishing speed of 350 words a minute. The correspondents who had encountered irritating delays in North Africa, Sicily and Italy hailed the little 400-watt transmitter as another milestone in the history of communications.

During the first six months of this year Press Wireless carried well over half the press business both into and out of the United States.

Organized hardly more than a decade ago, Press Wireless was capitalized at only \$1,000,000 and is a co-operative enterprise rare, to say the least, in so competitive a group of individuals as American editors and publishers.

Press Wireless is owned by the four big press associations - the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service and the North American Newspaper Alliance, and by seven of the country's largest newspapers. These are The New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, The Chicago Daily News, the Chicago Tribune, the Christian Science Monitor, the Los Angeles Times and the San Francisco Chronicle.

-(Extract from an article in the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 21 on Press Wireless by Henry F. Pringle in which he calls it "a lusty young David which challenges the world's communications Goliaths - and wins the first round.")

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Heil der FCC!

That twice-a-day stand-at-attention routine when the FCC members enter the hearing room to sit in judgment on the question of allocations has been the cause of some criticism among broadcasters and others in attendance. Latter contend that it runs counter to democratic procedure; that the only thing missing is a salute and a "Heil" as the Commissioners step forth.

Critics of the practice say it's one thing to rise in respect to the dignity of a post or in tribute for someone's notable achievement, but the fact that the FCC boys invariably segue into a relaxed position and are not adverse to dozing off the "Spectrum Doldrums" only points up the absurdity of the situation.

- (Variety)

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Says Government Station Would End Congress Twaddle

Franklin P. Adams, scrivener and Information Please luminary, Democratic candidate for State Senator from Connecticut's Twenty-fifth District, has not, for example, advocated wet-sweeping, or campaigned for clearer house numbers, as he did when he ran his newspaper column, "The Conning Tower". But he believes that if a Government radio station were set up in Congress, it might discourage futile Congressional twaddle.

- (New York Times)

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Chicago Paper Tries Out Walkie-Talkie Gathering News

(As an experiment in speedier spot news coverage, the Chicago Daily News put to use the new Army Signal Corps two-way radio, known popularly as the "Walkie Talkie", on a regular news assignment.

(Arriving at the North Western Station was a contingent of Hollywood stars - including Carole Landis, John Payne, George Jessel and Roddy MacDowall - to attend the premier of "Wilson".

(What follows is the interview, in part as heard by the rewrite man in the newsroom).

REPORTER (with a "walkie-talkie" strapped on his back) - The train is pulling in now. Here they come off the train. Are you ready to take it?

REWRITE MAN - You're coming in fine.

REPORTER - Carole Landis has just stepped off the train.

REWRITE MAN - Will you bring Miss Landis in, please. I want to talk to her.

LANDIS - (Singing into Walkie-Talkie): "Good morning to you". How are you up there, Mr. Editor?

REWRITE MAN - Fine. Tell me, Miss Landis, is this a new experience for you. You sound like a veteran at it.

LANDIS. Not exactly. It's like the intercom radio on a transport plane. We used it going overseas.

REWRITE MAN - How is the crowd taking all this? Are they interested?

REPORTER - Yes, they don't quite know what to make of it. We have a crowd of about 50 people standing around watching us.

The two units were furnished by the Galvin Manufacturing Co., makers of Motorola radios, now engaged in war work.

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-(Chicago Daily News)

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

The land is located in the County of San Diego, and is situated in the Township of San Marcos, Range 12S, and Section 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

(S. 100)

The land is situated in the Township of San Marcos, Range 12S, and Section 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Others who have applied for television licenses in Washington are the National Broadcasting Company, Bamberger Broadcasting Co., Capital Broadcasting Company (WWDC), Dumont, and Philco.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging Stevens Clothing Manufacturing Co., Inc., Menands, N. Y., with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of men's clothing in its radio broadcasts, labels, signs and pictures in its purported factory showroom.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Dale*  
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL LIBRARY  
NOV 2 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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November 1, 1944

## ELECTION MEANS BIG RADIO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES UPSET

No matter which way the election goes, the reorganization of the new Congress will play havoc with the Committees in the House and the Senate which handle legislation having to do with radio and communications. If the Republicans win control of the House, as they are so confidently predicting, it will mean a change of the Committee chairman. If the Republican lightning should strike the Senate, it will, of course, mean a similar upheaval there.

All members of the House Committees are up for re-election. Members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, whose fate will be settled one way or another next Tuesday, are Senators Bob Wagner (D), of New York; Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky; Lister Hill (D), Alabama; Charles W. Tobey (R), New Hampshire; Clyde M. Reed (R), Kansas; and Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota. There have already been two casualties on this Committee, both Democrats - "Cotton" Ed Smith, of South Carolina, and Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho, who were defeated for re-nomination. Senator Clark's successful opponent was Glenn H. Taylor, a cowboy, radio entertainer of Station KSEI at Pocatello. Another vacancy has been created on the Committee by the appointment of Senator Homer T. Bone (D), of Washington State to a Federal judgeship. If Senator Truman, who is also a member of the Committee, is elected Vice-President, that naturally would also leave a vacancy.

If the Republicans should win the House, the veteran Representative Schuyler Otis Bland (D), of Virginia, who has been in Congress for almost 30 years, would lose the chairmanship of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. First in line as his successor would be Representative Richard J. Welch (R), of California. Representative Welch, however, is also ranking minority member of the House Labor Committee. If he should take that Committee in preference to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, then the next Republicans in line would be Representative Joseph J. O'Brien, of New York, Fred Bradley, of Michigan, and Gordon Canfield, of New Jersey, respectively. Two certain vacancies on this Committee are Representative Louis J. Capozzoli, of New York, and Delegate Anthony J. Dimond, of Alaska, both Democrats, who are not seeking reelection.

If the Democrats retain control of the Senate, Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, who has been conspicuous by his failure to be heard in behalf of President Roosevelt and the New Deal in the present campaign, will most likely continue as Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. With the defeat of Senator "Cotton" Ed Smith, however, Senator Wheeler would also be eligible for the chairmanship of the Senate Agriculture Committee. The belief is that he would stick to the Interstate Commerce Committee.





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If the miracle should happen and the Republicans captured the Senate, Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, would be at the head of the line to succeed Senator Wheeler as Chairman. Senator White, co-author of the Communications Act and #1 radio man in Congress, who has added importance as Senate minority leader, might also be in line for the all important Foreign Relations Committee chairmanship as successor to Senator Tom Connally of Texas. His chance for this would be whether Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, would prefer the chairmanship of the Rules Committee and if the health of Senators Hiram Johnson, of California, and Capper would prevent their undertaking the heavy responsibility of the Foreign Relations Committee direction.

If Senator White didn't take the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee chairmanship, in case of a Republican victory, the next man on the eligibility list would be Senator Warren Austin, of Vermont. However, Senator Austin is ranking member of the Military Affairs Committee and might prefer that to the Interstate Commerce Committee. Next high men on the Interstate Commerce Totem Pole would then be Senators Shipstead, of Minnesota; Tobey, of New Hampshire; Reed, of Kansas; Gurney, of South Dakota; Brooks, of Illinois; Hawkes, of New Jersey; and Moore, of Oklahoma.

Senator White would also be in line to head the Patents Committee in which the radio and communications industries also have an interest. Of its present eight members, none has positive chance of serving in the new Congress. All the rest besides Senator White are up for reelection or for some reason are not continuing in Congress.

If the Republicans are successful in the House, Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey, would be eligible for chairmanship of the Patents Committee and if he didn't take it, Representative Arends, of Illinois, would be next.

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#### BRICKER SERVES NOTICE ON ALLEGED REDS IN FCC

If the Republicans get in, Governor Bricker, Vice-presidential candidate, declared that they would make it hot for the alleged Communists in the Federal Communications Commission and elsewhere in the Government service. It was his prediction that fellow-travellers would likewise be routed out.

Governor Bricker referred particularly to the cases of Dr. Goodwin Watson, \$6,500 a year Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the FCC, Dr. William E. Dodd, Jr., \$3,200 a year Assistant News Editor of the same service, and Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

These men were denounced by a House Committee a year ago as subversive. Subsequently the House as a whole attached a rider to an urgent Deficiency Bill cutting off the pay of the employees after November 15th of that year unless by that time President Roosevelt had renominated them and their nominations had been confirmed by the Senate. The Senate acceded to the rider in order to get the appropriation measure enacted. The President, refusing to renominate the men was compelled to sign the bill in order to make funds available for various agencies and termed the measure "not only unwise and discriminatory but unconstitutional". Chairman James L. Fly and Secretary of the Interior Ickes likewise protested loudly and even allowed the men to hold their jobs without pay after November 15th in their effort to establish certain legal claims.

Therefore if Governor Dewey is elected or even if a Republican House is elected - for all appropriations must originate in the House - and the threat of Governor Bricker is carried out, a wholesale exodus of crackpots and radicals now firmly entrenched in lucrative Government jobs may be expected. And very likely without quite so much formality.

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#### WHAT WOULD DEWEY DO TO REP. COX IN GEORGIA RADIO CASE?

Drew Pearson speculates at some length as to the change of policy there might be in the Justice Department if Dewey were elected saying:

"Meanwhile, however, it has not acted in certain political cases, one being that of Congressman Eugene Cox of Georgia, Democrat, who was shown to have received \$2500 in compensation for getting a new wave length for a radio station in Albany, Georgia.

"This column is now in possession of certain hitherto unpublished official documents in the Congressman Cox case.

"One document, a report signed by Wendell Berge, then Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, categorically recommended that criminal action be taken against Congressman Cox for violating Section 203, Title 18 of the U. S. Code, which provides that a Congressman cannot receive payment for representing anyone before a Government agency.

"Assistant Attorney General Berge recommended to his superiors as follows:

"The case is quite complete now; we are prepared for, and I recommend, immediate presentation to the Grand Jury in Washington."

"Berge reported:





"Receipt by registered mail of compensation in Washington in the shape of a certificate for 25 shares of stock in the Herald Broadcasting Company of the par value of \$100 per share is likewise established."

"Venue, in my opinion, consequently lies in Washington, although there is a "wash" transaction involving the exchange of \$2500 checks between Cox and the radio station in Georgia, which the defense may argue demonstrates payment was made in Georgia."

"Berge also transmitted to his supervisors a long report prepared by an assistant, Raoul Berger, giving the detailed evidence against Congressman Cox. Among other things, it stated:

"The documentary evidence leaves no doubt that Cox's clients regarded him as their legal representative, that they believed Cox "compelled" the Federal Communications Commission to grant the license - as, in fact, he did - and that he was paid for his services."

"However, Congressman Cox, an intimate poker-playing friend of Speaker Sam Rayburn, was never prosecuted. Should Governor Dewey be elected, the statute of limitations will not have run on this case. It would be interesting to see what Dewey would do.

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#### NO EASING UP ON 2-WAY RADIO EQUIPMENT ORDERS

There has been no relaxation of restrictions that would allow the sale of two-way radio communication equipment on unrated purchase orders, the War Production Board said last Saturday. Certain manufacturers who have erroneously informed their customers that they could make deliveries on unrated orders have been asked to correct this impression, WPB continued.

Two-way emergency radio communication equipment is available only in limited quantities for essential use by police departments, public utilities, railroads and other essential industries when the equipment is vital to their operation, WPB said.

Those who have need of such equipment should make application for priority assistance to WPB. Public utilities should use Form WPB-2774, which is filed in Washington. Other applicants should use Form WPB-541, which should be filed in the nearest WPB field office, from where it will be sent to Washington for processing, according to WPB.

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Herbert S. Moore, President of Transradio Press Service, Inc., is among those signing a plea in New York asking citizens to vote for Roosevelt, Truman and Wagner on the Liberal Party line.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

## COL. MITCHELL, R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, GETS LEGION OF MERIT

In the presence of Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A. retired, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, Chief of the Signal Corps Communications Service, presented Lieut. Col. Thompson H. Mitchell, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., with the Legion of Merit medal for "conspicuous achievements" and contributions of "lasting benefit to the military service" when Colonel Mitchell served in the Army Communications Service.

Colonel Mitchell, a graduate of Annapolis, had previously been in Washington as Chief of the Traffic Operational Engineering Section of the Army Communications Service. He was assigned to inactive duty after serving 26 months in the Signal Corps, two of which were spent in the European Theater.

First employed by RCA 17 years ago, Colonel Mitchell has since served as RCAC Superintendent at Honolulu, as engineer in charge of construction at Radiomarine's coast station at Torrance, Cal., and at RCAC's stations at Marshall and Bolinas. He had been Manager of our operations in Southern California, with his office at Los Angeles, for 7 years when he went on Military Leave on May 21, 1942.

Colonel Mitchell last July succeeded the late William Winterbottom as Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

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## SHOUSE, OF CROSLY, IS NEW NAB DIRECTOR

James D. Shouse, Jr., Vice-President in charge of Broadcasting at Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio, was unanimously elected Director of the Seventh (Ohio-Kentucky) District of the National Association of Broadcasters in Louisville, Kentucky. October 28. Mr. Shouse, a veteran broadcaster and several times member of the NAB Board, comes to the directorate now for the first time as a District Director. His previous terms were as Director-at-Large, representing large stations. He was unopposed for the District job.

Nathan Lord, Manager of Station WAVE, Louisville, Kentucky, is the retiring Director of District Seven.

The Ohio State Broadcasters' Association, in a meeting preceding the District session, elected Robert T. Mason, WMRN, Marion, Ohio, President; Arch Shawd, WTOL, Toledo, Vice-President and Carl Everson, WHKC, Columbus, Secretary-Treasurer.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first colonies in 1607. This section covers the early years of the nation, including the struggles of the Pilgrims and the Puritans, and the growth of the colonies.

The second part of the book deals with the American Revolution, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It describes the military and political events that led to the birth of the new nation.

The third part of the book covers the period from the end of the Revolution to the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. It discusses the early years of the new nation, the growth of the economy, and the tensions that led to the Civil War.

The fourth part of the book deals with the Civil War, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 to the end of the war in 1865. It describes the military and political events that led to the preservation of the Union.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The fifth part of the book covers the period from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the World War in 1914. It discusses the Reconstruction era, the growth of the economy, and the tensions that led to the World War.

The sixth part of the book deals with the World War, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 to the end of the war in 1918. It describes the military and political events that led to the preservation of the Union.

The seventh part of the book covers the period from the end of the World War to the present. It discusses the Reconstruction era, the growth of the economy, and the tensions that led to the World War.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

## MUTUAL ELECTS EDGAR KOBAK PRESIDENT

The appointment of Edgar Kobak as President, effective November 20th, was announced Tuesday by the Board of Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System to succeed Miller McClintock, who resigned last week.

Mr. Kobak was formerly Executive Vice President of the Blue Network and before that Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company and played an important part in their development. His career started as a member of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Georgia Railway and Power Company of Atlanta, following his studies at Georgia Tech.

After five years with the utility company, he spent 18 years with the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. in the circulation, editorial and advertising departments. Later he became publisher of electrical and radio publications, as well as a Director and Vice President in Charge of Sales of all McGraw-Hill publications.

In 1934, Mr. Kobak joined the National Broadcasting Company as Vice-President in Charge of Sales. Then followed four years as Vice-President of the advertising agency, Lord & Thomas. He was called back to NBC to assist in setting up the Blue Network as a separate division of RCA, early in 1942, becoming its Executive Vice-President and General Manager. To Mr. Kobak goes much of the credit for building that organization and developing it to its present position.

On accepting his new duties, Mr. Kobak stated, "I feel very humble about my expanded opportunity to serve the listening public in the new horizons and larger opportunities which lie ahead. We have a free radio - it is up to us to keep it free in order to make America a stronger and better informed nation. The challenge is there - I will do my best to help Mutual become the leader - to work to make all broadcasting service better and build the industry. The listener is my boss. I want to be a good servant. Our immediate job is to help win the war."

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## FM NOT YET CLEARED WITH SIDNEY

Someone asked Sidney Hillman, who was speaking at the National Press Club in Washington, if the CIO intended entering the FM field.

"Probably something should be done about it", Mr. Hillman replied. "We have no program for it."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Chief of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Sir:  
I am pleased to inform you that the results of the examination of the material submitted to this Bureau for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of the pest have been received. The results are as follows:

The material submitted to this Bureau for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of the pest has been examined and the results are as follows:

The results of the examination of the material submitted to this Bureau for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of the pest have been received. The results are as follows:

The results of the examination of the material submitted to this Bureau for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of the pest have been received. The results are as follows:

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## FCC ALLOCATIONS HEARINGS NEAR CLOSE; EARLY DECISION

Great pressure is being exerted to wind up the Federal Communications Commission allocations hearings. Also it is expected that contrary to its usual custom, the FCC will come through with a prompt decision. Presumably this burst of speed has been caused by the reported retirement of Chairman James L. Fly week after next who, if he is going, naturally wants to dispose of any unfinished business between now and then.

Former FCC Commissioner George Henry Payne, Vice-President of Finch Telecommunications, testifying with regard to facsimile, stated that his company was not seeking any bands of frequencies in the spectrum.

Mr. Payne said: "Our position is rather unique in that we believe that separate and additional frequencies need not be allocated for facsimile operation and that facsimile may be multiplexed on existing frequencies allocated to existing services. If the frequencies assigned to existing services are changed and if new services are authorized, the situation with regard to multiplexing of facsimile will not be altered."

Maj. Frank R. Brick, Jr., Vice-President, Finch Telecommunications, stated that multiplexing, or the transmission of both sound programs and facsimile on the same frequency without interference one with the other, is entirely feasible. He urged that the present band width of 200 kc for FM be maintained.

R. J. Rockwell, Technical Director of the Broadcast Division of the Crosley Radio Corporation, supported the Finch recommendations to continue facsimile multiplexing. Mr. Rockwell said that shortly before the war, Crosley manufactured facsimile receiving equipment for Finch and set up a news editing department by facsimile during the time WLW was not sound broadcasting. Fifty facsimile receiving sets were installed in the Cincinnati area and on the basis of this experiment, Crosley got an experimental license for a 1 KW transmitter and used it for tests.

Former Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, held that since no one now can estimate with precision the future of facsimile broadcasting, radio spectrum space should be reserved to permit its development.

"We believe that facsimile broadcasting should not superimpose on FM or television broadcasting but should stand on its own feet and be allotted its own space", he said.

John V. L. Hogan told the Commission that the demands for facsimile by police, fire departments, public utilities, school districts and others can be met by permitting transmission over frequencies assigned for other uses, without interference.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed account of the activities of the [redacted] during the period from [redacted] to [redacted].

2. The [redacted] was established on [redacted] and has since that time been engaged in a variety of activities, including [redacted].

3. The [redacted] has been instrumental in the development of [redacted] and has played a significant role in the [redacted] of the [redacted].

4. The [redacted] has been successful in its efforts to [redacted] and has been able to [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted].

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Additional statements were made by George Lewis of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation and J. E. Brown, Assistant Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago. Mr. Lewis said his company considered facsimile an important medium for transmission of words and pictures.

Space in the spectrum for two-way frequency modulation radio taxicab communication service was requested before the hearing by representatives of the industry, and by Oliver W. Moore, Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board's Taxicab Committee.

The Taxicab subcommittee is composed of spokesmen from the National Association of Taxicab Owners, operating about 17,000 cabs; the Cab Research Bureau, Inc., which has a membership of non-competing operators in thirty cities; the American Taxicab Association of Chicago, representing nearly 5,000 cabs, and representatives of three manufacturers, the General Electric Company, the Galvin Manufacturing Company and the Radio Corporation of America.

Raymond M. Wilmotte, consulting radio engineer, who appeared on behalf of the National Association and Cab Research Bureau said that six channels at least were required to meet its present needs, although this number would not take care of special conditions existing in New York, Chicago and Washington, where service is largely on the pick-up basis and if, owing to the advantages of radio which have never before been available, the dispatching type of operations were to be adopted in those three cities, then thirty channels would be required.

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#### SHORTAGE OF WOMEN IN RADAR PLANTS

There is a critical shortage of women workers in the 12 major plants producing radar tubes, the War Manpower Commission said today (Wednesday).

WMC officials said they had been informed by the War Production Board that tubes were the "bottleneck" in the lagging radar program. A need for additional workers has been developing for months, but did not become acute until September, when the 12 plants reported 2,100 separations, chiefly women. The percentage of women in the plants is from 75 to 80 percent. The work is comparatively light and working conditions are excellent, two factors that have served to attract women, WMC said. The plants made only minor restrictions as to age and physical abilities to encourage the employment of women.

Recently, however, women have been leaving in increasing numbers. The majority, in giving their reason for leaving, say they have home duties or merely that they are tired of working, WMC said. Battle successes have made them over-optimistic, WMC said.

Radar is on the production urgency List, the agency pointed out, and it is vital to victory. The services of these women are still desperately needed, WMC said. The loss of women workers has been made doubly serious by the additional loss in September of students and teachers returning to school.

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Total employment in the 12 plants on October 1 was 25,600 and of these 20,100 were women. WMC officials said that an additional 3,300 workers must be found by December 1 if radar production is to be brought up to schedule.

The plants are situated in New Jersey, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, but not all are in tight labor areas. Inter-regional recruitment is not entirely practical since the need is for women. As a rule, women do not always find it possible to leave their home areas.

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#### RADIO CANDIDATES COMING DOWN ELECTIONS HOME STRETCH

Candidates who in one way or another are being watched by the radio industry are now on the last lap.

The eleventh hour charge that was made against Hal Styles, radio columnist of Los Angeles, Democratic nominee for Congress, that he was a former Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan and that he was once in Sing Sing for perjury, has now been hooked up with the charge that the Democratic Vice-presidential nominee was also a Ku Kluxer. The Chicago Tribune had a front page cartoon by Orr in color captioned "The Man Who Might Become President Endorses a Candidate". It shows Senator Truman pointing to a Klansman saying, "We're for him". The Klansman is designated: "Hal Styles, Ku Klux Klan Ringleader and New Deal candidate for U. S. Congress in California supported by Harry S. Truman."

Senator Bob Taft, of the Ohio broadcasting and publishing family, is encountering stiff opposition for re-election. Homer Capehart, Republican candidate for Senator in Indiana, is reported to be having a tough fight against Governor Schricker, one of the most popular men in the State. Republicans are counting on a Dewey trend to pull Mr. Capehart through.

The return of Representative Eugene Cox (D), of Georgia, foe of the Federal Communications Commission, appears to be certain. Representative Lea (D), of California, age 70, Chairman of the House FCC Investigating Committee being the nominee of both the Democratic and Republican parties (as he has been for the past 24 years) is in a unique position.

Charles H. Garland, Assistant Sales Manager of WBBM, Chicago, who resigned after having been there 19 years, to accept the Republican nomination for Congress from the 7th Illinois Congressional District, is making the fight of his life. His district, said to be the largest in the U. S. is normally Republican but during the New Deal it has been Democratic in a lessening degree each election.



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Senator Clyde Reed (R), of Kansas, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, has the CIO on his neck, but reports are that he is leading in the race by 3 to 2.

Nothing has been heard from Glenn H. Taylor (D), cowboy broadcaster, of Station KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho, who beat Senator D. Worth Clark for the nomination by only 203 votes.

Luther Patrick (D), former commentator of WBRC, Birmingham, for two terms Representative from the 9th Alabama District is apparently assured of return.

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#### ROOSEVELT AND DEWEY TRAINS EQUIPPED WITH RADIO

Both President Roosevelt's and Governor Dewey's campaign trains had special radio installations.

The recent installation of sound equipment on Governor Thomas E. Dewey's private train makes the fourth national presidential campaign in which RCA has provided sound-equipped train service. The first RCA installation was made on President Roosevelt's private train in the 1932 campaign. A similar installation was made for the late Wendell L. Willkie.

Sound equipment services of RCA have ranged from the installation and supervision of public address systems at both Democratic and Republican conventions to the installation and operation of electronic sound equipment for the private trains of presidential candidates on tour.

On September 19, when Governor Dewey's train was in the wreck of the Great Northern Railway near Castle Rock, Washington, two RCA service engineers on board met the most challenging sound problem to arise on a presidential tour. Considerably shaken by the wreck themselves, they received first aid for bruises and lacerations, and turned at once to the job of reassembling the sound equipment, which had shaken loose. They found damaged cases and dented mechanisms which at first sight looked rather hopeless. Nevertheless, it was still in operating condition and the two engineers were able to quickly reassemble and readjust the apparatus.

Another engineering problem encountered by RCA sound engineers on the Dewey campaign trips was the frequent necessity for changing the sound equipment from one car to another. The train used by Governor Dewey on his West Coast trip could not be kept intact for the West Virginia trip, which meant that RCA engineers had to dismantle the equipment and make new installations. The same problem arose again in connection with the St. Louis-Pittsburgh trip.

The sound equipment installed on the Dewey campaign train provided for amplifying or broadcasting speeches from the rear platform; and for transmitting speeches throughout the train to enable

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Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental design.

press representatives on board to obtain the full story, and for stenographers to take down the speeches. Facilities were also installed for the transmission of radio programs through the public address system in order to give train coverage of any special broadcasts desired. During the trip, news broadcasts were frequently picked up and broadcast throughout the train.

On the rear platform of the Dewey train, the new RCA Varicoustic microphone was used to pick up rear platform programs. The system was one capable of covering the groups which assembled to hear Dewey speak. The largest audience served was estimated to be 14,000 persons.

Six RCA loudspeakers were installed on the roof of the rear platform, two facing the rear and two on each side. In the first compartment back of the observation lounge a motor generator and a 50-watt amplifier was installed, with a second 50-watt amplifier as a spare. Throughout the train, six accordion-edge loudspeakers were installed; one in Governor Dewey's private dining room, one in his private observation car, one in the press car and another in the lounge area of the press car, one in the club car, and a monitor in the amplifier room.

Governor Bricker's campaign train had a similar system as that on the Dewey train with the exception of one additional feature, a recorder which enabled Governor Bricker to play back his speeches for study after delivery.

On several occasions, Governor Dewey expressed appreciation for the excellent performance of the RCA sound equipment on his campaign trains, and gave the RCA field engineers special commendation for their quick work in reassembling the sound system following the railroad wreck at Castle Rock, Washington.

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#### RADIO EDITOR NORM-N SIEGAL VS. ELLERY

Norman Siegel, radio editor of the Cleveland Press, and a syndicated radio columnist, will be the guest armchair detective for Ellery Queen's "The Adventure of the Election Day Murder", Saturday, Nov. 4 (NBC, 7:30 P.M., EWT).

The mystery begins late on Election Night at the headquarters of a successful candidate with the Queens joining in the celebration. But tragedy strikes in an adjacent Turkish bath with Inspector Queen (Santos Ortega) in somewhat of a jam, and Nikki Porter (Marian Shockley) a not too helpful assistant.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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### Appeal For Money To Broadcast Roosevelt Speeches

A spontaneous movement to raise special funds for the Democratic National Committee's use in broadcasting President Franklin E. Roosevelt's campaign addresses has spread to Indiana. It costs \$650 a minute if he uses only one network.

The movement started in New York had wide-spread and popular appeal. Up to noon last Friday over \$17,000, mostly in contributions of one dollar each, had been received in the "Radio Fund Room", of national headquarters in New York.

Contributions to the fund in Indiana should be addressed to Eugene B. Crowe, Democratic National Committee Finance Director for Indiana, Room 525, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis. Checks should be made payable to the Roosevelt Radio Fund. Corporation checks cannot be accepted. All donations must be personal. While small contributions are suggested, the committee, of course, will appreciate donations in any amount.

- (New Harmony (Indiana) Times)

### Almost 2,000 Radio Distributors

1750 Distributors - that's our answer to recent request for jobber statistics. These include 1000 radio-set distributors, and 750 parts jobbers.

- (Radio Retailing)

### An S.O.S. For His Friend Petrillo

A cartoon in the Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard) by Talburt showing a phonograph grinding out Dewey speeches labelled "Facts and figures" from President Roosevelt's "record" and the President appealing to Petrillo by telephone saying: "Listen, Jimmy, can't you pull a strike on this fellow?"

### Dewey Aims At Radio Audience

As a further indication that Mr. Dewey is counting on the radio, over which his voice is widely regarded as quite effective - those covering at the halls have no direct way of knowing - the Republican National Committee has embarked on a novel method of introducing him. Instead of having the real announcement of Mr. Dewey's address come from the hall, the radio audience is presented first with a commercial announcer, hired by the Republican National Committee (Ford Bond). The announcer gives about a one-minute introduction, the mike is switched to the hall, Mr. Dewey delivers his speech, and any time left over is consumed by the commercial announcer reading telegrams of congratulations, or other Republican campaign material. Before and after the commercial announcer goes off the

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air the listening audience is told that the entire program was sponsored by the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Dewey is deliberately keeping his speeches on the air snort. He makes it no secret that he regards anything after twenty minutes as wasted. No one is converted from that time on. This is smart, and so are many other things about the trip.

- (Warren Moscow in the New York Times)  
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### Laugh On FCC For Giving Out Stale Jap War News

With Reuters News Service of London scoring one of the war's greatest news beats with its exclusive pickup of General MacArthur's broadcast proclaiming defeat of the Jap fleet, FCC officials blamed the weather for their own failure to make the news known to the American public first.

But, even as Paul A. Walker, Assistant to James Fly, FCC Chairman, disclaimed responsibility by saying "FCC doesn't try to give out news" and, contradictorily, said the fault lay with the Army Signal Corps, one fact leaked out which, apparently placed the responsibility for the British "scoop" squarely in the lap of the Commission.

The disclaimer of responsibility seemed particularly strange in view of the fact that under the act creating the Commission, it "regulates interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available to the people of the United States rapid, efficient, nationwide and worldwide wire and radio communications."

- (Washington Times-Herald)  
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### "No Time To Coast" - Gen. Harbord

In the remarks of General James G. Harbord at the recent annual meeting of the New York Chapter of the Red Cross there was a pointed suggestion for all Americans. Said General Harbord, "We can't afford to coast now on the comfortable theory that with victory assured the need for real sacrifice has passed."

- (New York Times)  
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### Facsimile For Railroad Train Orders

Radio-facsimile may find important use in railroad signaling where written train orders are required by law. Already, near Chicago, the Rock Island is carrying on extensive experiments.

- (Radio Retailing)  
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### Senator Snort's Pauses

"Ah - this radio time is costing the Party 150 bucks a minute, Senator - stop making those significant pauses in your speech!"

- (From a cartoon in the Chicago Times by Lichty)

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The Engineering Department and Parts Divisions of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, have prepared for extensive standardization of radio components for postwar civilian production. Arrangements have been made for cooperation between company executives of the Parts Division and the Engineering Committees which have been reorganized for the postwar standardization work.

A. R. Buckles has been appointed by Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation to the newly created post of Chief Inspector. Mr. Buckles was with the War Department as Supervisor in charge of the installation and maintenance of radar equipment and more recently as field engineer responsible for the design and development of radar equipment.

During the first nine months of 1944, the Blue Network added 33 new national advertisers, as a result of which 92 percent of all evening network optional time and 71 percent of all daytime network optional time is sold.

Foreign markets and promotion for American radio - sets, tubes, parts and transmitting equipment - will be canvassed at a meeting of RMA export managers which has been arranged for Thursday, November 16th in New York City.

Ejnar O. Sandstrom has been appointed Controller of National Union Corporation, cathode ray and electronic tube manufacturers. He was elected Assistant Secretary of the Corporation in 1935 and Assistant Treasurer in 1937. He will continue to serve as Secretary, to which position he was elected in 1941.

As further proof of the existence of the One Thousand Club, a letter was revealed from Representative Kefauver, of Tennessee, to a Tennessee business man, a paragraph of which read:

"I don't know if you have heard much about the One Thousand Club, but the idea is this - we want to get one thousand people willing to give \$1,000 for the re-election of our President. The money will be used for radio time to put him on the air. The suggestion came from the President himself. He said he would like to have one thousand business people who would show their interest in his re-election by giving \$1,000 and that he would like to counsel and advise with them through the rest of his term, if he were re-elected\*\*\* Each member receives a copper-plated identification plate and certificate which is all the pass they need here in Washington to go anywhere."

With the armed forces demanding approximately 300,000 miles of communications wire a month, the prospects are that manpower in the producing plants will continue to be a problem indefinitely, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission said.

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Nine members of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information have been assigned to cover the International Civil Affairs Aviation Conference in which delegates from 55 nations will participate beginning today (November 1), in Chicago.

The OWI group will obtain material for short-wave radio broadcasting and for newsreels for distribution outside the Western Hemisphere. Developments will be reported by a direct telegraph line to the New York headquarters of the Overseas Branch.

OWI personnel assigned include the following: J. Arthur Lazell, Assistant Chief, Special Events Section, Radio Program Bureau; Louis Danis, Multilingual Radio Producer and Sam Felsing, radio engineer.

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Appointment of James H. Rasmussen as General Sales Manager of the Manufacturing Division of The Crosley Corporation was announced yesterday by R. C. Cosgrove, Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Rasmussen has been with Crosley since 1941 and had been Commercial Manager of the Manufacturing Division before promotion to his present post.

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Lucien Fernand Felignes was sentenced to 20 years at hard labor in Paris on a charge of collusion with the German occupants as a radio commentator. Felignes repeatedly had urged exchange of prisoners of war for French workers. Phonograph records made by a patriotic engineer helped to convict him.

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Any postwar prices above the 1942 level must be approved first by OPA Administrator Bowles and afterward by Economic Stabilization Director Vinson. This new procedure applies to radio products.

At the recent meeting of the Set Industry Advisory Committee, R. C. Cosgrove, of Cincinnati, RMA President, was elected Chairman and Paul V. Galvin of Chicago, Vice Chairman. Others appointed include E. E. Lewis, Camden, N.J.; Chairman of the subcommittee, as well as Ben Abrams, New York and A. S. Walls, Chicago, to draft suggestions for a price formula, for submission to OPA as a basis for further consultation.

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Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, had this to say of radio, "Radio has made the United States one great auditorium. In no other way can men instantly talk to all of this nation's 130 millions. To safeguard our basic democratic principles, radio must be utilized to its fullest extent. Then the ancient demagogues of the Old World will find no place in our way of life."

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Part 4 of the report of the hearings of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission of which Representative Lea (D), of California, is Chairman, has just been published. It is entirely devoted to the investigation of the sale of Station WFTL at Fort Lauderdale to Commander George B. Storer.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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November 8, 1944

## NEW CONGRESS WILL REVAMP 10-YEAR-OLD COMMUNICATIONS ACT

One definite result of the election will be an up-to-date radio law. Among the most important things facing the 79th Congress will be the task of streamlining the old 1934 Communications Act. Such an explosion followed the introduction of the Wheeler-White bill last May that it was decided to wait until after election and then put the baby on the doorstep of the new Congress.

The thing that almost blew the lid off the Capitol Dome in the Wheeler-White bill was the proposal to prohibit commercial sponsorship of news broadcasts and radio commentators. This was based on the charge that some commentators were secretly backed by unscrupulous interests. However, there was an immediate denial that there had been proof that any radio news reporter or commentator had been unduly influenced in what he said by association with commercial interests.

"Most radio commentators were schooled in newspaper city rooms", Editor and Publisher argued in their defense, and it is only fair to say that "as a group they still retain the high ethics of good newspaper reporters and editors."

Angered by the shower of brickbats which greeted the news commentators clause, Senator Wheeler washed his hands of the entire bill declaring that the broadcasting industry itself didn't know from day to day what it wanted. "They don't want free speech", the Senator charged. "They want to control free speech. They don't want any regulation at all except regulation of interference with the industry."

Senator Wheeler laid the blame on "a little handful of people in New York". It was apparent, however, that others in the Senate, also the House "had it in for" the commentators, notably Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson, Fulton Lewis, Jr. and others. The result was that several bills were introduced aimed solely at the commentators, one of them by Senator Johnson (D), of Colorado, which provided that every sponsored commentator would have to get a license from the Federal Communications Commission and be subject to a code of ethics written into the law. The Johnson bill likewise hasn't been heard of since.

Unquestionably news commentators and sponsored news broadcasters and what to do about them will come up heatedly when the question of the new Radio bill is discussed.

Likewise numerous other features of the Wheeler-White bill are apt to be reconsidered by the new Congress, some of which are also liable to kick up quite a row. One of them will be the provision which limits the power of standard broadcast stations on clear



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channels to 50,000 watts. If so, the clear channel people will again hurl everything they have at that one.

With Chairman Fly out of the picture, there probably would not be much opposition to the proposal to the rotation of the chairmanship. The Chairman would serve for one year and would be elected by his fellow members.

Among the other provisions of the Wheeler-White proposal which may find their way into the new Radio Bill are:

The clause which abolishes the present organization of the FCC and creates a Commission of five (instead of seven as now). Two separate autonomous divisions - one for broadcast matters and the other for common carriers - which would be composed of two Commissioners each, with the Chairman as ex-officio member on each Division.

A provision which would provide equal time for both parties involved in controversial radio discussions.

A provision which would nullify the Supreme Court ruling which caused consternation to the industry. It forbids the FCC to regulate the business of broadcasters, or to control or affect the substance of the material to be broadcast.

A clause empowering the FCC to furnish uniform financial reports for all classes of station operation but preventing it from procuring from licensees detailed data as to business agreements or other information not directly related to license qualifications.

In the Wheeler-White bill, the method of granting licenses, the procedure in adversary proceedings, and the whole process of court review, was spelled out more exactly. It also provided for cease and desist orders of rules and regulations so that a licensee would not be in jeopardy of losing his license. Thereafter violation of a cease and desist order would be grounds for revocation, but only under court procedure on appeal.

The Wheeler-White bill also would have written into the law the substance of the FCC's much discussed network monopoly regulations by banning exclusive affiliation contracts; limited network affiliated contracts on a non-exclusive to three years; limited stations to optioning of not more than 50% of total license hours (12 out of the 24 for network programs for fulltime stations); provided that not more than two hours in any consecutive three-hour period may be optioned for network programs (presumably other time could be devoted to network programs without option); specified notice of at least 56 days on option time; limited network ownership to one network in a single broadcast band, which would permit one network organization to maintain standard, FM, television and other networks.

Those and numerous other question will be the problems the new Congress will have to worry about in framing an up-to-the-minute fair and workable radio law.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF  
TERRORISM AND THE  
ACTS OF VIOLENCE

REPORT OF THE  
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"NEWSPAPERS O.K.; MAY HAVE TO THROW PRESSES AWAY" - KOBAK

"I believe there will always be newspapers - but", Edgar Kobak, President-elect of the Mutual Broadcasting System, smiled, "they may have to throw the presses away.

"A little electronic tube, with more than a million men in the Army and Navy trained to use it, is bound to change the publishing business."

Thus Mr. Kobak was quoted as saying by Jerry Walker, in the Editor and Publisher of November 4th. It was one of the first interviews Mr. Kobak gave after being chosen to head MBS and he said he believed that the whole radio picture is a challenge to the good business judgment of newspaper publishers. They are the proper ones to be "broadcast publishers", the opportunities are here, and "there are going to be a lot of surprises" in the whole publishing industry after the war.

Broadcasting, Mr. Kobak believes, is just another form of publishing and he gave reasons why newspaper publishers should regard broadcasting as an adjunct to their business.

Radio ruled out editorial policies from the very beginning said Mutual's new chief, "because radio uses property that belongs to all the people - the air." The newspaper publisher, by contrast, may do as he wishes with his own property. Except for second-class mailing privileges, Mr. Kobak remarked, the newspaper operates without any government regulation, whereas broadcasting is subject to licensing.

Through the years, as an executive of McGraw-Hill Company, as Vice-President of Lord & Thomas advertising agency, as President of the Advertising Federation of America, as Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company and as Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network, Mr. Kobak has sized up newspaper publishers as "good businessmen" - "just the men", he said in the next breath, "who are the best-equipped to operate radio stations."

He was aware, he said, that many newspaper publishers laughed at radio in its early days, then worried over the advertising competition, but today nearly all of them are getting interested in the business because it's so closely related to their own. He recited the names of Mutual stations owned and controlled by newspapers - "the ones", he said, "who have both feet in radio."

"All you have to add to the newspaper business to make a successful operation in radio", Mr. Kobak described, "is showmanship." A publisher faces little difficulty, he said, in getting a smart radio man to run his station.

"The publisher knows the kind of stuff that satisfies his readers: it follows that he will be as good in judging the kind of broadcasts that win and hold listeners", he ventured.



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Mr. Kobak, who revamped the Blue Network's programs to the extent that he washed out "soap operas" and tickled the audiences with "giggles" and news, offered some "inside" information that the secret of many well-liked news periods is "a good voice".

One-time announcers, who have the gift of gab, the ability to stand up to a microphone and tell stories, have become the more popular news broadcasters, even from the war fronts, Mr. Kobak revealed.

"We can always give the news as compiled from the wire dispatches - quicker than we can get broadcasts through sometimes - but the listeners like a good voice and an easy story-telling style", he commented.

Mr. Kobak disclosed how the pressure is on the radio time salesman to build up the cooperative broadcasts, thus tapping retail stores for sponsorship of big time programs.

However, he warned publishers who might be thinking radio is an easy way to plug in the cash register, the local stations will have to get on their toes after the war if they hope to stay in a worthwhile network, for there will be plenty of competition - FM will see to that.

Frequency modulation...television...and facsimile...those are the opportunities knocking at publishers' doors, according to Mr. Kobak. He describes himself as "bullish" on facsimile, taking issue with those who say the little machine in the closet will be just a gadget, instead of something bringing the newspaper into the home while the readers sleep.

When the paper problem is solved, then facsimile will have arrived, he predicted. The technical side is well advanced in the laboratories, and "we know it will work".

Television cries for publishers' adoption as a medium for advertising where the voice and the printed page are inadequate to describe the product, Mr. Kobak declared. In his view, the automobile merchants will clamor for television when they turn out new models.

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#### SERVICES DEMAND MANY MORE MINIATURE RECEIVING TUBES

The production of 9,100,000 miniature receiving tubes for the Army, Navy and Lend-Lease in the first quarter of 1945 will be necessary if present requirements are to be met, officials of the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division revealed.

Also military requirements for miniature vacuum tubes for airborne radio and radar equipment during the first quarter of 1945 will increase considerably, War Production Board officials informed the Bolybdenum and Tungsten Wire and Rod Industry Advisory Committee at its meeting last week, WPB reported.

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Current production of miniature radio receiving tubes, at approximately 2,600,000 tubes per month, indicates a serious shortage of this type of tube used extensively by both the Army and Navy, members of the Radio Receiver Vacuum Tube Industry Advisory Committee were told at a meeting here November 2nd. The total shortage was placed at 250,000 tubes per month, while monthly production of battery type miniature tubes was said to be 200,000 a month short of essential requirements, Radio and Radar officials reported.

Demands for these tubes have increased instead of fallen off, largely as a result of battle losses and the development of new electronic equipment for use in the war effort.

Representatives of WPB indicated that the reduction in tube requirements for Army electronic equipment after "V-E" Day would be only about 26 per cent, instead of about 50 per cent, as formerly predicted. In view of continuing Navy equipment requirements, the reduction in military tube demands after "V-E" Day is expected to be very slight.

Army officials also pointed out that the Army was in short supply of five important types of miniature tubes at its depots where replacements are stored, and that current inventories showed far less than the normal supply.

Members of the committee endorsed a plan for the organization of a sub-committee to meet in Washington each month with officials of the Radio and Radar Division to study production and scheduling of orders for all receiving tubes to maintain a free and even flow of the necessary tubes to meet wartime demands. This committee will be representative of the seven receiving tube manufacturing companies, and M. E. Lauer of WPB will be Chairman. The first meeting is scheduled for November 17, 1944.

When war demands for miniature receiving tubes are materially reduced, WPB will authorize their manufacture for civilian use, WPB officials said, emphasizing the belief that there is little hope for such action in the near future in view of new requirements and continued demands for established standard tubes used by the Army, Navy and for Lend-Lease.

The desirability of having a standard post-war AC/DC miniature tube complement was pointed out. In view of the fact that the 25 kinds of miniature tubes used in military equipment are not applicable for civilian sets, it was indicated that some engineering standards should be worked out for post-war civilian use.

Attention was called to the recent issuance of new joint Army and Navy Contract Termination Regulations, available from the distribution section of the Industrial Readjustment Branch of the Navy, 90 Church Street, New York.

A WPB Radio and Radar Division spokesman said emphasis now is on construction of more complicated electronic equipment requiring finer wires and rods. Requirements for airborne radio and radar



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will remain high even after the defeat of Germany, he said. At most, an over-all 15 per cent reduction in electronic production would then result on "Victory-in-Europe" Day as compared with a 40 per cent cutback predicted six weeks ago. The present rate of tube attrition is twice the production level, he emphasized. Military cutbacks will be replaced by a civilian demand for at least 115,000,000 radio receiving tubes, and wire and rod requirements for these will not decrease for 18 months after "V-E" Day, he said.

Supplementary allocations, filed with WPB by suppliers rather than by producers, would overcome time lags in securing material, WPB pointed out.

Retention of Order M-369, which establishes allocation controls over tungsten and molybdenum products, was recommended by industry members because only minor cutbacks are expected in fine wire products after "V-E" Day.

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#### BROADCASTERS' DIRECTORS POST-ELECTION MEETING IN CHICAGO

Results of the Presidential and Congressional elections will be carefully gone over when the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters meet in Chicago next Tuesday and Wednesday, November 14th and 15th. Also there will be further discussion of a candidate for President of the Association to succeed J. Harold Ryan at the expiration of his present term.

On the formal agenda is the Association's 1945 budget. Creation of a bureau to measure station circulation, voted unanimously by the membership and approved by ANA and AAAA, will receive further attention.

Preliminary plans for a series of district meetings in 1945, as well as the next annual membership meeting, will be considered by the Directors, who will also hear a report on the recent FCC allocation hearings from Mr. Ryan.

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#### BACK FROM THE WAR, BROOKS WATSON AGAIN AT WMBD, PEORIA

Edgar L. Bill, President of Station WMBD, Peoria (or Peoriarea as the station calls it) can take things a little easier as Lieut. Col. Brooks Watson is returning after two years in the armed services. Colonel Watson was Chief of the Radio Department, Public Relations Section, European Theatre of Operations in London.

"Colonel Watson's return ushers in a new era of news service to prosperous Peoriarea", the station announces. "WMBD programs already command more than twice the average listening audience of the second most popular station in Illinois' leading market outside Chicago."

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## SOME THINGS G.E. HAS LEARNED IN 5 YEARS OF TELEVISIONING

Explaining that after five years the television honeymoon is over, the newness is worn off, and their audience in the Schenectady-Albany-Troy area no longer looks and listens because of the novelty of the new medium, Robert L. Gibson, Vice-President, Advertising and Publicity Department, of the General Electric Company, got down to cases with regard to the results when he addressed the American Marketing Association in New York last week. Mr. Gibson said the general conclusion reached was that the public likes television even after the newness has worn very thin.

"During these past five years, we have put on over 900 different programs; we have tried everything that we could possibly think of, and almost everything that anyone could suggest to us", Mr. Gibson told the Marketing Association. "Each week, we send the audience (there are only between 300 and 400 receiving sets in our area) a business reply card and ask them to check those programs to which they listen and indicate to what extent they like or dislike each show. We get about a 20 percent return from these cards each week. Last Winter we drafted a four-page questionnaire and had one of our Market Research interviewers make personal interviews with 10 percent of our set owners; then we mailed a questionnaire to the remaining 90 percent and received a 58 percent return. Three weeks ago, we made a telephone survey.

"Here are some of the things we have learned:

Question: "How does the effectiveness of advertising over television compare with newspapers and magazines?"

Answer: "This shows that the public believes that advertising over television will be considerably more effective than in newspapers and magazines. I wouldn't place much stock in this particular information, since I don't think people are in a position to know the answer, but I am showing it to you for whatever interest it might be."

Question: "What proportion of the receiving sets are tuned in for the average broadcast?"

Answer: "This information was obtained during coincidental telephone surveys. It is interesting that when we asked people the general question, 'What percentage of the time is your television receiver tuned on during the shows?', they answered 90 percent. The actual figure is nearer 60 percent. In comparing this with radio, we should bear in mind that we only have programs four evenings a week, which would tend to make this a high percentage, but on the other hand, we are, of course, unable to give the kind of programs which will likely be available after the war."

Question: "What is the average home attendance for television programs?"





Answer: "In each of three surveys, the results showed an average audience of between four and five persons per receiver."

Question: "What proportion of the television audience consists of children?"

Answer: "In two coincidental checks, we asked how many boys and girls under 17 years old were listening, with this result (26 percent). When we made a personal interview study, some months ago, we frequently found that the adults could not answer the questions as well as the children - television has a tremendous appeal for children, as you would expect. Not long ago we were trying to put on a show for children - it was 'Tom Sawyer'. Everything went along fine in rehearsals until about a week before the show was to go on, when the boy playing the part of Tom was sent to reform school."

Question: "What time of day is preferred for programs? We put on and afternoon programs two days a week for more than a year and found the afternoon audience to be about 1/5 of the evening audience. We cannot tell you exactly what evening hours are best, but accept without question the 8 to 10 P.M. period as the best time to get to the largest audience. Sunday evenings, though, we start at 7 P.M. to please the children."

Question: "Does the audience prefer motion pictures or live talent shows?"

Answer: 52 percent say they prefer live talent shows and 27 percent say motion pictures. But during the past six weeks the average audience rating for about 25 motion pictures has been but slightly less than the average rating for about the same number of live talent shows (2.13 to 2.20), but I hasten to add that this is not a necessarily true reflection as to what the situation may be as time goes on. Although the pictures we are getting are good, and I personally enjoy them very much, they, of course, are not first-run pictures. This reply is also partially explained by the reply to the next question."

Question: "What type of program comes through most clearly?"

Answer: "67 percent tell us that the studio programs are received more clearly than motion pictures - this is due to the fact that motion pictures were not made especially for television. If the pictures were made especially for television (that is, with more close-ups and better contrasts), there is no reason why they should not be received fully as well, and in many cases, better than live talent shows. We have had fair success with serials - we have had 8 serials, usually 12 or 15 episodes, and with one exception the average rating has increased over the previous serial. The fact that there is less turnover in the television audience than in the motion picture theater audience may mean that serials will gain in popularity."

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's political development.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's cultural development.

11/8/44

## DEMOCRATS WIN CONTINUED RADIO CONTROL IN NEW CONGRESS

Early returns indicate that the Senate and the House will continue Democratic which means that the heads of the Committees having to do with radio in the new Congress will remain the same if they desire to do so. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, will doubtless continue as Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee with Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine as ranking Republican member.

Representative Schuyler Otis Bland (D), of Virginia, who seems assured of re-election, will continue as head of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, with Representative Richard J. Welch (R), of California, as top man for the minority. Representative Frank W. Boykin (D), of Alabama, will likely go on as head of the House Patents Committee. The only change in Chairmen in sight apparently - and this not due to the election - will be the possibility of Senator Pepper ascending to No. 1 man on the Senate Patents Committee due to Senator Homer T. Bone (D), of Washington, being appointed a U. S. Judge.

Senator Bone will likewise be missing from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee as will Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith (D), of South Carolina, and Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, who were not renominated. Senator Truman's elevation to Vice-President will necessitate his resigning from the Interstate Commerce Committee. Otherwise, its personnel will probably remain about the same as Senators Wagner (D), of New York; Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky; Lister Hill (D), of Alabama; Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire; Clyde Reed (R), of Kansas, and Chan Gurney (R), of Idaho, all seem to have been re-elected. Senator Donaher (R), has evidently been defeated.

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## KEN BANGHART BRINGS ANNOUNCER HONORS TO CAPITAL

In a list of prize winners headed by Ben Grauer, Kenneth Banghart, of WRC, Washington, D. C., was one of the four regional winners of the 1944 H. P. Davis Memorial Announcers Awards. Mrs. S. B. Rockwell, daughter of Mrs. Davis and Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, made the presentations.

Mr. Banghart has been with WRC for three and a half years. In addition to his news reports, he is extensively scheduled on the network as a special events broadcaster. He covered the campaign of the Republican presidential candidate, after acting as a staff commentator at the National Conventions this Summer.

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## FDR'S VICTORY CLINCHES DEMOCRAT AS FCC CHAIRMAN

The reelection of President Roosevelt will insure the appointment of a Democrat as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed James L. Fly, whose resignation takes effect next week. Also the appointment of a Democrat as a member of the Commission to take the place of Tam Craven, now Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company.

This will again bring up the names of J. Leonard Reinsch, Radio Director of the Democratic National Committee, and Paul A. Porter, Publicity Director, of the Committee, both of whom have been mentioned for the chairmanship. Mr. Reinsch is on leave from his post as Managing Director of the stations of former Governor Cox of Ohio - WSB, Atlanta, Ga., WIOD, Miami, Fla., and WHIO, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Porter was formerly counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington. The name of Steve Early, President Roosevelt's No. 1 Secretary, has also been added to the list of probabilities.

Among others who at one time or another have been proposed to succeed either Mr. Fly or Commander Craven have been Charles D. Denny, General Counsel of the FCC, Leighton H. Peebles, Chief of WPB Communications, John D. Biggers, Libby-Owens Co., Toledo, Ohio, and "Cap" Krug, Chairman of the WPB and former common carrier expert.

FCC Commissioners Durr and Jett have likewise been spoken of to succeed Mr. Fly in the FCC chairmanship.

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## CAPT. HARRY BUTCHER IN MOVIES; EISENHOWER GETS STATION

Friends had the pleasure of seeing Capt. Harry C. Butcher, U.S.N.R.F. in a Pathe News Reel this week with General Eisenhower greeting Gen. George C. Marshall and War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, when the latter arrived in Paris on their non-stop plane trip from Washington recently. Captain Butcher, aide to General Eisenhower, and former Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, looked as natural as life and apparently was in the best of health and spirits.

General Eisenhower is about to receive one of the biggest and most practical gifts he ever has been given, according to a recent broadcast by NBC war reporter Merrill Mueller. The present comes from General Charles DeGaulle in the name of France, and is a radio transmitter station installed in two railway cars. It was built to German specifications by "Vichy engineers" prior to the liberation of France. According to Mr. Mueller, the station will be coupled to General Eisenhower's special train.

If the gift is forthcoming, General Eisenhower will have a made-to-order manager for the new station as Captain Butcher for years was in charge of Station WJSV in Washington (now WTOP) and knows the business from the group up.

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## FRENCH REPORTED TO HAVE PROGRESSED IN TELEVISION

Edward R. Murrow, Chief of the European Staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in his regular weekly broadcast from London last Sunday, expressed the belief that great strides had been made in France in the development of wide-band, high-frequency television.

"Paris today is a city of rumors", Mr. Murrow said. "I encountered one, rather more incredible than most, and it turned out to be true. The story was that even during German occupation, one of the great arts of peace - television, had made surprising strides and while television had more or less stood still in every other belligerent country, it had gone swiftly forward in France. I've not myself seen a demonstration of this development, but I have talked with reliable observers who have seen it in Paris, and I've had access to detailed, though confidential technical reports.

"I don't know what the Germans have done with television nor do I know what may be waiting to emerge from the laboratories in the allied countries, but there has been developed in Paris television in which the picture is clearer, sharper, and larger than any that was being transmitted in America or in Britain before the war. The rumors turned out to be true, and it is mildly encouraging to find evidence of progress in the midst of all the dying and destroying that is going on in Europe."

This brought forth the following comment from Columbia:

"When CBS first announced its postwar television policy (April 27), a brochure that accompanied the announcement included a summary of reasons for moving television into wider bands and higher frequencies. One of these reasons concerned foreign developments, and was stated as follows:

"There is every possibility that television in foreign countries will at least equal the postwar television standards proposed (by CBS)."

Although further information is not yet available, Mr. Murrow's findings strongly indicate that the CBS prediction made over six months ago may be confirmed before the end of the war.

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## CBS ISSUES BOOK "U.S. RADIO OWNERSHIP BY COUNTIES"

The Columbia Broadcasting System has issued in book form the elaborate compilation of its research department, "U. S. Radio Ownership by Counties - 1940-44". This includes an estimate of radio homes by States, the total number of families by counties and the total number of radio families by counties.

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EVERITT, NEW IRE PRESIDENT, BIJL, OF SOUTH AFRICA, V-P

Dr. William L. Everitt of Washington has been elected President of The Institute of Radio Engineers for the coming year, it was announced last week by the Board of Directors of that society. Dr. Everitt, who is Chief of the Operational Research Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, succeeds Professor Hubert M. Turner of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Yale University, New Haven.

Dr. Everitt, who has been directing important research for the Army at Washington since 1942, was recently appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Dr. Everitt, a Fellow and a Director of the Institute, is the author of several books and numerous technical magazine articles on subjects relating to radio engineering, electronics and communications. His experience includes research and consulting-engineering work with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and various manufacturing organizations. He is also the inventor of a number of radio and electronic devices.

The election of Dr. Hendrik J. Van der Bijl of Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, as Vice-President, was announced simultaneously. Dr. Van der Bijl, Fellow of the Institute since 1928, is Chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission and other industrial corporations as well as Director of the S.A. Board Barclays Bank, Director-General of War Supplies, and Chancellor of the University of Pretoria, all of Johannesburg.

The three Directors elected for three-year terms, 1945-1947 were Stuart L. Bailey, Consulting Radio Engineer of Jansky and Bailey, Washington, Keith Henney, Editor of "Electronics" magazine, New York, and Dr. Benjamin E. Shackelford, Engineer-in-Charge of RCA Frequency Bureau, Radio Corporation of America.

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## TWO PARTIES SPENT AT LEAST 1½ MILLION DOLLARS ON RADIO

At least 1½ million dollars was spent for political broadcasts on the four major networks during the presidential election campaign. This was the estimate of Larry Wolters of the Chicago Tribune. "The total may be much higher when the final tabulations are in", Mr. Wolters went on.

"CBS reported expenditures of \$291,000 on behalf of the major presidential candidates, including \$181,000 for President Roosevelt and \$110,000 for Governor Dewey.

"The Mutual Network, pending a full compilation, estimated its share at \$400,000 split about equally between President Roosevelt and Dewey.

"The Blue Network reported its figure, through November 1 only, as \$263,868, with the Republicans spending \$134,370 and the Democrats \$129,498. These figures did not include amounts spent by groups other than the national committees.

"NBC reported that its figures were not available."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
JANUARY 10, 1917  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
ON THE  
CENSUS OF 1910

AND  
ON THE  
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BY  
J. EDGAR HOOVER  
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 :::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::  
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### Sees Chairman Fly's Departure A Public Loss

At times Mr. Fly has been criticized for exercising too much control over the bipartisan FCC. The line between effective leadership and dictation is a delicate one. In attempting to draw it we must not lose sight of the virtue of keeping governmental agencies operating smoothly in spite of difference of views, and in this respect Mr. Fly must be put down as an extraordinary public servant whose resignation will be a real loss.

- (Washington Post)

### New Radio Servicing Tools

Servicing electronic equipment will in future require special apparatus not common on the average radio repairman's bench. For example, instruments for measuring high values of current, light intensity, motor speed and other quantities, will be necessary in order to do a job in keeping the electronic equipment in many plants operating satisfactorily.

- (Radio Retailing)

### La Guardia Gives His Radio Audience The News Breaks

Mayor La Guardia's Sunday broadcasts generally contain news for the Monday A.M. papers and he is not averse to withholding from the newspaper reporters important announcements for his broadcasts.

- (Editor & Publisher)

### Sylvania Gives Its New Research Lab Campus Atmosphere

The Sylvania Electric Products Company, which is commercially exploiting developments in the field of electronics, and especially fluorescent lighting, has determined to establish its research laboratory in Queens, one of New York's five boroughs. They are building not only the laboratories and other buildings of the research center on a plot of twenty-eight acres but they have acquired as well a nice little six-acre estate, including a house, which is to become a small country club for their plan. Provisionally, there is a further plan. Twenty-two more acres included in the plot and now in woodland must be kept, the company feels, as a barrier against encroachments on the campus type of development, which they are determined to have for their research organization. However, there is a disposition, if the people who work there so desire, to let them buy that land and develop it as a kind of self-contained village, a neighborhood of their own where they would be entirely free from all the usual harassing transportation problems of city life and work. The company wanted the laboratory in New York so it would be not too



SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is being provided for your information and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

2. [redacted]

The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] is currently active in the [redacted] area and is currently active in the [redacted] area.

It is recommended that you take appropriate action to [redacted] the [redacted] and to [redacted] the [redacted] area.

3. [redacted]

The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] is currently active in the [redacted] area and is currently active in the [redacted] area.

far from its main offices in Manhattan, and also because of the character of the workers, most of whom will be scholarly people. They hope to create for them and their families something like a campus existence \* \* \*

In order to permit the establishment of a kind of garden community for this company, the existing street pattern of parallelograms had to be washed out. Moreover, the city had to make a number of other concessions.

New York has hopes now of attracting many other pay rolls into the city by means of the advantages it has to offer, as against the inconveniences of commuting. They believe that this tendency of wartime can be fostered during peacetime by the attractiveness of such places as the Sylvania Electric Products Company development and Stuyvesant Town.

-(From "Can Cities Come Back?" in the  
Saturday Evening Post of Nov. 4, 1944)  
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### McDonald Looks to American Boy to Develop Gliding

That glorious, incredible, creative young animal, the American boy, will take up gliding on a large scale soon after the war is over, and will maintain for us the leadership in aviation that has cost so much effort.

Foremost among gliding pioneers is Col. Edward S. Evans. So outstanding was his work that I felt impelled to call him the "Father of American Gliding and Soaring" in my book "Youth Must Fly". I take this occasion to pay my respects to his early and continuing vision and foresight.

-(E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith  
Radio Corporation in Glider Magazine)  
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### Television Wrist Watch

David Sarnoff, RCA President, predicts for the future a television gadget that will be worn on the wrist like a watch but containing a practical television screen.

-(Washington Times-Herald)  
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### Radio Also Uses Newspapers!

Isn't it a strange anomaly that radio which practically guarantees the power to build listening audiences of millions has to use other media, including newspapers, to tell the people about new programs and program changes?

-(Editor & Publisher)  
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### The Unseen Audience

Man to Wife (as he searches his library shelves) "Be sure to get the repair man over here tomorrow. With the radio busted I'm so desperate I've got to read a book."

-(From a cartoon by Webster)

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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An early report is expected by the Federal Communications Commission on the Allocations Hearings, which closed last Friday. One of the reasons is that Chairman Fly's resignation will take effect next Wednesday, November 15th and the Commission desires to dispose of the report by that time if it is possible to do so.

Having served abroad for a considerable period, Col. David Sarnoff, President-on-leave from the Radio Corporation of America, is again on duty in this country. He is Special Consultant to the Communications Branch, Public Relations Office SHAEF.

Colonel Sarnoff was awarded the War Department's Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service".

Mrs. Robert E. Kintner, wife of the recently elected Vice President of the Blue Network, sponsored the launching of the Submarine Cutlass at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard. In command of the CUTLASS will be Commander Herbert L. Jukes, who became famous in the Navy while fighting the Japs in command of the Submarine KINGFISH.

Three new directors of Finch Telecommunications are the famous Jimmy Cromwell, who married into the Duke millions, and who was former Ambassador to Canada, Ray Littlefield, a Providence, R.I. banker, and George Henry Payne, former FCC Commissioner.

The Federal Communications Commission has postponed until Monday, November 27th, the hearing which was to have been held next Friday, November 10th, to investigate the charge by labor unions that certain stations failed to properly identify a transcribed broadcast series of sustaining programs sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Stephen Chew, who has been with RCA Victor for the last year has rejoined Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation where he will be in charge of cabinet design.

Belmont Radio Corporation - For 1943: Giving effect to completion of war contract negotiations, net profit was \$500,664, or \$1.67 a share on 300,000 common shares, comparing with \$239,616, or 80 cents a share for 1942.

Addition of three new stations to the Mutual network, bringing the total of Mutual affiliates to 246, was announced with the joining of WHLN, Harlan, Kentucky; WAOV, Vincennes, Indiana, and KIUL, Garden City, Kansas, all 250 watters.

A final check by the Editor & Publisher showed that Governor Dewey was supported by 60% of the daily newspapers of the country, President Roosevelt was backed by 22% and 18% remained independent.





Postwar employment for an estimated 26,000 musically-trained personnel as plant broadcast directors in the expanding field of industrial music was forecast by Philip J. Jacoby, of the RCA Industrial Music Service, in a public lecture in New York University's School of Education auditorium.

Robert M. Felsenthal has been named Manager of the Radio, Phonograph and Appliances Division of the International Department of the RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America.

Hubert H. Kronen, formerly an RCA Victor Regional Manager and Export Specialist, was named Sales Manager for the Division.

Mr. Felsenthal, a merchandising executive for Sears, Roebuck & Company, and its export organization, Sears International, before joining RCA in 1942, will direct distribution abroad of the company's radio receivers and record-playing instruments and household appliances.

Efficient production of radio waves many times the frequency of the shortest "short waves" used a few years ago, has been one of the most important electronic developments of the war, said William C. White, head of the Electronics Section of the General Electric Research laboratory, speaking recently before the Philadelphia section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The Federal Communications Commission in ten years has been built up (largely through political patronage rather than necessity for such a tremendous organization) into a bureau of 2,319 employees calling for an annual appropriation of \$7,610,000. It has proved to be one of the New Deal's most richly laden political Christmas Trees.

Admiral Corporation, Chicago, manufacturer of radios, filed last week in Philadelphia with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 216,000 shares of \$1 par value capital stock to be offered by Dempsey & Co., Chicago,

Proceeds from the 150,000 shares of previously unissued stock will be added to working capital to finance the company's expansion into the refrigerator, range and home freezer field, as well as its radio business, the prospectus said.

The Defense Supplies Corporation has recently held three meetings at which manufacturers of radio and radar end equipment were invited to participate in the DSC plan for disposal of surplus war products through companies acting as agents for the Government. The first meeting was held in Washington last Wednesday, November 1; in New York on November 3rd and yesterday in Chicago, at which the surplus property disposal plans were explained by Stuart K. Barnes, Vice President of the DSC and by his assistant, Charles A. Jostes.

Officials said that the same general DSC plan for disposition would apply to end products as to components and tubes but that there probably would be some modification in the proposed contract for end equipment. Discussions have been going on for some time with manufacturers of components and tubes, and officials say that approximately 60 companies have already signed a contract to act as agents for the DSC.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED  
NOV 17 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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# THE OTAVIA

.....The Otavia is a new addition to the  
 .....fleet of the Otavians, and is a fine  
 .....sailing ship, with a crew of 100 men,  
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November 15, 1944

## FEELING IS THAT PETRILLO PUT OVER A FAST ONE ON FDR

Although James C. Petrillo is said to have worn one of the largest Roosevelt campaign buttons in Chicago on Election Day, there is a distinct impression that Petrillo did more to embarrass President Roosevelt than anyone in the labor industry ever has except John L. Lewis. Also there was a general feeling that sooner or later the President, who has a long memory, would in some way get back at Mr. Petrillo. However, just about the time a good many people thought Mr. Roosevelt might be again getting around to Mr. Petrillo, the latter, allowing no grass to grow under his feet, four days after the election took the recording industry into camp. It was one of the fastest and boldest moves Washington has ever seen. Even yet nobody has found any definite legal measure to keep Petrillo from getting away with it nor to block any other labor union which desires to use Petrillo's coup as a precedent.

Petrillo thus makes history in forcing an industry to pay a fee directly to a labor union on each piece of merchandise it produces. This is expected to bring into his union \$4,000,000 annually, based on fees ranging from a quarter of a cent on a record priced at 35 cents to 2 cents on a record priced at \$2.00. This is to be done, however, without any increase in pay for the musicians. Up to now over \$100,000 has been received from the companies who previously signed and this pool, along with the more important money which will come in from the record manufacturing subsidiaries of the Radio Corporation of America and the Columbia Broadcasting System will be put into a special fund until Mr. Petrillo and his associates decide what they will do with it. It was here that Jimmy declared, "We will never make a WPA out of it."

Edward Wallterstein, President of the Columbia Recording System, pointing a finger at the Administration, declared that the economic pressure was such that the companies could no longer wait on Washington and therefore they had to come to Petrillo's terms or go out of business. "We are finally accepting", Mr. Wallerstein declared, "because of the Government's unwillingness or incapacity to enforce its orders."

So Mr. Petrillo, instead of being called into the White House woodshed, apparently went to the head of the class. And, as previously mentioned, nobody at this writing seems to know what can be done about it. The only concrete suggestion is that there should be a new law covering such a case and that the whole matter should be put up to Congress.

It remains to be seen after what happened to Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, the only man in Congress who really ever

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went after Petrillo, just how many volunteers are going to step forward to do the present job if the record and other manufacturers now likewise threatened, decide to seek Congressional relief. Senator Clark is the man who hailed Petrillo to Washington a year or two ago and for two of the most miserable days of the music chieftain's life.

Though he made it hot for Petrillo on the witness stand, nothing particular came of the hearing and it looked like Senator Clark's round until the recent Idaho primaries were held. Then to the amazement of everyone, Senator Clark was beaten for renomination by 202 votes by Glenn H. Taylor, cowboy and later entertainer at Station KSEI at Pocatello and other stations. Later Taylor defeated Governor Bottolffsen and is now Senator-elect from Idaho. Whether Mr. Petrillo had anything to do with Senator Clark's downfall isn't known, but it will not be an inducement to any other member of Congress to cross swords with the diminutive labor leader.

RCA Victor beat the Columbia Recording Company to the draw by making its first record since August 1, 1942, last Sunday a few hours after the agreement had been signed. Columbia followed suit Monday. There is said to be an accumulation of orders for millions of records by both companies and the first of these will be on sale at an early date. The first RCA recording was Vaughn Monroe and his orchestra and for Columbia one by Andre Kostelanetz.

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### PETRILLO SARCASTICALLY ASSAILED; CRITICS "HAIL CAESAR!"

One conclusion reached by this writer listening to James C. Petrillo, testifying before the Senate Committee on the memorable occasion that the music czar was put on the grill at the Capitol, was that Mr. Petrillo felt very keenly the criticism of the press. He referred to it time and again and it seemed to irritate him more than anything else. If that is true, Petrillo, despite his assertion that his victory over the record manufacturers is "the greatest for a labor organization in the history of the labor movement" will almost have to be put into a strait-jacket when he reads what some of the leading newspapers have to say about it.

"Hail Caesar!" cries the Washington News (Scripps-Howard):

"Petrillo has established for the first time the principle that employers can be compelled to collect money from the public and pay it, not to employees in higher wages, but into the treasury of a union which does not have to account even to the union's members for what is done with it. In so doing, he has defeated -

1. The entire record-making industry of the United States.

2. The National War Labor Board, which ordered the union to rescind its ban on musical recordings, and Mr. Petrillo defied.

3. The President of the United States, who asked Mr.



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Petrillo pretty-please to obey the War Labor Board as a wartime contribution to industrial peace, and to whom Mr. Petrillo said no.

"4. The public interest. The annual \$4,000,000 or more in fees now to be received by the union treasury will be, actually, a tax on the public - taxation without representation. Under his union's constitution Mr. Petrillo can spend the money, as he says he will, to 'spread musical culture' and make jobs for unemployed musicians, or he can use it for any other purpose that pleases him. In any case, the public has nothing whatever to say about how it shall be used.

"What Mr. Petrillo has done officials of other unions can do, and many doubtless will. The result may well be that hundreds of millions of dollars a year will be taken from the public, in higher prices for goods, and paid into union treasuries."

Says the New York Times:

"If one union can force employers to supply the funds for a private relief scheme, why can't other unions? If the officials of one union can work out a scheme which makes them financially independent even of their own union membership, why can't the officials of other unions? Such precedents, once established, must inevitably spread. \* \* \*

"The Petrillo record is not simply one of Government weakness or inaction. Mr. Petrillo's irresponsible private dictatorship has been made possible by positive Government help. Congress and the Supreme Court between them have put into effect sweeping immunities which make it perfectly legal for union officials to commit anti-social acts which would be illegal if committed by anyone else. As long as this situation lasts, the Petrillos will move from victory to victory."

Comments the New York Herald-Tribune:

"Meanwhile, a bit of rosemary for remembrance. When Montgomery Ward & Co. refused to comply with a War Labor Board order the President promptly sent in Federal troops to seize the plant. The elderly Mr. Avery, its head, was ejected from it physically. When Mr. Petrillo said no to the same agency, nothing happened for some time, and then the President wrote him a personal letter asking him please to obey the Board 'in the interest of orderly government.' Petrillo, who is nobody's fool, simply said no again, so now he has his reward.

"The contrast needs no elaboration. It epitomizes the egregious favoritism with which the Roosevelt administration from the very beginning has treated labor, in the laws it has jammed through and in their enforcement. The present Supreme Court has added its own contribution to a situation in which, as Petrillo has dramatically demonstrated, the country is helpless against the arrogant behavior and demands of a labor czar."

The first of these is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to  
 maintain a stable exchange rate.  
 This has led to a loss of confidence  
 in the currency and a consequent  
 depreciation of the value of the  
 pound sterling.

The second of these is the fact that  
 the government has been unable to  
 maintain a stable level of public  
 expenditure.

### THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

The third of these is the fact that  
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The fourth of these is the fact that  
 the government has been unable to  
 maintain a stable level of public  
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### THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The fifth of these is the fact that  
 the government has been unable to  
 maintain a stable level of public  
 expenditure.

The sixth of these is the fact that  
 the government has been unable to  
 maintain a stable level of public  
 expenditure.

The Washington Post declared:

"The American people have a right to demand protection against exactions of this sort, because it is they who pay in the end in the form of higher prices. Moreover, we now have a system of social insurance that requires employers to make contributions to funds for the unemployed. If there is to be an extension of that system, it should be effected by legal process, not through the bludgeoning methods of labor czars who indirectly tax the consuming public without being under any obligation to render an accounting.

"Since there appears to be no way to thwart the activities of Mr. Petrillo under existing law, the duty of Congress is plain. It should act promptly to suppress anti-social rackets that can now be worked with impunity, provided they do not interfere with prosecution of the war."

Says the Washington Star:

"If the American Federation of Musicians, under the determined leadership of Mr. Petrillo, can levy what amounts to a tax on the public, so can any other union possessed of sufficient economic power. And if Mr. Petrillo's success remains unchallenged, the strong probability is that other unions will follow his example.

"The remedy, if there is to be a remedy, lies with public opinion and the Congress. The present Supreme Court has conferred a virtually total grant of immunity on unions in matters of this kind, and it is not in the least surprising that the President found nothing in the law books that would be useful against Mr. Petrillo. The court, in effect, has nullified the laws which formerly might have been invoked in a situation of this kind. And this means that nothing can or will be done unless and until an aroused public demands that Congress enact legislation to forbid or to regulate union practices that are inimical to the public interest but which, nevertheless, are steadily gaining ground."

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#### NEWSPAPERS CONSIDER ADOPTING NETWORK ADVERTISING PLAN

A Committee representing 16 large newspapers in the country is studying the feasibility of selling advertising on the same principal as radio networks. As yet no newspaper network has been formed but a study of the situation is being made which will cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000 and take six months to complete.

Another big newspaper sales plan is an expansion of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association which calls for the establishment of a Sales Committee and a Retail Advertising Department and an overall enlargement of the Bureau's activities with a budget of \$1,000,000 a year.

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• **Prevalence** = the proportion of a population that has a disease at a particular point in time

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# FLY RESIGNING HINTS INTERNATIONAL FIELD; FDR "FURLOUGH"

One of the best things they do at the White House is to write the letters to be signed by the President kissing the boys good-bye. Some Presidents write their own letters, some only write certain ones of these. Outside the inner circle, it is never known exactly any more that is known who writes a President's speeches, now much is ghosted or how much is the real thing.

Regardless of who actually writes the letters, reading between the lines there is often a story in them. Sometimes they mean good-bye forever, and frequently are for home consumption and to hang framed in the office; other times, they forecase coming events. An exchange causing more than passing attention was letters made public between Chairman James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and President Roosevelt. Mr. Fly's reference to the fact that there was still much work to be done in the Communications field and especially to international communications and that he stood ready in a "private capacity to assist in any manner possible" and Mr. Roosevelt's response saying that Mr. Fly was "only on a furlough", occasioned considerable speculation.

Chairman Fly wrote the President:

"I hereby submit my resignation as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, effective at the end of the fifteenth day of November, 1944.

"Despite the personal reasons calling for this step - and these you have recognized - I make the move only with great reluctance. The forward movement of electrical communications is freighted with problems of broad and deep significance. In some real measure the landmarks of principle have been established and the path rough hewn. Yet much work remains to be done. The most urgent task is in the field of international communications. In this regard I shall stand ready from time to time and in a private capacity to assist in any manner possible.

"I need hardly remind you of the deep gratitude I feel for the faith you have held midst all the ill-winds of doctrine. My deep personal regard and great confidence go with you in the most significant work which lies ahead."

In accepting Mr. Fly's resignation, the President wrote as follows, addressing the letter "Dear Larry":

"With great personal reluctance, I accept your resignation as a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

"We have had long discussions of the personal reasons for which you feel you have to return to private practice. And because you have had only a few years of private life since you left the Navy, after the last war, I feel I cannot deny you the 'furlough'.



"You have given five years to the prosecution of monopolies in the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, five years to your brilliant defense of the Tennessee Valley Authority as its General Counsel, and five years to the reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission as its Chairman. These were all extraordinarily difficult tasks - calling for technical competence and strength of heart of the highest order - against powerful opponents who did not always take your victories lightly. Few men have so proud and effective a record in public service.

"Indeed, it is a tribute to the call of public service upon young men that you were willing to persist for fifteen years in such apparently thankless tasks. But you should take great satisfaction from the knowledge that in all your public endeavors you have not only advanced the public interest, but in the end gained the respect of most your opponents for requiring them to face, for the public good, the need of adjustments necessary to protect their own long-range interests.

"The importance of the work of the Federal Communications Commission is better appreciated today both by the public and by the industries under its jurisdiction than it has ever been before. The Commission, working as a team under your chairmanship, has made notable advances in safeguarding freedom of speech and information and in protecting competitive enterprise in the field of communications.

"But much work remains to be done and in the doing of it, I shall want your advice and counsel. You are only on 'furlough'. I shall have to have your help from time to time, particularly in the field of international communications, and know I can expect you to respond."

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#### ELLERY STONE TO BE CHIEF U.S. COMMISSIONER IN ITALY

Advancement for Commodore Ellery Stone, U.S.N.R., former Vice-President of Mackay Radio, All America Cable and Radio, and former President of the Postal Telegraph Company, was indicated in the following State Department bulletin:

"As already announced, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain recently reviewed the situation in Italy and agreed on a general policy to meet the many economic and other difficulties of that country. In order to facilitate the task they have agreed that the Right Honorable Harold MacMillan, M.P. British Resident Minister at AFHQ, Mediterranean, should, in addition to his present post, become responsible head of the Allied Commission. In order to effect this, General Wilson will delegate to Mr. MacMillan his functions as President of the Commission. Commodore Ellery Stone of the United States Navy, at present Acting Chief Commissioner, will be appointed Chief Commissioner. Mr. MacMillan, as Acting President, will be specially charged with the duty of supervising development of new measures together with any change in structure of commission necessary to carry them out."

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## CAPEHART, SENATOR-ELECT, PROPOSES PHONE WIRE TELE NET

Homer E. Capehart, who was elected Republican U. S. Senator from Indiana last week with a majority believed to be between 20,000 and 30,000, though the count is still incomplete, has announced the development of a new method through which he says television can be transmitted over a standard telephone circuit and recording made of television programs. The technique, known as "video transmission", not only solves one of the major difficulties which have stood in the way of television development but also brings widespread domestic television entertainment years nearer.

Capehart engineers are also said to have made an important advance in another phase of the commercial development of television, the company announces - a method for recording television programs for rebroadcast as sound programs are now transcribed.

"It will enable advertising sponsors to prepare television programs with professional talent and elaborate staging in entertainment centers for rebroadcast anywhere and at any time", Mr. Capehart said.

In a television transmission demonstration in Indianapolis last week, Mr. Capehart, who is President of the Packard Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, displayed for newspapermen and other observers a mockup transmission system employing standard No. 19 gauge telephone wire.

It was reported that the transmission was carried over 10 miles of such landlines, and that there was no discernible difference between the result and that presented by a corollary transmission over a shorter length of coaxial cable.

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C O R R E C T I O N

We are indebted to B. J. Rowan, Assistant Manager of Broadcasting, of the General Electric Company, Schenectady for this correction:

"I have noted the following quotation from your Heinl Communications Letter of October 15:

"The General Electric Company estimates the cost of operating a 250-watt FM station at as little as \$5,500 a year; a 1,000-watt station at \$9,500 a year."

"I felt sure the figures quoted were incorrect and called the matter to the attention of our Electronics Department, and have received from them the following information:



"It is probable that the estimates attributed to General Electric were obtained by a misreading of an article beginning on Page 7 of "Editor & Publisher" for February 26, 1944. The amounts quoted cover only the estimate of the salary expense of a station manager, announcer and stenographer. The author has conveniently omitted the estimates for other operating costs and program production expense."

"I am passing on the above information to you with the thought that you may want to correct your earlier release."

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# PHIL CARLIN LEAVES BLUE; REPORTED HEADED FOR MBS

There was another resignation at the Blue Network with that of Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs, a radio veteran whose career in the industry began in 1922. Known to be very close to Edgar Kobak, Blue Network Vice-President, who becomes head of the Mutual Broadcasting System next Monday, November 20th, Mr. Carlin was likewise reported to be headed in that direction.

Accepting Mr. Carlin's resignation, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, wrote:

"Now that you have finally determined to leave the Blue Network, I wanted to tell you again how sorry Ed Noble, Chet LaRoche and I are.

"We had hoped you would continue in your present position as a member of what we believe will be an outstanding network program and production department, or accept the role of chief officer in charge of television, facsimile, and frequency modulation. Your considered decision not to accept either of these important positions is indeed a disappointment to all of us.

"We wish you great success and happiness in the future."

Mr. Carlin became Manager of WEAJ in New York in 1927, and later assistant to the NBC Vice-President in Charge of Programs. When the Blue Network was organized, Mr. Carlin transferred to it as Vice-President in Charge of Programs.

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A new television program titled "The World In Your Home", sponsored by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, will start Friday, November 17th, over NBC's television station WNBT. The new series will bring to television set owners in the metropolitan area a well-rounded program of science, education, entertainment, sports news and special events.

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## HOLLYWOOD RADIO ARTIST DEFEATED; ALSO WBBM EXEC.

Although he had been warmly endorsed by Vice-President-elect Harry S. Truman, Hal Styles, radio entertainer and Democratic nominee for Congress from Hollywood, was badly beaten by Gordon L. McDonough (R). Styles had defeated John M. Costello (D), of California, present incumbent. Shortly before the election, the Los Angeles Examiner charged that Styles, who conducts a radio program "Help Thy Neighbor" and had the support of the PAC, was a former Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan and that he was once under sentence to Sing Sing for perjury.

Charles Garland, former Assistant Sales Manager of WBBM, Chicago, Republican candidate for Congress in the 7th Illinois Congressional District, was defeated by William W. Link (D). The 7th, which is said to be the largest district in the United States, is normally Republican but during the New Deal it has been Democratic to a lessening degree in each election. The former incumbent, Leonard Scheutz, who died sometime before the election, won by only 890 votes out of a total of 374,000 in the 1942 election. Thus had it not been for the Democratic tidal wave, Mr. Garland, who put up a strong fight, would doubtless have been elected.

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## AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND LABOR MUST COOPERATE - MULLEN

The foundation of America's post-war economy will be secure only to the extent that agriculture, industry and labor cooperate to their mutual advantage, it was declared in Chicago on Monday by Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, in an address before the Chicago Agricultural Club.

According to Mr. Mullen's thesis, agriculture, industry and labor are the three major sources of the nation's economic power, and the welfare of each depends on the welfare of the other.

"Farmers", he said, "who clamor for high prices of farm products while complaining about high wages paid to their best customers, the factory workers, labor leaders who contend for wages or restrictive arrangements which boost manufacturing costs to uneconomic levels; employers who seek high prices or high profits by paying subnormal wage scales - these are the individuals who need education as to where their own best interest lie in the future."

In seeking to build an economically strong America, the lesson must be learned that class legislation obtained by a pressure group with a single eye to its own immediate advantage, is the most dangerous of all solutions to the nation's economic problems, he indicated. Mr. Mullen further stated his belief that it would be disastrous for any two or more of the three basic groups to engage in

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a tug-of-war strife for advantage over one another. "In a tug-of-war the strength on one side cancels an equal amount of strength on the other side. Team work is vitally necessary, for in a team strength is added to strength and the pull is doubled", he stated.

With an eye to the future world, Mr. Mullen predicted that television will provide the most effective means for mass communications ever created. He stated a belief that it would rank at the top of new industries that will create jobs for men and women and capital. Mr. Mullen pointed out that television is not just a better form of an old product or a better way of doing a thing. That has been done before.

"Television is something totally new. It will grow on soil where nothing ever grew before. From the employment standpoint it will create new jobs without abolishing any old ones. It will add to employment without subtracting from it", he declared.

During his visit to the Middle West, Mr. Mullen will deliver talks before the Chamber of Commerce at Des Moines, Iowa, and at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

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#### RADIO TO HAVE MANY NEW USES IN TELEPHONY

In an address "Telephone Regulatory Problems in the Transition from War to Peace", Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield of the Federal Communications Commission, addressing the War Conference of the National Association of Utilities Commissioners in Omaha, said:

"Many new uses of radio for urban and long distance telephony were suggested at the allocation hearings both by the Bell and independent telephone companies and by various interested industries. Proposals were made for the adaptation of the walkie-talkie radio-phone for services between motorists and their homes or offices. Mobile radiotelephony was proposed for reaching physicians and ambulances, for dispatching and controlling taxicabs, for delivery services of department stores, and for services now carried on by public utilities in reaching their repair trucks and coordinating emergency operations.

"Whether such services should be carried on by the individual industries involved or as one general common carrier service conducted by a special company or the local telephone company remains to be determined, but the probability of uses of radio to furnish telephone service of this nature is very great. Similarly, more distant calling to control the movement of buses and trucks on the highways, either directly by the industries involved or by the telephone companies in conjunction with their land lines service, was suggested."

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## WOULD MODIFY SOUND EQUIPMENT CONTROLS

The Industrial Sound Equipment Industry Advisory Committee believes that electronic equipment controls should not be revoked until all military requirements can be met, but that controls should be modified as war demands decrease and materials become more readily available, officials of the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division said last week.

Revocation or modification of Limitation Order L-265 was considered by the Committee, which met recently in Washington. Equipment used in public address systems, inter-communication systems and other industrial sound amplifying equipment falls within the category of electronic equipment involving the use of vacuum or gaseous tubes, under L-265.

An amendment adopted last Saturday to the Electronic Equipment Limitation Order L-265 exempts industrial instruments, and their associated circuits, used for measuring or controlling temperature, pressure, flow, liquid level, relative humidity, specific gravity, acidity, alkalinity, speed, and power load or frequency of electric power generating stations from controls of the order. None of these instruments is ordinarily considered to be within the field of radio or electronic equipment, officials of the Radio and Radar Division of WPB said.

The issuance of a pamphlet entitled "Guide of Industrial Sound", designed to explain the uses and value of sound equipment, was announced. This document will soon be put on sale by the Superintendent of Documents.

The Committee will meet again during the second week of January, it was announced.

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## RCA TRANSMITTER FLOWN FROM ITALY TO FRANCE

A complete commercial short-wave radio station, weighing twenty-five tons, has been transported hundreds of miles by air for the first time in history, from Italy to "Somewhere in Southern France", according to word received by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

Moved at the request of the U.S. Army, the equipment was transported within a few hours by the coordinated efforts of the Army Signal Corps and RCA technicians. When the station goes into operation, service will be limited to Government, Press, and EFM (Expeditionary Force Message) traffic. No straight commercial messages may be accepted.

In a radiogram describing the station's movement by air, Merrill Mueller, National Broadcasting Company correspondent said:



"Fourteen C-47's moved entire twenty-five tons of equipment, which included generators so heavy it took heavy cranes to load and unload them, in a few hours, whereas surface transportation on both sea and land would have taken days and, perhaps, weeks. Thus, another important step has been taken to facilitate communications with Southern France within a few weeks through the day and night-long work of all concerned."

This is not the first time that this station has met an important wartime communications need, according to RCA officials. It was shipped from New York last Winter, and went into service at Naples transmitting Government and press messages. Its location was then identified as "Somewhere in Southern Italy." More than twenty RCA men, working with Mr. Thomas B. Meola, went along to install and operate it.

On June 13, a second RCA station which had been shipped from the United States, went into operation at Rome, first of Europe's war capitals to fall to Allied armies. Its installation and operation also were handled by the RCA staff working in cooperation with the U.S. Signal Corps and the Board of War Communications.

Still another fast, direct communications link with the European war front was established by R.C.A. Communications on September 16, when a radio circuit between New York and Paris was reopened after being closed since June, 1940, by the German occupation.

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#### GE AND IBM GRANTED NEW VISUAL EXPERIMENT PERMITS

The Commission last week granted the applications of International Business Machines Corporation for construction permits for two new Experimental Class 2 radio stations, and of General Electric Company for construction permits for three such stations.

The applicants propose to develop a new system of point-to-point communications, employing high-speed pulse transmissions in connection with the operation of business machines as well as standard emissions for the relaying of television and FM programs. They propose a program of experimentation directed toward the development of an ultra-high frequency, wide band, communications system involving the operation of a chain of experimental radio relay stations extending from Washington, D. C. to New York City, and from New York City to Schenectady and New Scotland, N. Y.

The International Business Machines Corporation applications cover the terminal station at Washington, D. C., and the combined terminal station at New York for both links of the system. Three transmitters and a directional antenna are to be installed at Washington to be located on the roof of the Mayflower Hotel, and the station will be operated by remote control from 1111 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. The New York station is to be located at 490 Madison Avenue, where six transmitters are to be installed, and the remote control point will be located in the same building.





The General Electric Company applications cover the terminal station at Schenectady and the relay station at New Scotland, N. Y. At New Scotland four transmitters are to be mounted in the existing towers of television relay station W2XI, where directional antennas will be installed for maximum radiations toward New York City and Schenectady. The Schenectady station and remote control point will be located at 60 Washington Avenue, where two transmitters and directional antenna systems will be mounted on the existing tower of television relay station W2XGE.

Any and all frequencies within the following bands may be used experimentally by the applicants: 1,900-1,960; 1,960-2020; 2020-2080; 2120-2180; 2180-2240, and 2240-2300 megacycles, with 15 watts power, using A2, A3, A4, A5 and special emission for experimental radio communication, provided that all emissions shall be on frequencies within one or more of the above authorized bands.

In acting on these applications, the Commission considered Western Union Telegraph Company objections to any commercial operations by the I.B.M. and the G.E. The authorizations issued are expressly limited to purely experimental operations and prohibit "the rendition of any communication service for hire" by means of the facilities authorized.

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#### PROGRAM FOR FIRST TELE BROADCASTERS CONFERENCE DEC. 11

Revealing the program arranged for the First Annual Conference of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., which is scheduled to be held at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on Monday and Tuesday, December 11th and 12th, Jack R. Poppele, Chairman of the Conference, indicated that the various sessions planned will be of interest not only to those now operating, or who are planning to operate television stations, but to manufacturers of television and radio equipment; motion picture companies, newspapers, advertising agencies, stage, screen and radio entertainers and the public in general.

Thousands of invitations for the Conference are in the mail the Chairman stated, adding that the affair is open to everyone. Advance registrations are now being accepted at the Association's offices, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, he said, with a fee of \$15 covering all Conference activities.

The opening general session at 10 A.M. on December 11th, will feature six talks by leaders in the television industry. "New Horizons in Television" will serve as topics for talks by Dr. W.R.G. Baker, Vice-President in Charge of Electronics for the General Electric Company, and by E. W. Engstrom, Director in Charge of the RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N. J.

"Television Programming", exploring the possibilities of the new art, will be discussed in talks by John F. Royal, Vice-President in Charge of Television at the National Broadcasting Company;





by Robert L. Gibson, a Director of TBA and Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of Advertising and Publicity for the General Electric Company, and by Thomas H. Hutchinson, in charge of production for the RKO Television Corporation.

Harold S. Osborne, Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will conclude the opening session when he speaks on the subject: "Establishing Television Networks".

The afternoon of Monday, December 11, 1944, will be devoted primarily to Panel meetings. These meetings are being arranged by Dorman D. Israel, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering for the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, and will be conducted by executives in various branches of the television, motion picture, theatre, talent and newspaper industries. Mr. Poppele declared that the purpose of these "individualized meetings" will be to provide information on the role television will play in the future plans of a host of industries.

Highlighting the Tuesday morning, December 12th session will be a Round Table discussion by technical experts of the television industry. The discussion will be led by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, consulting engineer and Vice Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board. Questions about television are being solicited from all those planning to attend the conference, and these questions will be answered by the following engineering experts:

O. B. Hanson of NBC; Allen B. DuMont, President, of TBA and head of the Du Mont Laboratories; Dr. C. F. Jolliffe, of RCA; F. J. Bingley of Philco; J. E. Keister of G.E.; Harry Lubcke of Don Lee; Jack R. Poppele, WOR; A. H. Brolly of Balaban & Katz, and Klaus Landsberg of Television Productions, Inc.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Central Valleys Broadcasting Co., Sacramento, Cal., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watt, unlimited time, subject to January 26 policy; Lincoln Dellar, Sacramento, Cal., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to Jan. 26 policy; Harrisburg Broadcasting Co., Harrisburg, Pa., granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, antenna site to be determined, subject to Jan. 26 policy; American Colonial Broadcasting Corp., Arecibo, P.R. granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, pursuant to January 26 policy; WDGY, Dr. George W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn., designated for hearing application for modification of license to decrease night power from 500 to 250 watts, and change hours of operation from limited to unlimited time; KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., granted petition requesting grant of application for renewal of station license (main and auxiliary) on a regular basis, and application dismissed from hearing docket.





Also, WLIB, WLIB, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., granted permission to identify station as a "New York" instead of "Brooklyn" station; KQV, KQV Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Licensee), granted consent to transfer of control of KQV Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station KQV, from H. J. Brennen, H. K. Brennen, Sara A. Brenne, Margaret M. Brennen and Thelma B. Bregenser, to Allegheny Broadcasting Corp., for a total consideration of \$575,000 for 1000 shares, or 100% of the no par issued and outstanding capital stock of licensee; KWBU, Century Broadcasting Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, on consideration of petition to modify permit to specify 1030 in lieu of 1010 kc, the Commission authorized issuance of Special Service authorization for a period of 6 months on conditional basis, for operation of KWBU on frequency 1030 kc., daytime hours.

Also, KEEW, Brownsville, Texas, granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KEEW from Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., to Radio Station KEEW, Ltd., a newly formed limited partnership composed of E. E. "Jack" Wilson and Ernest E. Wilson (sole owners of stock of licensee corporation) and T. Frank Smith; T. Frank Smith to have 60% interest for a cash consideration of \$8,500.

Applications Received: Nied and Stevens, Warren, Ohio, construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 49,100 kc., with 262 square miles; Wyandotte News Company, Wyandotte, Mich., construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 46,100 kc., with coverage of 775 sq. miles; KXOX, Sweetwater Radio, Inc., Sweetwater, Texas, acquisition of control of licensee corporation by J. S. and Mittie Agnes McBeath by purchase of 75 shares of common stock (50%) from Wendell Mayes; Valley Broadcasting Co., Eugene, Oregon., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., 250 watts power and unlimited hours of operation.

Also, Rebel Broadcasting Co., Jackson, Miss., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 620 kc, power of 1 KW night, 5 KW daytime, unlimited hours of operation, employing directional antenna at night; Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #4 (78000-84000 kc), ESR 1,760; Southern Minnesota Broadcasting Co., Rochester, Minn., construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 43,700 kc., with coverage of 15,400 sq. miles; Johnson Kennedy Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill., construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7 (102000-108000 kc.) ESR 2,150.

Also, Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Washington, D.C., construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #1 (50000-56000 kc), ESR 1,650; same, Cincinnati, Ohio, construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 47,900 kc. with coverage of 13,700 sq. miles; KFRE, J. E. Rodman, Fresno, Calif., construction permit to change frequency from 1340 to 1060 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW and install new transmitter; same, Bakersfield, Cal., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Announcement has been made by Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ships, that Lieut. Comdr. James L. Middlebrooks, U.S.N.R., former engineer for the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

Commander Middlebrooks supervised the building of the WTOP transmitter at Wheaton, Maryland, and the construction of the transmitters for the Columbia stations - WABC in New York, and KNX in Hollywood.

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Because of expanded production schedules and employment declines, more than 11,000 jobs are now open in plants manufacturing radar equipment for the armed forces, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, estimated.

Mr. McNutt emphasized that the majority of radar plants are currently on schedule, but that additional workers are needed to meet rising production requirements. Many plants have met production schedules, he said, by transferring workers within the plant, by increased efficiency and improved manpower utilization methods, and in some cases by overtime work.

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Upton Close, veteran radio news commentator, said in Memphis Tuesday that "National Broadcasting Company, pressured by various sources, has served notice on my radio sponsor, Shaefer Pen Co., that it will no longer sell them time on the air if I am not dropped." Mr. Close said "certain radical and communistic elements" were responsible. He was objectionable, he said, because of discussion on "The Dangers of Communism" on the radio.

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The Blue Network confirmed that its contract with Henry J. Taylor, commentator, was not being renewed. Chester J. LaRoche, Vice Chairman of the Board of the Blue Network, explained that the decision not to re-engage Mr. Taylor was solely for business reasons and did not have any political significance. He said that the decision was reached before election day.

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The election of Andrew C. Jorgensen as Vice-President of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc., affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was announced by Admiral Luke McNamee, President. Mr. Jorgensen has been General Manager since last April.

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Definitions of nine "trade terms" describing mica used by fabricators were proposed by WPB and adopted this week at a meeting of the Raw Mica Fabricating Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board has reported. Larger working inventories of mica which is used chiefly as an insulator in electrical and electronic equipment would expedite military procurement of components, the government presiding officer pointed out. However, spot orders, contract terminations and cancellations have made it difficult to anticipate needs. In view of this situation, inventories are often unbalanced being either greatly overstock or deficient in many items.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1657

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November 22, 1944

## FCC COMMISSIONER WALKER LOOKS AT AFTER-THE-WAR RADIO

Addressing the Third Annual Radio Conference, sponsored by Stephens College at Columbia, Mo., Commissioner Paul A. Walker of the Federal Communications Commission, predicted that radio after the war will revolutionize and improve American industry.

"The post-war expansion of radio should be financially profitable for both industry and labor", Commissioner Walker declared. "In 1937, the total broadcast revenue, including networks and independent stations, was \$114,222,906. In 1943, this figure had leaped to \$215,317,774, a gain of almost 100 per cent. Net revenue from broadcast service in 1937, after all operating expenses but before Federal income tax, was \$22,566,595. Last year it was \$66,475,586, almost three times as much. With the tremendous expansion of radio after the war, there is reason to believe that this level of net revenue will be materially increased. Some manufacturers are estimating that 5,000,000 FM receiving sets will be made and sold during the first five years after the war. Some industrialists believe we may have as many as 2000 FM stations operating within that period. The fact that there are already 268 applications for FM stations on file with the Federal Communications Commission tends to confirm this prediction.

"Add to FM broadcasting, the expansion of television and facsimile and the prospects for business enterprise in the radio field are most encouraging. As I have previously mentioned, television is likely to move fast after the war. Some manufacturers are saying that they will be able to sell television receiving sets for as low as \$150 and predict that the price may drop even below this figure. If this is true, there should be a good market for television receivers.

"The faith that industry has in television is evidenced by the fact that as of November 15 of this year, there were 87 applications for commercial television stations on file with the Federal Communications Commission."

"As to the place of government in the radio picture of the future, we can travel one of three roads", Commissioner Walker went on. "First, Management can be left free to operate without any public regulation. However, few seriously favor such a system of unrestrained operation. If for no other reason, the problem of electrical interference accentuated by a crowded spectrum would be too great to make such a system feasible.

"The second road which seems attractive to some is that of public ownership. Most countries have this system and private operation in America is the exception rather than the rule. But there



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are dangers in this type of operation. We have seen them develop in totalitarian states. It is imperative that we keep a free radio if democracy is to endure. I do not believe that government ownership would be conducive to a free radio any more than I think monopolistic control would be conducive to it. When one segment of society, whether it be government or industry or some other, is vested with unlimited authority over radio, then freedom is threatened and democracy suffers. It is diversification and balance of control that we want in American radio.

"If we are to have this balance, I believe we must have effective government regulation of the radio industry. I believe that this is the road we must travel if the interests of those who operate radio stations as well as the interests of the people are to be served. I believe one of the best safe-guards against political control is effective government regulation.

"This system I favor operates on the principle that the ether and the frequencies belong to the people, that they have a right to set the general standards for the use of this ether and these frequencies, but grants the privilege of management to those persons who have the qualifications and the desire to operate in the public interest, and to give worthwhile public service.

"To be effective, this system must have managers who are more than dollar-minded - who want radio to bring the maximum social benefits. And it must have regulators who are democratic in outlook and who are intensely devoted to the public interest."

Commissioner Walker, whose address ran about 4,000 words, cited the recent Allocations hearings for the assignment of frequencies to the various classes of non-governmental services as the source of many of his conclusions:

"The evidence showed that Frequency Modulation broadcasting will expand rapidly", Commissioner Walker declared. "Better able to avoid static than standard broadcasting, FM is likely to have a stronger appeal generally. Since a number of these stations can operate in closer proximity on the same channel without objectionable interference than is possible with standard stations, can probably be constructed more economically, many more localities will be able to have them. This will provide a greater access to the microphone among the masses of the people. An increase in the number of stations will possibly mean a corresponding growth in the number of networks.

"There was considerable testimony at the hearing regarding the future of television. I do not believe the average citizen is fully aware of the technical progress made in this field in the last few years. The television pictures after the war are expected to be much better than those prior to Pearl Harbor. They are likely to have superior definition, be much brighter and larger and may have color as well. With the use of mobile television units, it will be possible to send pictures of important events from many different places; and with the development of networks, large numbers of people will be able to view these pictures.

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Committee on the Government of the United States, dated  
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1941.

1. The first condition is that the person must be a citizen of the United States.

1. The above information was obtained from a review of the  
 Internal Security File of the Central Intelligence Agency, dated 11-1-60.  
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 Internal Security File of the Central Intelligence Agency, dated 11-1-60.  
 3. The above information was obtained from a review of the  
 Internal Security File of the Central Intelligence Agency, dated 11-1-60.



"Add to FM and television the possibilities of facsimile and we have a most attractive outlook for communications. The transmission of writing, printing, photographs and other images is now a well-established art according to experts who appeared before the Commission. While we are told there are still technical problems to work out, progress is being made and we may soon have effective simultaneous transmission of sound and facsimile images.

"Out of this development will come new conveniences for the American people. By means of facsimile the man in the office can receive continuously complete and graphic news reports to aid him in his business or profession. The rancher in Montana who now may wait as long as a week to get his newspaper, may get the latest news with pictures directly recorded in his home.

"Application of high frequency radio to industrial operations has had a rapid growth in recent years. As a means of effective, intensive heating, it is highly useful in woodwork, plastic, textile, rubber and chemical industries. Experts urge that it will become increasingly important after the war as an aid to production. In this connection, problems of radiation and interference with communications will call for careful study and may necessitate new legislation.

"The telephone industry will make increasing use of radio. For example, the Federal Communications Commission recently approved conditional grants for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to construct two experimental stations which are to be used as terminal points for a proposed wide-band, point-to-point radio repeater circuit capable of relaying telephone and other types of communication between New York and Boston. Similar grants have been made to other industries.

"Under the proposed wide bands, many telephone conversations can be carried on simultaneously over the same circuit. The development of such a system may make possible a considerable expansion in telephone service at lower costs."

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#### I.T.& T. COMES THROUGH WITH A RADIO SYSTEM OF ITS OWN

A new radio development that is said to surpass for certain purposes the now standard amplitude modulation (AM) and fast-growing frequency modulation (FM) methods has been announced by the Federal Telephone and Radio Laboratories, associated with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Called "Pulse Time Modulation", the new system's advantages, I. T. & T. says, are simplification of repeaters, avoidance of distortions and more efficient application to multi-channel, coaxial cable, telephone and facsimile transmission systems, television sound channels, and ultra-high frequency broadcasting.

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## KESTEN BACK FROM ENGLAND PROPOSES "DECENSORING"

Just returned from England, Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, discussed post-war programs, international broadcasting and television. Mr. Kesten said:

"Despite the best job of reporting that any nation at arms has ever received, America is not getting, and cannot get, the real story of its men in action and its machines in action as long as military secrecy is vital. We are determined that this story shall not be lost after the war, as it was in large part after the last war. What I saw and heard from hundreds of GIs, Navy men and merchant seamen, and in conference with the CBS European staff, convinces me that the human story and the scientific story which cannot yet be told contains the real secret of American success in the war. American radio owes the 120,000,000 people who represent the families, relatives and friends of our fighting men a vivid first hand report of much that lies behind the curtain of censorship - as soon as that curtain can be lifted. We are therefore planning a postwar program series, which will reveal as rapidly as Government authority will sanction it, a succession of individual stories which will prove more thrilling than fiction and more informative than anything we have been able to broadcast during hostilities. The tentative title 'Decensored' has been chosen for this series to give some hint of its nature. We intend to invite the full cooperation of the Army and Navy in as much advance planning as is feasible.

"No one can spend even a few weeks outside of the United States without learning at first hand, how important American news and American affairs are to foreign listeners, to say nothing of American entertainment. The most popular American network programs are now available in England and on the Continent, not only to our troops but to civilian listeners.

"Some indication of the vital importance abroad of American thinking and planning was evident in the fact that the United States attitude toward international aviation and world shipping received more time on the air in BBC news broadcasts than any other single item in 24 hours of world news, although it was totally eclipsed in American news broadcasting by events on the war front. There is no question in my mind of the increasing importance to the United States of international broadcasting from this country after the war. I am more than ever convinced that the United States should maintain fully the international broadcasting facilities that have been expanded during the war. The eyes and the ears of the rest of the world will be trained on this country as never before.

"Television, although it has no present international transmission characteristics, has in itself a curious international aspect. Six months ago, when CBS proposed radically improved television standards for the United States, we said, with no notion of clairvoyance, that other countries might well adopt such higher standards, and America should not lag behind. While I was abroad, the extraordinary





news was cleared through censorship that French electronic engineers, under the very noses of their German overlords during the occupation of France, had in fact fulfilled this forecast. Shortly after France was liberated, they were able to demonstrate actual pictures which made our prewar television standards look wholly obsolete. The leverage of this French development on American television planning cannot be ignored. In turn, the combined effect on British television of improved standards here and in France is almost inevitable. The keenest interest exists on the part of independent British engineers in the higher television standards. It is my personal impression that, wholly as temporary measure, in view of the larger number of prewar sets purchased in England, television may be resumed there on prewar standards. But I would not be surprised at all to learn that the British are setting their sights fully as high as the improvements CBS has proposed here, and may emerge with a full-blown television system which, except for one American advantage, might set the pace for the rest of the world. That advantage is color. We seem to be well ahead of any other country in color television. The Germans, who were well advanced in television before the war, apparently lacked the imagination to develop color television. The French, who have been cruelly excluded from the news of developments in other countries, have apparently concentrated all their work on black-and-white pictures.

"The British have shown real interest in color television and have conducted some experiments, but, to the best of my knowledge, have not produced a practical full-color television system. Thus the United States seems to be in the enviable position of having world leadership in television at its fingertips. It would, in my opinion, be deplorable if, in America of all countries, a short-sighted clinging to the status quo should make us falter at this point."

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#### TELEVISION WILL PEP UP ALL ADVERTISING, SHOUSE BELIEVES

James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati, addressing the Advertising and Sales Promotion Executives Conference at Ohio State University last week, expressed the opinion that television would stimulate all forms of advertising.

Television's ability to sell the manufacturer the style of his merchandise, its appearance, its price and its use in the home cannot fail to bring to the business of advertising more money, because "the business of advertising can perform more functions than it has ever been able to before", Mr. Shouse declared.

"Any business can grow, and does grow, only as it offers more, and through television it is entirely conceivable that the whole business of advertising will receive a tremendous impetus far beyond anything that has been conceived before", the speaker said.

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## ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT NOT UNDER WPB SPOT AUTHORIZATION

Electronic equipment as defined in WPB Limitation Order L-265 is not subject to the War Production Board spot authorization plan, WPB said yesterday.

Electronic equipment as defined in Order L-265 means any electrical apparatus or device involving the use of vacuum or gaseous tubes and any associated or supplementary device, apparatus or component part therefor, and shall include any acoustic phonograph and component parts therefor. The term shall not include: (1) hearing aid devices; (2) Wire telephone and telegraph equipment; (3) electric batteries; (4) power and light equipment; (5) medical, therapeutic, X-Ray and fluoroscopic equipment other than replacement electron tubes therefor; (6) phonograph records and needles; (7) automotive maintenance equipment as defined in Limitation Order L-270 (8) Incandescent, fluorescent and other electric discharge lamps, as defined in Limitation Order L-28, and rectifier tubes, as defined in Limitation Order L-264; (9) Industrial type instruments and associated circuit devices, for measuring or controlling temperature, pressure, flow, liquid level, relative humidity, specific gravity, acidity, alkalinity, speed, power load, or frequency of electric power generating stations.

An amendment to the order provides that no producer shall manufacture any electronic equipment except to fill preferred orders or to fulfill, under Controlled Materials Plan, any authorized production schedule or authorized program as defined in CMP Regulation 1 except a schedule or program authorized under Priorities Regulation 25 covering the spot authorization plan.

The purpose of the amendment was said to be to remove any ambiguity from Direction 2 to Priorities Regulation 25, which is also being amended.

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APPLEBY, ASST. U.S. BUDGET DIRECTOR, TO GO INTO RADIO

The White House announced last week that Paul H. Appleby, Assistant Director of the Budget, is resigning to become Vice-President and General Manager of the Queen City Broadcasting Company of Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Appleby, 53 years old, and a native of Missouri, was formerly an editorial writer on the Des Moines Register and Tribune and an Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture 1933-40 at which time he became Under Secretary of Agriculture. He was Chief of Food Missions to Great Britain in 1941 and 1942, Chairman International Wheat Conference in 1942-3 and Special Advisor to Lend-Lease Administrator in 1942-43.

The Queen City Broadcasting Company operates KIRO, a 50 KW in Seattle. President Roosevelt has accepted Mr. Appleby's resignation effective December 1.

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## PORTER YOUNGEST FCC CHAIRMAN; "O.K. - NO STUFFED SHIRT"

Paul A. Porter, 40 years, now up for confirmation by the Senate, will be the youngest Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Also if what his colleagues and friends say is true, he may prove to be one of the most efficient and popular Chairmen the Commission has ever had.

"Paul Porter is a New Dealer heart and soul and will jump through the White House hoop as fast as Larry Fly ever did", one friend declared, "but he is not likely to prove to be the trust-buster that Fly was. Paul nevertheless has positive views and if he does decide to wield the big stick, he will have the courage to do it but will do it in a nicer way. He is a man who will always be accessible, open to reason, and I feel confident will give everyone a run for his money. Because of Porter's radio and newspaper background, both the broadcasters and the press will have a friend at court. Unless the White House so orders, there will be no more kicking the newspapers around.

"Paul has plenty of ability and he is no stuffed shirt. He doesn't take himself too seriously. I couldn't imagine him glaring about the hearing room as Fly used to do to see if everybody was standing up until the members of the Commission had been seated. I don't believe there will be any of that Supreme Court stuff as far as Paul is concerned. Nevertheless he is an A #1 lawyer."

"If Porter was such an outstanding lawyer, why is he sticking to the Government service? Wasn't he making more money as CBS Washington counsel?" was asked.

"Sure! Paul was making good money with Columbia. He went into Government work at a personal sacrifice for purely patriotic reasons and because he thought it was the thing to do."

There was a pleasant greeting from the Washington Post which said editorially:

"Paul A. Porter, who has been nominated a member of the Federal Communications Commission and will be appointed Chairman when confirmed, is likely to prove a worthy successor to James Lawrence Fly. As a radio lawyer for a number of years, he gained an acquaintance with the broadcasting industry. Yet most of his experience since 1933 has been in Government service. He has done outstanding work in the AAA, the OPA and the Office of Economic Stabilization. Able, hard-working, and amiable, he will take to the FCC a record of substantial achievements in spite of his comparative youth.

"The only unfortunate aspect of the appointment, as we see it, is that Mr. Porter goes directly to the top position in the agency which regulates broadcasting from the job of directing publicity for the Democratic National Committee. The chairmanship of the FCC is an assignment that ought to be far removed from politics. But



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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This document is classified as [redacted] and is intended for the use of [redacted] personnel only.

no doubt Mr. Porter will quickly shake himself free from the partisan atmosphere of his most recent task. His experience in Government work and his widely recognized ability as an administrator overshadow the element of political debt-paying in the appointment. Nevertheless, it would be a sorry state of affairs for the FCC, the broadcasting industry and the public if the chairmanship of that agency should come to be looked upon as a reward for political publicity directors, as the postmaster generalship has come to be a reward for the chairman of the national committee of the successful party in national elections."

The only protest against the nomination of Mr. Porter came from the Socialist Party National Executive Committee in New York.

In a telegram to Senator Wheeler, (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the Socialist Committee said the protest was based on the manifest impropriety of elevation of publicity manager in bitter political campaign and also former counsel for a network to commission controlling radio and other communications."

On the other hand, there were already signs that Mr. Porter's nomination was causing Congressional hostility to the FCC to quiet down.

Representative Eugene E. Cox (D), of Georgia, probably the most bitter Congressional critic of both the FCC and its former Chairman, expressed approval of Mr. Porter's appointment.

Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, of the House FCC Investigating Committee, predicted that the Committee's stormy inquiry into FCC activities, which has been underway for almost two years, would end next month when a final report will be filed on the 5000 pages of testimony that have been taken.

There have been discrepancies in some of the biographies printed. Here is the one from the 1944-45 "Who's Who in America" (which is really an autobiography as the information is furnished by the author himself):

"Porter, Paul Aldermandt, govt. official; b. Joplin, Mo., Oct. 6, 1904; s. John J. and Dolly (Carpenter) P.; student Ky. Wesleyan Coll., 1923-26; m. Bessie Edgar Benton, June 14, 1930; children - Betsy Goodloe, Ann Covington. Began as newspaper reporter; city editor Lexington (Ky.) Herald, 1923-26; in practice of law, Central Ky., 1928-29; editor Mangum (Okla.) Daily News and LaGrande (Ga.) News, 1929-32; spl. counsel Dept. of Agr., 1932-37; Washington counsel Columbia Broadcasting System, 1937-42; lecturer on administrative law, Law Coll. of Catholic U., Washington, D.C. since 1941; deputy adminstr. in charge of new rent div., Office of Price Administration, 1942-43; asso. administr. War Food Administrn.; associate dir. Office Economic Stabilization since July 1943. Mem. Nat. Press Assn., Federal Communications Bar Assn., N.Y. Bar Assn., Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Alpha Delta. Democrat. Baptist. Home: 6001 Broad Branch Rd., Address: Federal Reserve Bldg., Washington, D.C.

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to collect data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to interpret the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to report the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

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## DEMOCRATS TO OPPOSE SEATING SENATOR-ELECT CAPEHART

There will be vigorous opposition on the part of the Democrats to the seating of Republican Senator-Elect Homer Capehart, of Indiana, if sufficient evidence is produced by the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, whose investigators are now looking into the situation. It is charged that Senator Capehart spent more in his campaign than the legal limit of \$25,000. According to official returns, Mr. Capehart only spent \$5,630.80.

Mr. Capehart, when visiting Washington yesterday and being asked about his campaign expenditures, said he owed his election to shaking hands with about a thousand voters a day.

It was hard work and organization, he declared, not money, that elected him. He said that during a three and a half months campaign he shook the hands of 100,000 voters - made about 300 speeches, which figures out to three speeches a day.

Regarding foreign policy, he first said he followed the principles laid down by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, head of the Republican Party, during Dewey's campaign for the presidency. Later, however, he said that he was undecided on delegating power to a U. S. delegate to an international league to authorize use of force without the consent of Congress, a point Dewey accepted.

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## PAUL ELLISON, SYLVANIA, NATL. ADVERTISERS VICE-CHAIRMAN

Paul S. Ellison, Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., was elected a Vice-Chairman of the Association of National Advertisers at its annual meeting in New York last week.

New Directors elected were: Robert B. Brown, Bristol-Myers Company; Ralph Winslow, Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company; William Connolly, S. C. Johnson & Son; D. H. Odell, General Motors Corporation, and W. B. Potter, Eastman Kodak Company; re-elected as Directors were Hugh Hitchcock, Packard Motor Company, and D. B. Statler, Standard Brands, Inc.

The National Advertisers endorsed the Lanham Trade-Mark Registration Bill, H.R. 82, which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate Patents Committee. Among the advantages of the Lanham Bill are that it gives advertisers the privilege of registering in the Patent Office slogans, titles, symbols, character names and distinctive features of radio or other advertising used in commerce, and provides for the registration of trade names.

One of the principal purposes of the bill is to establish as complete a file of trade-marks as possible in the Patent Office. "This", he contended, "will be a real improvement because at present a trade-mark user can never be sure that he will be secure in his rights to his trade-mark even though he has thoroughly searched the Patent Office."

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The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. It is to be understood that this information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be distributed outside of your office.

The [redacted] and [redacted] have been advised of the contents of this communication and have indicated that they are in agreement with the information contained herein.

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## DISCLAIMS INTENTION OF FTC SEEKING TO ENTER FCC'S FIELD

R. E. Freer, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, spoke before the Radio Executives Club of New York last Monday on "Truth in Advertising" (with specific relation to the broadcasting industry).

Some of Chairman Freer's references to broadcasting follow:

"Radio advertising, as shown by the recent report of the Commission, now is at a most advantageous position, as to both profits and prestige. Networks and independent stations share in this prosperity. Isn't this a good time to consider whether proper safeguards may not be indicated to protect the whole industry from loss of face through practices of an unethical minority?"

\* \* \* \* \*

"Sometimes I wonder why the Federal Trade Commission should be so closely associated in the public mind with the advertising industry, or even why it should occupy the wide horizon it seems to fill in the outlook of broadcasting. The Commission has manifold duties beyond the prevention of unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce and the making of general investigations of business conduct under the organic act."

\* \* \* \* \*

"And I want to make a disclaimer -- the Federal Trade Commission does not seek to enter the field in which the Federal Communications Commission and other Government agencies exercise jurisdiction, nor the sphere of the Better Business Bureaus; sufficient unto us is the large field of commercial advertising which is particularly our province."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Commission's report, essentially a study of peacetime advertising methods and costs, was sent to Congress - and a summary thereof published - on October 30th. I invite your reading of this report, which speaks for itself.

"Among other things the report contains an analysis, by media, of advertising expenditures totaling \$71,498,607 of 548 corporations in 17 industries for the year 1939. The proportional amount spent on radio advertising, 18.3% of the total, exceeded that for any other media, although only one company out of four used radio.

\* \* \* \* \*

"During the year ending June 30, 1944, the Commission's Radio and Periodical Division examined 298,970 advertisements contained in 1792 editions of representative newspapers and 967 issues of magazines and journals. It examined also 627,719 broadcast continuities consisting of network and individual station scripts and scripts representing the built-in advertising portions of transcription recording productions. From these scripts 19,512 advertising

THE BUREAU

The Bureau of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York, is pleased to announce that it has received from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York, a copy of the report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York, for the year 1944.

The report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York, for the year 1944, is a comprehensive report on the activities of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York, during the year 1944. It contains a detailed account of the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York, and a summary of the results of its activities.

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broadcasts were marked for further study as containing representations which might be false or misleading."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Advertising marked for legal review by the Radio and Periodical Division during the fiscal year related to 1902 commodities. Of these 55.9% were classed as drugs, 15.4% as cosmetics and 11.3% as food designed for human or animal consumption. Since these percentages add up to 82.6%, commodities other than those within the special Wheeler-Lea provisions accounted for only 17.4% of the total."

\* \* \* \* \*

"A very large proportion of newspapers in the smaller cities of our country; virtually all metropolitan journals and the better class of magazines scrutinize their advertising meticulously. They try to anticipate and avoid warnings by Better Business Bureaus or proceedings by the Commission by rejecting any suspicious or shady advertising. There are more than rumors to the effect that many radio executives are as farseeing in this respect as their newspaper competitors."

(Editor's Note - Chairman Freer's speech ran 7 mimeographed pages - single space - but apparently was pretty much a rehash of the Federal Trade Commission's last annual report - R.D.H.)

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#### NATIONAL PRESS CLUB MAY MAKE RADIO MEN ACTIVE MEMBERS

Radio commentators may be admitted to active membership in the National Press Club when a special meeting called for next Monday night votes on the following proposal for a constitutional change:

"Admission of Radio News Men to Active Membership. - Your committee felt that radio news was a kindred field to published news. In drafting the language which would admit to active membership persons engaged strictly in the radio news field, the committee endeavored to limit such admissions to those persons doing work comparable to news reporters and columnists. It was not the intention of the committee to admit to membership those persons who merely read scripts furnished by press associations or syndicates to radio stations or to admit those whose duties include the reading of commercial announcements. The committee believes that the number of persons eligible to admission, under this proposed revision, would be few, certainly for many years to come."

Government press agents hereafter will be excluded from active membership if the following proposal is carried:

"Government Public Relations Chiefs. - Your committee, after careful study, determined that it would be wise to stop the further admission to Government Public Relations Chiefs and editors to active membership in the club. When such officials first were



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admitted, there were only two or three. The number now eligible runs almost to 100 and is growing. Your committee therefore proposes that such officials, in the future, be admitted to the club as Non-Active members (as provided in proposed new Section 3), but that all Government Public Relations Chiefs who now are active members of the club be continued in that status. Their successors would not be eligible to active membership status."

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#### NBC HEAD DENIES PRESSURE CAUSED COMMENTATOR'S DISMISSAL

Replying to the charges of Upton Close, radio commentator, to the effect that his contract with the National Broadcasting Company had been cancelled because of pressure brought on the network by Communists and other groups, Niles Trammell, President of NBC, countered Mr. Close's assertion with the following statement :

"Recent statements appearing in the press that the cancellation of Upton Close as an NBC Commentator resulted from governmental pressure or outside influence are completely false.

"The National Broadcasting Company notified Mr. Close in October that it would not renew a contract with him which expired December 10th of this year. This notice was given to Mr. Close as a decision of the National Broadcasting Company made during the summer months as a matter of network operation. We decided to use instead one of our full time staff commentators, Mr. Max Hill, former Tokyo correspondent for the Associated Press who more recently has been representing the National Broadcasting Company in the Mediterranean and the Near East, and who has just returned to this country with a wealth of war time experience.

"This decision on our part to replace one commentator with another does not involve, in the slightest degree, the principle of free speech which we have always upheld. As a matter of fact, Mr. Close is currently appearing weekly on a commercial program on a competing network.

"In connection with all commercial commentators on NBC facilities, it is a standing policy of the company which is understood by our clients, that the selection of such commentators rests with NBC, inasmuch as the balanced presentation of news and comments is an obligation and responsibility of the broadcast station or network.

"We take full responsibility for the cancellation of our contract with Mr. Close in accordance with its terms. We shall continue to exercise our best judgment in the selection of newscasters and commentators in order that the listening public be adequately served."

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) under the assumption that the functions  $f_i(x)$  and  $g_j(x)$  are continuous and satisfy certain conditions. It is shown that under these conditions the system has a solution in the class of continuous functions.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a more detailed study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2). It is shown that the solutions are unique and that they depend continuously on the data of the problem.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2). It is shown that the solutions tend to zero as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the stability properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2). It is shown that the solutions are stable in the sense of Liapunov. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2) in the case where the functions  $f_i(x)$  and  $g_j(x)$  are not continuous. It is shown that in this case the system may have no solutions or it may have infinitely many solutions. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2) in the case where the functions  $f_i(x)$  and  $g_j(x)$  are not continuous and the system has no solutions. It is shown that in this case the system has no solutions. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2) in the case where the functions  $f_i(x)$  and  $g_j(x)$  are not continuous and the system has infinitely many solutions. It is shown that in this case the system has infinitely many solutions. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2) in the case where the functions  $f_i(x)$  and  $g_j(x)$  are not continuous and the system has no solutions. It is shown that in this case the system has no solutions. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2) in the case where the functions  $f_i(x)$  and  $g_j(x)$  are not continuous and the system has infinitely many solutions. It is shown that in this case the system has infinitely many solutions. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) and (2) in the case where the functions  $f_i(x)$  and  $g_j(x)$  are not continuous and the system has no solutions. It is shown that in this case the system has no solutions.

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### Predicts FCC Congressional Investigation Will Fold

The Lea Congressional Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, has notified its employees that it is through the first of the year, as Representative Lea doesn't want to continue the probe. Final fireworks will be a blast at FCC for its handling of the WMCA transfer, involving White House favorites.

- (Washington Times-Herald)

### Calls Petrillo Coddling "Sellout to Privileged Few"

Let the New Deal apologists cover up, if they can, the method used by the administration to appease Petrillo and his hijacking union. This coddling of Petrillo by Mr. Roosevelt is a new low in his appeasement of unions, a sell-out of the masses to the privileged few.

- (Extract of letter to Editor, Washington Star)

### India Selling U.S. Radio Sets

Radio sets totaling 40,917 have been imported from the U.S. under Lend-Lease, according to a statement by the member for supply, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, in the assembly today.

Of these, 27,701 have been sold commercially and dollars paid for them.

- (Reuter's dispatch from New Delphi, India)

### Oh Boy!

Television is grown up - it has on long pants and is just about ready to break into a run.

- (Robert L. Gibson, Advertising and Publicity Department, General Electric Company.)

### Sees Fly Headed For \$100,000 A Year

Paul Porter predicts his new job as Chairman of FCC will be his biggest headache. The job was a headache to James L. Fly, too, but it was also a stepping stone to what his friends estimate will be a \$100,000-a-year law practice.

-(Washington Post)



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APR 21 1964

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"The handling of tolls" - 1964-1965

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action. The plan of action will be implemented and the results will be evaluated. If the results are not satisfactory, the plan will be revised and the process will be repeated. The process of the investigation is a continuous one and it is important to keep the information up to date. The investigator will also be responsible for reporting the results of the investigation to the appropriate authorities. The process of the investigation is a complex one and it requires a lot of time and effort. However, it is a necessary part of the process of law enforcement and it is important to do it right.

J. B. O'Hare, C. J. O'Hare, and J. B. O'Hare

and will be a great help to the community.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

May 4, 1967 Wt 101 500

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### Ten Postwar FM Networks And 4,000 Stations Forecast

Industry leaders at the recent FCC Allocations Hearings gave agreeing testimony to indicate that the postwar FM structure will embrace as many as ten national networks where four now exist. Paul W. Kesten, Columbia Vice-President, expects his FM network to include 175 stations coast-to-coast. He asked the FCC to provide facilities for 4,000 FM stations.

T.A.M. Craven, of the Cowles Broadcasting Co., asked spectrum space to accommodate at least another time that many stations. These men and others visualize FM stations in every community in the U.S. with as many as 25 or 30 in the larger metropolitan areas.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. will be ready to provide wire accommodations. It recently announced that, by changing certain terminal equipment, it is able to pass all the frequencies necessary for full-fidelity FM over an existing network connecting all major cities in the U.S.

There are 46 FM stations now on the air with more than 300 already planned for after the war. A half million sets were sold before the war and industry predicts a post-war demand for as many as 10,000,000 in the first year after the war. Planning already provides listenable FM for 80 percent of the nation's buying power.

- (FM Broadcasters' Association Bulletin)

### The Press, Radio And FCC

It's an acknowledged fact that radio did a bangup job on the 1944 elections. It's also more than clear by now that the influence of the press has waned considerably in the past few decades. Witness, for example, the overwhelming support thrown by the nation's newspapers to the Republican Party in the past few general elections. Radio, as the chief competitor of the press, would do well to stop and take note of where the publishers made their mistake.

Thus far radio stands solid with the public. So far, the public knows that it can turn to radio to hear both sides of every argument, without radio projecting itself as anything but a carrier.

As long as radio retains its position of presenting facts, that is, all the facts, and steers clear of any prejudice or bias, it will retain the respect of the public.

The Federal Communications Commission has kept radio ownership from exercising the rights of "freedom" in the manner delineated by the press. Any tendency toward a tightening of monopolistic practices in radio has been curbed under the regime of James L. Fly. With the latter's departure from the FCC, it becomes obligatory on broadcasting's officialdom, even without the benefit of such a mentor, to self-discipline the industry so that it does not stray from the path that, thus far, has given radio the public's confidence.

If radio becomes too greedy and its biggies lack the vision to take a long-range view, the industry can be stunted in the very flower of its growth.

- (Variety)

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::  
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WPB officials have disclosed that the production of radio and radar transformers is being maintained at high levels. They urged the industry to continue holding this production pace. Eight power and distribution transformer shops have been producing close to \$1,500,000 worth of radio and radar transformers per month since July.

FM Broadcasters, Inc. is listed by the Office of Defense Transportation among 20 additional organizations that have acceded to OTD's request to cancel its annual meeting which was to have been held in New York next January.

"Frequencies For Television", a statement by Niles Trammel, President of the National Broadcasting Company before the FCC in Allocations Hearings, has been reprinted by NBC in pamphlet form.

Providing its New York service area with frequency modulation reception three times more powerful than before, the Columbia Broadcasting System begins operation today (Wednesday, Nov. 22) of its new two way FM transmitting antenna 800 feet above street level on the roof of 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"Termination Financing for War Contractors", a new booklet published by the Office of Contract Settlement, is now available for distribution, Robert H. Hinckley, Director, has announced.

Copies are being distributed to war contractors and commercial banks through the cooperation of the War and Navy Departments, United States Maritime Commission, Smaller War Plants Corporation and other contracting agencies. Single copies are available in Washington at the Office of Contract Settlement, Federal Reserve Building, Washington 25, D. C., and are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents at 10 cents a copy.

Anyone turning to the Seagram's ad on Page 74 of the current (November 20) issue of Life, will see how an advertiser is making use of television and facsimile to attract the reader's attention.

The Cowles Broadcasting Company has applied for FM licenses for its stations in Washington, D. C., Jersey City, N.J., Des Moines, Iowa, Boston, Mass., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The Madison Wisconsin State Journal joined the ranks of newspapers experimenting with the handie-talkie technique. The two-way radio was used in reporting an account of a firemen's practice drill, anticipating the use of the equipment in covering fires and similar stories in the future.



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Among those whose names were suggested for appointment by President Roosevelt to the three-man Surplus Property Board was Commissioner Clifford J. Durr of the Federal Communications Commission. The surplus property assignment is supposed to be a temporary one but believed by many to take a long time to complete. Commissioner Durr's FCC term expires in 1948.

Revocation of the mica order, M-101-a, designed to conserve bookpacked muscovite splittings, which are used for electrical insulations, was recommended last week by the Built-up Mica Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board.

Since production and consumption of bookpacked mica splittings are in balance, revocation of the order, and consequent increased uses of mica splittings, would not be harmful to the war effort, the Government presiding officer pointed out.

RCA has had reprints made of an address at the National Electronics Conference at Chicago on "Electronics Research Opens New Frontiers" by Ralph R. Beal, Assistant to the Vice-President in Charge of RCA Laboratories.

Fraud in connection with war contracts was charged to the Stewart-Warner Corporation of Chicago and six individuals in indictments returned secretly by two Federal grand juries in New Orleans according to an Associated Press dispatch from that city.

The alleged fraud involved costs for crane service, riggers and other labor, tractor service and the like and there was declared to be "conspiracy" in making of some rates.

More than 50,000 questions have been received and answered through the Farm Question Box by Ed W. Mitchell, WGY farm advisor, since November 1925, when the General Electric Farm Forum and Farm-Paper-of-the-Air programs were inaugurated. The 19th birthday anniversary of these agricultural programs, which are two of the oldest farm radio services in existence, was celebrated recently over WGY.

A topic being considered for a broadcast by America's Town Hall of the Air over the Blue Network is "Should the Proceedings of Congress be Broadcast?"

"Variety" is withdrawing from the Radio Hall of Fame next month when Philco moves its program to the Coast. "This paper bowed out when, for reasons of budget, the sponsor named a readjusted fee", Variety explains.

After the show from New York Dec. 3, Paul Whiteman, producer Tom McKnight, scripter Mort Lewis, et al. shift west where Whiteman will recruit a Hollywood team of musicians for the winter hiatus.

"It's a thoroughly amicable parting between Philco and 'Variety'."

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

NOV 30 1944

FRANK E. MULLEN

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November 29, 1944.

## CONGRESSMAN DENOUNCES PETRILLO METHODS AS RACKETEERING

Fighting mad, Representative F. Edward Hebert (D), of Louisiana, gave the American Federation of Musicians and James C. Petrillo a vigorous going-over in a brand new Petrillo row in Washington this week. It followed closely the setback given to Mr. Petrillo by the National Labor Relations Board in ruling that the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network do not have to employ musicians as "platter turners" except in Chicago where Petrillo originally got away with it and under the present edict will be allowed to continue to do so.

The latest blow-up over Petrillo in the Capital occurred before a House subcommittee when AFM representatives denounced a bill to authorize the use of city funds to support a band for the Washington Police Department. Representative Hebert charged that organized labor's attempt to wreck the Washington Police Band was the first move in an attempt to destroy 25 municipal bands throughout the country.

"If James Petrillo and his musicians' union get away with this window-dressing here in the Nation's Capital", he declared, "it will not be long before the rest of the country's municipal bands become victims of the union."

AFM counsel remarked:

"You seem to have a hatred for the American Federation of Musicians."

The Louisianan, who explains that his name should be pronounced "A-Bear" and who was formerly City Editor of the New Orleans States, replied: "No, I do not. There is no one stronger for the unions than I am, for collective bargaining - but I'm damned if I am for racketeering."

Robert Wilson, AFM lawyer and Paul Schwartz, president of the local affiliate of the Federation, agreed the union had the selfish interest of looking out for jobs of 300 local members, now overseas, who will need jobs when they return to private life.

"Let's leave the war out of this", Mr. Hebert retorted. "You would be here opposing this bill if we had never heard of the war."

When a question was raised as to whether Mr. Wilson was speaking for Mr. Petrillo as head of the Musicians' Federation, Mr.

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Hebert declared: "I wonder just how far Petrillo is going? He told the White House what to do - I want to know if he told you what to do here." Later, Mr. Wilson agreed he was speaking for Joseph Padway the Federation's General Counsel, who could not attend the session.

It was reported to the National Labor Relations Board that Petrillo would be asked to call a sympathy strike in support of four transmission engineers who quit work at Station WSIX, in Nashville, Tenn. last Thursday night about the time the station's transmitter went silent.

The station resumed operation and Sunday night, D. M. Morris, representative of the Radio Broadcast Technicians branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), announced his appeal to Mr. Petrillo had been made.

Mr. Morris declared the station returned to the air by employing non-union workers, which he contended constituted a lock-out.

Mr. Morris said the dispute arose over negotiations for a contract, in progress since November 4.

In its "platter turner" decision the National Labor Relations Board concludes:

"The National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians contends that the two system-wide units of technical employees should include 'on the air' playback work in Chicago as well as elsewhere because the turntable is technical equipment and should be operated by a technical employee. The A.F.M. contends that this work pertains to the musical craft because the records played contain music and a musical background is helpful, and consequently the work should be performed by employees in musicians' units everywhere, as it is in Chicago. There was considerable testimony offered to establish, on the one hand, that the operation of turntables requires a knowledge of music and, on the other hand, that it requires technical skill and training.

"The evidence reveals that the quality of turntable work is equally good in Chicago, where it is performed by musicians, as it is in the other stations of the Companies, where it is performed by studio engineers. It also appears from the record that, in radio stations operated by other broadcasting companies, this work is performed by other employees such as announcers, without any noticeable deterioration of quality. Upon the entire record, we are satisfied and find that neither a technical nor a musical skill is essential for this operation.

"In the absence of other compelling circumstances, we are of the opinion that the collective bargaining history is determinative of the issue in this proceeding. The status of turntable operating work has been crystallized by long-standing custom in the Companies. On the one hand, Local 10 has had agreements in Chicago from the very infancy of the radio broadcasting industry which have



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covered turntable operators and, in the development of broadcasting techniques, the Companies have adjusted their operations in Chicago by placing their turntables in the broadcasting studios where they can be operated most conveniently by employees in musicians' units. On the other hand, studio engineers, employees in technical units, members of the N.A.B.E.T. and its predecessor, have performed turntable work outside Chicago for at least 4 years. The location of the turntables in the engineer's booth was the inevitable result of this situation. We conclude that the turntable operators outside Chicago should be included in units of technical employees, while those in Chicago should be included in units of musicians."

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#### BAD INDUSTRIAL PRECEDENT SEEN IN PETRILLO'S COUP

Considering the Petrillo exactions from the record manufacturers so important that he has devoted two articles to the subject, Mark Sullivan wrote in his second article last Sunday:

"The Petrillo Case is important in itself. Even more important is the precedent established, and the application of it to industry generally.

"The same demand now successfully made by Mr. Petrillo can be made by unions in any industry. Unions in the airplane industry can demand a royalty on each plane. In the radio industry the same. Unions in the steel industry can demand a royalty on each ingot and beam. This is likely to follow. Leaders of other unions cannot afford to see Mr. Petrillo make a demand and get it, without making the same demand for their unions.

"Moreover, Mr. Petrillo's device is a way of getting more money for his union without any increase in wage rates. At a time when wage rates are more or less frozen by the 'Little Steel' ceiling, set up by the War Labor Board, devices for getting around the ceiling are eagerly sought. The Petrillo technique is likely to be widely imitated.

"For the innovation Mr. Petrillo has thus introduced into American industry he has a novel theory. Not that the theory matters but it is interesting. Mr. Petrillo says that music records, so-called 'mechanical music', takes work away from musicians. If mechanical music were not used by radio broadcasting stations, and others, the music would have to be supplied by 'live' musicians. So, Mr. Petrillo claims that the musicians thus deprived of work are entitled to compensation from the thing that displaced them. Hence Mr. Petrillo says that on each music record the manufacturer must pay a royalty into the union treasury. The royalties, Mr. Petrillo says, are to be used in part to take care of unemployed musicians.

"By this theory, persons thrown out of work by any mechanical invention would become pensioners upon that invention.



Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles would have been entitled to compensation from manufacturers of automobiles, the compensation to be in the form of royalty on each automobile. Drivers of ice wagons would have been entitled to royalties on each mechanical refrigerator."

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#### COURT DISMISSES WOW'S TRIPLE DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST ASCAP

Judge James Fitzgerald of the Superior Court of Nebraska Monday, November 27th, dismissed the triple damage suit against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) brought by Station WOW of Omaha and Joseph Malec on behalf of twenty-four tavern and hotel keepers. Plaintiffs sought to recover license fees to ASCAP for the period from 1937 to 1941 in the amount of three hundred fifty-seven thousand dollars (\$357,000).

The case was tried last June before Judge Fitzgerald in Omaha at which time Louis D. Frohlich of ASCAP's General Counsel staff, Herman Finkelstein, ASCAP Resident Counsel, and Yale appeared on behalf of the Society.

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#### SENATE TO HEAR CAPEHART CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE CHARGES

Charges that Republican election officials were in a conspiracy to keep Democrats from voting and that Senator-elect Homer Capehart spent more than the law allows, will be heard by the Senate Committee Investigating Campaign Expenditures next Friday (Dec. 1).

Commenting upon Mr. Capehart's recent visit to Washington, Drew Pearson wrote:

"The Gentleman from Indiana, newly elected Senator "Music-Box" Capehart, staging his first press conference in the Capital, stepped into a tough grilling on his attitude toward a world peace organization.

"At first, he said he would stand with Governor Dewey. Then he backed away from Dewey's declaration to the position: 'Of course I'm for the keeping of world peace.'

"Capehart refused to answer when asked whether he would favor granting our representative on a world security council authority to act independently of Congress, said he didn't have enough facts. This is considered the most important point of U.S. foreign policy raised during the entire campaign. When he was asked if the facts on which he had based his campaign speeches were insufficient, his press adviser interjected:

"How can anyone tell what may happen in the future? None of us knows what may arise 18 or 20 years from now.'

"I take it then, Senator', suggested a newsman, 'that you will have the facts you need toward the end of your third term in the Senate.'

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*S. J. Gould*

REDACTED AUTOMATICALLY BY FBI TRAINING

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## HOW ABOUT SALUTING GENERAL SARNOFF?

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, has had quite a string of fancy titles and decorations bestowed upon him as you may see in "Who's Who". These include his nomination as Officer of the Order of the Oaken Crown of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Chevalier de L'Ordre National de la Legion d'honneur (France), and Officer Order of Polonia Restituta (Poland). Probably none of these honors pleased him nearly as much as when he learned that his nomination was to be sent to the Senate as a Brigadier General of the U. S. Army.

Colonel Sarnoff had previously been awarded the Legion of Merit for "outstanding service", his citation reading:

"Col. David Sarnoff, Signal Corps, United States Army, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while serving as Assistant to the Deputy Chief Signal Officer, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, from 23 August 1944 to 16 September 1944. Col. Sarnoff was largely responsible for reopening communications in Paris, thus enabling press communications to resume both to the United Kingdom and to the United States. His ingenuity and resourcefulness made it possible to restore cables which had been severed by the enemy, and allowed French radio experts who had not worked for many years during the occupation to return to their former duties. Colonel Sarnoff's outstanding devotion to duty, courage, and great diplomacy in handling French citizens have aided materially in overcoming the great difficulties in attaining this objective. Entered military service from New York."

Thus the RCA will have the distinction of being headed by two Generals - Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A. retired, and Brigadier General - you guessed it - our old friend Dave Sarnoff!

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## NO NEW BUILDING FOR ASCAP -- YET

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers last week rejected the proposal to lease the former Anderson Art Galleries building at 59th Street and Park Avenue.

No other plans concerning a change of address has been proposed.

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Frank Mullen, Vice President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company addressing the Chicago Agriculture Club said: "Television is something totally new. It will grow on soil where nothing ever grew before. From the standpoint of employment, it will create new jobs without abolishing any old ones. It will add to employment without subtracting from it."

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY MATTER

The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. It is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be disseminated outside your office.

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## GARDNER COWLES SEES ROSY POSTWAR ADVERTISING PICTURE

The Cowles Broadcasting Company has grown to such proportions that a meeting of their staff as was held last week in New York City was a news event of major importance. Furthermore, the optimism of Gardner Cowles, Jr., President, with regard to advertising prospects after the war - radio, newspaper and magazine - was music to the ears of those industries.

"The volume of postwar advertising in all three fields will be terrific", Mr. Cowles declared. It was his opinion that the period would be spread over at least two years and would establish an all-time high.

The post-war period, Mr. Cowles said, will be "very competitive" in both publishing and radio and the Cowles policy is to do the best job of programming and public service possible with the stations, newspapers and magazines now in hand. He included the Minneapolis station for which application is pending.

With FM developing very rapidly, the Cowles stations are planning frequency modulation programs along with the AM broadcasts and Mr. Cowles said he visualizes a need for an FM network only if the time comes when FM stations must have separate programming.

As for television, the picture is "clouded" and there is a lot of arithmetic, such as who is going to pay the bill, which Mr. Cowles admitted is "too deep" for him. If the situation is clarified his company will probably seek television licenses for stations in eastern markets.

It is doubtful, at the moment, he said, whether facsimile will ever reach a mass programming basis. He views it as a specialty.

There will be a plethora of radio stations after the war, he predicted, and radio will have to do "a lot better job than it did before the war in the matter of programs". In this connection, he said the idea that newspaper publishers should move into the radio field "for protection" is "grossly exaggerated". For the number of radio stations in the average town of 150,000 to 200,000 population will multiply by three or four.

"My brother and I are very much sold on the future of radio", Mr. Cowles commented, but he denied there was any plan for setting up a new network. Acquisition of a new station in Boston recently he described as merely "a good business venture - at the price."

At the New York meeting besides Gardner and his brother John, Chairman of the Board, was Vice-President Tam Craven. Also present were Phil Hoffman, Vice-President, in charge of operating KRNT at Des Moines and WNAX at Yankton; Carl Koester, Treasurer; Ted Enns, National Sales Manager; Craig Lawrence, Vice-President of WHOM, Jersey City, and WCOP, Boston; A. N. Armstrong, Jr., General



Table 1. *Summary of the results of the 1996-1997 survey of the prevalence of *Salmonella* in the faeces of cattle, sheep, and horses in the United Kingdom*

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, regarding the activities of the following individuals:

1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy. This is due to the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary funds to carry out its policy.

1. The "Control" of our people is  
the "Control" of our people is  
the "Control" of our people is  
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the "Control" of our people is

Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20460

1. The first of these is the fact that the  
2. United States has a long and distinguished  
3. history of supporting the people of the  
4. Americas in their struggle for independence  
5. and self-determination. This policy is  
6. based on the principle that the people of  
7. the Americas have the right to determine  
8. their own destiny, and that the United States  
9. has a duty to support them in this endeavor.  
10. This policy is also based on the principle  
11. that the United States has a right to  
12. protect its own interests in the Americas,  
13. and that it has a duty to do so in a  
14. way that is consistent with the principles  
15. of justice and fairness.

[illegible]

Manager, WCOP; Merle Jones, General Manager, WOL, Washington; Don Inman, Vice-President and General Manager, WNAX; James Milloy, Vice-President of Look magazine; Karl Haase, Treasure, WHOM and WCOP; and Eugene Katz, Secretary of the Katz Agency, sales representative of the Cowles stations.

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#### GRAVES, ASSISTANT INTERNAL REVENUE CHIEF, GOES TO KIRO

Closely following the announcement that Paul H. Appleby, Assistant Director of the Budget, is resigning to become Vice-President and General Manager of the Queen City Broadcasting Company (KIRO), Seattle, comes the news that Harold N. Graves, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has become an executive of that company.

Mr. Graves entered Government employment as a school teacher in the Philippines in 1908. He served in the old Bureau of Efficiency, the old Personnel Classification Board, and was Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Herbert Hoover, assistant to former Postmasters General Walter F. Brown and James A. Farley, and before taking his present post on July 1, 1943, was assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Mr. Graves also was Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue after Robert E. Hannegan resigned.

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#### MBS BOARD TO MEET NEW PRESIDENT DECEMBER 9

Members of the Board of Directors, Shareholders, and Executive Committee of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will gather for their fourth meeting of the year in New York City, beginning Saturday, December 9, when they will meet Edgar Kobak, the new MBS President.

The Executive Committee includes Chesser Campbell, WGN, Chicago; H. K. Carpenter, WHK, Cleveland; John Shepard III, Yankee Network, Boston; Theodore C. Streibert, WOR, New York; Lewis Allen Weiss, Don Lee, Hollywood, and Mr. Kobak.

On Sunday and Monday, the Board of Directors and Shareholders of the network will meet. Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman, will preside.

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## CIVILIAN TUBE SHORTAGE MAY LAST SOMETIME AFTER WAR

Scarcely half enough radio receiving tubes have been available during the last two years to replace those worn out in civilian receiving sets, and the shortage is expected to continue until several months after the defeat of Germany and Japan, the War Production Board said today (Wednesday).

WPB explained the civilian replacement tube shortage by the fact that military demands increased from 16 percent of the total production in 1941 to 65 percent the next year, 82 percent in 1943, and 86 percent in 1944. Labor is in short supply, but sufficient facilities and materials are available so that if 6,000 more female workers could be obtained, production of receiving tubes both for military and civilian programs could be stepped up, allowing an increase in civilian replacement tubes up to 4,000,000 a month, WPB Radio and Radar Division officials said.

During 1944, replacement tubes available to civilians cannot exceed 19,000,000, as against demands exceeding 36,000,000, the Division said. The 19,000,000 tubes should enable home owners to maintain at least one radio receiver in operation, WPB said. No tubes for new home radio receivers have been manufactured since 1942 owing to military demands on the electronics industry.

The present schedule for the production of civilian receiving tubes in the first quarter of 1945 is set tentatively at about 2,000,000 a month, an increase of about 500,000 tubes a month over past WPB authorization. However, the estimated monthly production can be attained only if increased labor is obtained and military demands do not increase, WPB said. If conditions are anticipated correctly, it is hoped that civilian tubes may be produced at the rate of 4,000,000 a month within about four months after "Victory in Europe" Day, the agency added.

Total employment in radio receiving tube plants was only 15,000 in 1941, but has increased to 39,000 today.

Military radio tube requirements have been programmed at the minimum realistic level sufficient to cover military equipment needs and to prevent depot stocks from falling off dangerously, WPB officials said.

According to Major W. A. Gray, of the Vacuum Tube Section, Radio and Radar Division, strenuous efforts have been made by the tube industry to utilize all available labor efficiently. To this end, the manufacturing companies in tight labor areas have established a total of 16 feeder plants outside those areas.

Under the conditions imposed by military demands, receiving tubes available for the public's use dropped gradually from 30,000,000 in 1941 to present renewal shipments of 19,000,000 tubes a year.



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One of the present unfilled civilian demands is for tubes for so-called "midget" receivers, which are required in the greatest quantities as replacements.

Army and Navy tubes that are not actually needed are being channeled back to the original manufacturers through the Defense Supplies Corporation for redistribution, first for other war requirements as they may occur and then to civilians.

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# "TAKE PETRILLO'S FOOT OFF CHILDREN'S NECK" - VANDENBERGH

James C. Petrillo came to the attention of Washington and the country again Tuesday when the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by a unanimous vote approved a bill by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, making it unlawful for any person to "interfere with, intimidate . . . hinder, extort, delay, prevent or conspire" for the purpose of preventing noncommercial educational or cultural broadcasts presented by any academically accredited tax-exempt institution. The bill was sponsored by Senator Vandenberg as the outgrowth of Petrillo's two year ban on broadcasts by the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan.

Senator Vandenberg summed up the abstruse legislative phraseology in ten words: "It takes Petrillo's foot off the necks of our school children."

Petrillo's opposition to "free broadcasts" of school music was deep-seated, and it was against these that the AFM czar struck first.

In July, 1942, one month before he moved against the manufacture of recordings, he banned the broadcasting of non-commercial radio programs by the children of the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., attended by student musicians carefully picked from High Schools in every State.

In the Fall of 1942, he blocked broadcasts of music programs by students of the Eastman School of Music and the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music

In the January, 1944, issue of "The International Musician", official publication of the AFM, he discussed the controversy stirred up by his school music moves.

"However", he reported, "when all the shooting was over and we came to the Summer of 1943, there was no Interlochen High School student orchestra on the air. Nor was there in the year 1943 any other school band or orchestra on the networks and there never will be without the permission of the American Federation of Musicians."

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Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. The same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]  
[Title]  
[Address]

Enclosed for you are the documents referred to in my letter of the 29th inst.

I am, Sir, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Signature]

## BBC HEAD AGAINST RADIO BECOMING "GLORIFIED JUKE-BOX"

W. J. Haley, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in an address before the Radio Industries Club in London was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that in postwar plans "we shall sacrifice nothing in the quality or quantity of our entertainment, but we shall safeguard broadcasting from becoming a glorified juke-box."

Mr. Haley said that the future of international broadcasting must be a matter of major international policy. He added that he believed that no great nation could act unilaterally in this matter. He proposed the continuance of a "sensibly modified system of world broadcasting", and he added:

"There are nations, as well as nature, who abhor a vacuum, and, if the truth is removed from the international ether, someone will eventually be tempted to see if a few half-truths can't prevail."

All the BBC's sister organizations in the Dominions will confer in London in February, he said.

Mr. Haley also announced that, after the war, the BBC, which carries no commercials or advertising, planned to operate three separate simultaneous programs on three different wave-lengths. He conceded that the BBC now had bad as well as good shows and that it would be a mistake for Americans to believe that there was a continuous string of hit performances, just as it would be for "us to believe every United States radio show is a Charlie McCarthy or a Bob Hope. Until Britain has its Hollywood it is no use blaming the BBC for not finding stars that are non-existent."

He said that the BBC was about to try "one of the boldest experiments ever made at the microphone" - an eight-night discussion "of jobs for all" during the peak listening period.

Mr. Haley said "the spoken word can supplement the written word; it cannot supplant the written word."

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## PROMOTION TO MAJOR FOR H. LESLIE ATLASS, JR.

Congratulations were being received by H. Leslie Atlass, of Chicago, Vice-President in charge of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Western Division in Chicago, upon the promotion of his son H. Leslie Atlass, Jr., to the rank of Major.

Major Atlass is overseas with the Army.

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11/29/44

## MAYBE NO FCC ALLOCATIONS UNTIL JAN. 1

The Federal Communications Commission cannot announce its postwar allocations for FM and television on December 1st, as hoped for, and, according to a Radio Manufacturers' Association bulletin, it appears improbable that the Commission will make any allocation decisions before January 1st.

Despite intensive work by the FCC staff on the voluminous record and allocation recommendations made by the RTPB and industrial representatives during the Commission's hearings which concluded November 2nd, RMA is officially advised that at least several weeks or more will be required before FM, television or any other decisions are possible. Former Chairman Fly, in concluding the FCC hearings, expressed a hope for FM and television decisions by December 1st, so that manufacturers could prepare for FM and television production.

The State Department will hold another international allocations conference early in December, but the FCC will advise the Department that the problems and work involved from its recent hearings are too heavy and that the FCC cannot now make any recommendations to the State Department conferees. FCC also will hold preliminary conferences with IRAC before making any recommendations to the State Department.

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## RYAN PLEDGES RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY YEAR TO VICTORY

Radio's twenty-fifth anniversary year was pledged to victory Tuesday by J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Calling on all stations and networks to observe the progress and achievements of the first quarter century of broadcasting in America, Mr. Ryan announced plans for dedicating 1945 anniversary activities to the winning of the war.

The twenty-fifth anniversary symbol is "XXV", which has been designed with a dominant "V for Victory". A musical signature is in process of preparation which will combine the now famous musical "V" with the "XX", both taken from the Continental code.

Plans for extensive coordination of station and network facilities beginning on New Year's Day include dramatizations on the historical side of radio, resurrection of early day programs and appearances of veteran performers, all speaking on the theme of Americanism and victory in the present world conflict.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

On December 1, 1944, the following information was received from the Bureau of Investigation, New York City:

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## BLOW-UP OVER WMCA SECRET HEARINGS BREAKS CASE WIDE OPEN

It is believed that the attempt of the House Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission put the soft pedal on the probe of the sale of Station WMCA by closing the hearings to the public will have just the opposite effect. There will surely be further eruptions in the House and the Senate.

Charges of "whitewash" and "scandal" were quickly raised when the story broke Tuesday and as a dramatic climax, John J. Sirica, counsel for the Committee, resigned and the police had to be called to drag Philip Handelmann, an attorney for Donald Flamm, from the room as he explosively denounced the Congressional Committee for voting to hold further sessions behind closed doors.

"There is great public interest in this case", Mr. Sirica, who had succeeded Eugene Garey as Committee counsel and who had likewise resigned with a loud protest, declared. "I don't want it on my conscience that I submitted to a whitewash. Therefore I am tendering my resignation effective at once."

Mr. Sirica, who was accused of unfairness by Edward J. Noble, who purchased WMCA from Mr. Flamm, was defended by Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Committee:

"In accepting the position of Committee counsel, which he did not seek, Mr. Sirica who is my appointee, said he would do so only on the understanding that he would be permitted to 'go down the line, letting chips fall where they may'. He has done so, and in my opinion justified abundantly my judgment in appointing him.

"Since the charges were made in public, the vindication they seek also should be sought in public, and my own feeling is that in due respect not only to Congress but to public opinion in this country our dealings with it should be open and above board. For these reasons it is in my opinion unfortunate to depart from the policy of public hearings.

"It is in my opinion unfortunate also for those charged with what is, as I look at it, a serious offense. Where else than in this forum could they have a better opportunity to enter a straightforward, manly defense against these charges? Yet instead of welcoming it, they have walked away from it."

Representative Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, declared:

"How any one who has listened to the testimony during the last three days \* \* \* can vote to close these hearings to the public at this time is beyond my comprehension. \* \* \*

"Ever since the start of this investigation, this Committee and its staff has met with constant obstruction, intimidation and underhand tactics from those in high places in the attempt to hamstring its work and to suppress the truth."



THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to discuss the work of the American Medical Association and its various departments. The work of the American Medical Association is a vast and varied one, and it is a pleasure to have the opportunity to discuss it.

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Those who voted for the closed sessions were Representatives Edward J. Hart (D), of New Jersey; Percy Priest (D), of Tennessee, and Louis E. Miller (R), of Missouri. Those who voted against it were Chairman Lea and Mr. Wigglesworth.

Things began to liven up at the sessions last week when Gen. Edward M. Watson, aide to President Roosevelt, advised the Committee that the President had sought a full investigation of the story that WMCA had been sold "under pressure from the White House" as has been charged. General Watson said, however, he had previously discussed the matter with F. C. C. Commissioner Norman S. Case.

Then last Monday along came former F.C.C. Commissioner George Henry Payne, who declared that the White House advised the Federal Communications Commission to "forget" the accusations that the station had been sold under "duress".

Mr. Payne said the allegations came from William Weismann, an attorney for Donald Flamm. Mr. Payne quoted Weismann as saying, in substance, that there had been "persecutions, injustices, etc.", attending the sale. That was after the FCC had approved the transfer, Mr. Payne said.

Members of the Commission, he testified, felt it best to notify the White House of the charges to "see if it were interested".

Through an executive clerk of the White House, the late Rudolph Forster, Mr. Payne added, the Commission was advised "to forget all about it".

Leslie Roberts, former Public Relations Counsel of WMCA, told the Committee he had participated in a conspiracy to force Mr. Flamm to sell to Mr. Noble and at a reduced figure.

Mr. Noble made a sweeping denial of the charges saying they had made this "the most astounding and astonishing day I have ever experienced."

Mr. Noble purchased the station in 1940 for \$850,000, which did not include, he testified, fees and other expenses, which brought the total to \$940,000. He said he received \$1,225,000 when he sold it last year to Nathan Straus, New York City financier.

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#### NOBLE SEEKS PUBLIC INVESTIGATION; "I WANT NO WHITEWASH"

Edward J. Noble, purchaser of Station WMCA, lost no time Tuesday stating his side of the case when the House Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission, decided to hold secret executive sessions. He said:

"I want the record to show that I strongly desire that all pertinent facts to the House investigation be made public. I want no whitewash, as has been charged, and I want an opportunity to answer, fully and completely, Mr. Flamm's allegations.

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"However, I have not thought and I do not think now, that it is proper for John Sirica, the Committee's Counsel, to use his position with the Committee to try a private law suit, which Flamm has brought against me. We have no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, no opportunity to present our side of this case. The Committee's Counsel has employed every effort and artifice to build up the testimony of witnesses friendly to Flamm, and to undermine the testimony of witnesses friendly to me. Even that might be excusable, if the subject matter involved public officials and accordingly the public interest. It does not, however, do that. Both Flamm and Committee Counsel, as well as previous investigations, have absolved the White House and the Federal Communications Commission of any impropriety.

"It becomes accordingly a travesty on the American way, which Mr. Wigglesworth claims to defend, to pervert the processes of a Congressional Committee to the trial of a private civil suit. That is the province of the courts. It has been said that if there is a good defense to that suit, no better place could be found to present it. That might be true - were it possible - but it has become abundantly clear, as my Counsel has repeatedly protested, that it is not possible in these hearings, because of the prejudice and bias of Sirica and his persistence, over the objections of the majority of the Committee, in "prosecuting", as he says, matters solely germane to the private civil suit."

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Prior to this, Franklin S. Wood, addressed the following letter to Chairman Lea:

"As Counsel for Mr. Edward J. Noble, former owner of Radio Station WMCA, I must protest vigorously against the prejudicial conduct of Mr. John Sirica, Counsel to the House Select Committee Investigating the Federal Communications Commission, at the current public hearings relating to the purchase of WMCA by Mr. Noble from Donald Flamm in 1940.

"Mr. Sirica, though nominally employed by your Committee to conduct a fair and impartial investigation, has now shown, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that he is prejudiced against Mr. Noble; that he is sympathetic to Flamm, and that he is not only willing but anxious to present to your Committee 'hear-say' evidence, without any attempt to establish the facts.

"At the outset of these hearings, I protested that, since this whole matter is essentially a private dispute and is the subject of pending suit by the plaintiff Flamm in New York County Supreme Court, any further hearings should be held in executive sessions, if prejudice to the defense of that action were to be avoided.

"That is now abundantly clear. The allegations of White House interference and of improper action by the Federal Communications Commission were never anything but wild charges by Flamm, to arouse public interest and gain publicity and have now been disavowed both by Flamm and by your counsel. There remains nothing but





Flamm's allegations of coercion and conspiracy with his employees - which since the abandonment of his efforts at rescission, remains the sole point of his pending court action.

"It has also become abundantly clear that your counsel regards himself and is in truth and fact acting as Flamm's attorney. Any pretense at an impartial investigation of the facts is gone. In his opening statement Wednesday morning (November 22), your counsel outlined his proposed proof of Flamm's charges, and in the Friday afternoon session he boasted that he is, in effect, prosecuting a case against Mr. Noble. The blunt question is: Is he prosecuting a case against Mr. Noble or is he conducting an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission? The facts speak for themselves.

"I delayed this protest, during the first two days of hearings, because I did not desire to be unfair to Mr. Sirica. I can restrain myself no longer, for the reputation and character of Mr. Noble are being unfairly and prejudicially attacked by Mr. Sirica in an obvious attempt to gain publicity for himself at the expense of Mr. Noble. Mr. Noble is a well-known citizen, of good repute and I know you and your Committee do not wish to be parties to an unfair attack on him, particularly in a matter of private rather than public concern.

"In view of these facts, I respectfully request that your Committee direct your counsel to refrain from his one-sided presentation of matters relating to the civil suit, or that your Committee hold these hearings in executive session with the understanding that the testimony will be made public after the civil suit is tried."

In response to inquiries concerning the action of the Select Committee in ordering executive sessions for further hearings on WMCA, the Federal Communications Commission through its Chairman, E. K. Jett, pointed out that it is publicly on record in several instances as asking for a prompt and full investigation of the charges in the WMCA matter.

"The manner of conducting the investigation is, of course, for the Select Committee to determine and the Commission has no comment concerning this action", Mr. Jett said. "As far as the Commission is concerned, we are ready today as we have been for the two years of the life of the investigation to present all the facts we have concerning the WMCA matter - either in public or executive session as the Select Committee sees fit."

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With his being sworn in last Monday, the Senate gets another radio man in Wilton E. Hall of Anderson, S. C., who has been named to succeed the late "Cotton Ed" Smith. However, the appointment is for a brief period - purely complimentary - as Senator Smith's term expires January 3rd at which time Gov. Olin D. Johnston, of South Carolina, takes over for the six year term. Mr. Hall owns Station WAIM, the CBS outlet at Anderson.

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## FCC APPLICATIONS RECEIVED ; ACTION

Marcus Loew Booking Agency, Washington, D. C., construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #8 (162,000-168,000 kilocycles); Same Co., New York, N.Y., construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #17 (282,000-288,000 kilocycles); Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Charleston, W. Va., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; Taylor Radio & Television Corp., San Diego, Calif., construction permit for a new Standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 1000 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #8 (162,000-168,000 kc).

Also, Claremont Eagle, Inc., Claremont, N. H., construction permit for a new High Frequency (FM) Broadcast Station to be operated on 48,900 kc., with coverage of 5,100 sq. miles; also construction permit for a new ST Broadcast Station to be operated on 337,000 kc., power of 25 watts and Special Emission; The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, construction permit for a new Commercial Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channel #1 (50,000-56,000 kc.); Smoky Mountain Broadcasting Co., Knoxville, Tenn., construction permit for a new Standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc. (WRAL), construction permit to change frequency from 1240 kc., to 1230 kc.

Also, Jackson Broadcasting Co., Jackson, Miss., construction permit for a new Standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 620 kc., power of 1 KW, unlimited hours of operation and employing directional antenna for night use; Calumet Broadcasting Corp., Hammond, Ind., construction permit for a new Standard Broadcast Station to be operated on 1520 kc., power of 5 KW and daytime hours of operation amended to corporate structure; KECA, Blue Network Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., special service authorization to operate on 770 kc., power of 5 KW and unlimited hours of operation pending completion of construction as contemplated; also construction permit to change frequency from 790 kc., to 770 kc., increase power from 5 KW to 50 KW, install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, move studio and transmitter.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED: WFEA, New Hampshire Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H., granted consent to transfer of control of New Hampshire Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station WFEA, from Adeline B. Rines to H. M. Bitner, for a consideration of approximately \$150,000 for 1,000 shares, or 100%, of outstanding capital stock of licensee. Commissioners Walker and Durr voted "for a hearing"; KORE, Eugene, Oregon, granted consent to involuntary assignment of license of Station KORE from Frank L. Hill and Violet G. Hill, co-partners, d/b as Eugene Broadcast Station, to Violet G. Hill Motter and Violet G. Hill Motter, Administratrix of the estate of Frank L. Hill, deceased, d/b as Eugene Broadcast Station; no monetary consideration.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, called by President R. C. Cosgrove, will be held Wednesday, December 6 in Chicago. Director L. J. Chatten of the WPB Radio & Radar Division will attend the meeting for an informal conference with the RMA Executive Committee regarding the increased industry war program and also the retarded future civilian reconversion plans of WPB.

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Broadcasts originating from Columbia Broadcasting System's huge million-and-a-half dollar shortwave transmitting plant at Delano, Calif., were beamed overseas for the first time Sunday, November 26th.

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Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, yesterday reported that approximately 90,000 workers are required immediately to man work stations in plants producing "topmust" war items for which there are urgent needs resulting from combat operations in the various theaters of war.

In addition to the small-arms ammunition program, Mr. McNutt listed among the 17 critical war production programs in which the need for workers is urgent - 3,000 in Radar.

-----

Elmer H. Wavering has been appointed Vice President in charge of the new Automotive Division, and Walter H. Stellner, Vice-President in charge of the new Home Products Division of the Galvin Manufacturing Corporation of Chicago, makers of Motorola Radio.

Mr. Wavering joined the Motorola organization as an engineer in 1930. In 1937 Motorola entered the home radio field, and at that time, Mr. Stellner was appointed Advertising Manager for the Home Radio Division.

-----

Certain non-critical electronic equipment, parts and components are now available for domestic purchase and export out of idle and excess stocks of war contractors, the War Production Board says.

The action of WPB now permits free sales and movement of many non-critical materials out of war contractors' surplus. The exceptions which now appear on PR 13 are still restricted and require a priority rating of AA-5 or better.

In addition, radio tubes have become more critical than heretofore and will require ratings as high as AA-1 in some cases. Thirty types of tubes have been frozen and cannot be sold except on specific authorization by WPB. It was also pointed out that producers and reproducers are not permitted to buy radio tubes except under the same conditions as affect war contractors.

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Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation - Six months to October 31: Net profit, after estimated taxes and possible renegotiation, \$592,921, against net profit of \$513,814 for similar period of 1943.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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Very truly yours,  
[Illegible Signature]

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Dale*

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RECEIVED  
DEC 8 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1659



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE  
January 10, 1911.  
REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION  
PASSED BY THE SENATE  
JANUARY 10, 1911.  
WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:  
1911.

December 6, 1944

## TELE TO PUT BEST FOOT FORWARD AT 1ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Television will be on parade as never before next Monday and Tuesday, December 11th and 12th, when the First Annual Conference of the Television Broadcasters' Association will be held in New York City. The program, arranged by a Committee headed by J. R. Poppele, is virtually complete.

Broadcasters, manufacturers of radio and television equipment, advertising agencies, motion picture companies and others will be represented at the conference. Over 300 advance registrations from all sections of the United States have been received and the meeting is expected to attract two or three times that many people.

The opening program Monday morning at the Hotel Commodore will include an Address of Welcome by Dr. Allen B. DuMont, President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., and the following:

Report on Arrangements by J. R. Poppele, Chairman, First Annual Conference of Television Broadcasters Association, Inc.

"New Horizons in Television", Dr. W.R.G. Baker, Vice President, General Electric Company; Chairman Radio Technical Planning Board.

E. W. Engstrom, Director of Research, RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N. J.

"Television Programming", John F. Royal, Vice President in Charge of Television, National Broadcasting Company.

Robert L. Gibson, Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of Advertising and Publicity, General Electric Company.

Thomas H. Hutchinson, in Charge of Production, RKO Television Corporation.

"Establishing Television Networks", Harold S. Osborne, Chief Engineer, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Lewis Allen Weiss, Executive Vice-President of the Don Lee Broadcasting System will address the luncheon meeting Monday. His topic will be "Television and the Broadcaster".

In the early part of the afternoon there will be panel meetings to be summarized at a general meeting at 3:45. This will be followed by a cocktail party sponsored by the First Television Network - NBC, GE, and Philco.

Thirty television receivers will be installed in the ballroom of the Commodore on Monday evening to receive a special program of entertainment to be televised in connection with the banquet. A gala program of entertainment, presented entirely via television, will feature the affair, which is expected to be attended by 1,000 persons.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation in the country.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the political situation in the country.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the social situation in the country.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the cultural situation in the country.

6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the international situation in the country.

7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the military situation in the country.

8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the diplomatic situation in the country.

9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the judicial situation in the country.

10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the administrative situation in the country.

11. The eleventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the educational situation in the country.

12. The twelfth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the health situation in the country.

F. J. Bingley, Chief Television Engineer of the Philco Radio and Television Corporation, is in charge of set installations. Receivers are being supplied by RCA Victor, General Electric, DuMont, Philco and Feda.

A full-hour program of entertainment will be telecast to the ballroom by WNBT, the National Broadcasting station, and WABD, operated by the Du Mont Laboratories. Ralph B. Austrian, executive Vice President of the RKO Television Corporation, will produce the telecasts, which will include a remote pickup, a studio variety show and special films.

An address "The U. S. Navy's Electronic Training Program and Its Relation to Post-War Television", Commander William C. Eddy, U.S. Navy (Retired), will be heard Tuesday morning followed by a Technical Roundtable Discussion and Question-and-Answer period with Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, Vice Chairman, Radio Technical Planning Board as moderator.

At the luncheon following there will be entertainment by stars of television, radio, stage and screen and the annual meeting will be held at 2:00 o'clock. Thereafter there will be visits to television studios at the National Broadcasting Company, Du Mont Television and Columbia Broadcasting System.

Gold medals will be awarded 1. To an engineer for a technical improvement, development or invention relating directly to television; 2. For the most outstanding television program of the year. 3. To a person for his individual contribution to television, not necessarily of a technical or program nature, but for the active interest he has taken in the general field of television.

The First Annual Conference of TBA marks the first event in television history sponsored by a major video interest of the country. Membership in the Association is comprised of the following organizations:

Active: General Electric Company, Crosley Corporation, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Philco Radio and Television Corporation, National Broadcasting Co., Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories; Television Productions, Inc.; Earle C. Anthony, Inc.; The Journal Company of Milwaukee, Hughes Productions, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Balaban & Katz Corporation, WGN, Inc., with an application pending from Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation.

Affiliate: RCA Victor, Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Western Electric Co., Midland Broadcasting Co., North American Philips Co., Time, Inc., Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., William Morris Agency, Cecil B. DeMille Productions, Buchanan & Co. Advertising; General Electric Co., Electronics Department, Theatre Guild, RKO Television Corp., and two applications now pending from Federal Telephone and Radio Corp. and Rauland Corp.

The Association is now compiling its first official year book "Television Today and Tomorrow". The price is \$1.00.

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## DURR URGES EDUCATORS TO GO TO IT ON FM

Educators having missed the boat in their failure to develop standard broadcast stations, FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr at the annual meeting of the National Council of Chief State School Officers in Baltimore told them opportunity again knocked at the door - this time FM.

"In abandoning their own stations, many education institutions were influenced by the belief that their educational work could be effectively carried on through the use of time donated by the commercial stations", Commissioner Durr said. "This was true for awhile, but as broadcasting grew in popularity as an advertising medium, the time available for educational programs rapidly declined. The demand for advertising has been stimulated still more by the war-time profits of business concerns, and there is no reason to believe that advertising pressure upon broadcasting time will grow less when the war is over.

"Now, happily, an educator has given education its second chance. The importance of FM, or frequency modulation broadcasting, developed by Major Edwin H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University, lies not merely in its high fidelity and its comparative freedom from static and interference, but even more in the new spaces it has opened up in the broadcasting spectrum. When the wartime pressure upon critical materials has been relaxed and radio equipment again made freely available, there will be room for many new stations, both educational and commercial. If I read the signs right, the educators are not going to let this second chance go by.

"In the old recipe for rabbit stew, the first step recommended is to catch the rabbit. Educational stations must be established before there can be effective educational broadcasting. Even this part of the job is not a simple one, and the educational institutions cannot count on others to do it for them. They must do the job for themselves."

Commissioner Durr said he thought that the entire Communications Commission was impressed with the fact that this time the educational institutions really mean business.

"The Chief State School Officers have a particular responsibility with respect to assisting and encouraging coordinated planning of the many educational FM stations which are now being planned", the speaker continued. "In the educational portion of the radio spectrum, as elsewhere throughout the spectrum, there will not be enough room for all those who seek to broadcast unless spectrum space is conserved by careful coordination of frequency assignments. There was no such coordination in commercial broadcasting; and as a result, after a quarter of a century one-third of the area of the country is still without primary broadcast service. You can help prevent a similar misfortune in the educational band by developing statewide plans now. If you wait, the applications for frequencies

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people with a rich culture. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a great nation. It fought wars, made mistakes, and achieved great things. Today, it stands as a beacon of hope and freedom for people around the world.

The story of the United States is a story of the human spirit. It is a story of people who have dreamed of a better life and worked hard to make it a reality. It is a story of people who have stood up for their beliefs and fought for their rights. It is a story of people who have built a nation that is a source of pride and inspiration for all.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and innovation. It is a story of people who have pushed the boundaries of what is possible and created new worlds. It is a story of people who have invented new technologies and discovered new lands. It is a story of people who have made the world a better place and a more beautiful one.

The history of the United States is a story of love and compassion. It is a story of people who have helped each other in times of need and shown kindness to all. It is a story of people who have built a nation that is a source of strength and unity. It is a story of people who have made the world a better place and a more beautiful one.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and dreams. It is a story of people who have believed in a better future and worked hard to make it a reality. It is a story of people who have stood up for their beliefs and fought for their rights. It is a story of people who have built a nation that is a source of pride and inspiration for all.

now pending before the Federal Communications Commission will of necessity be granted without respect to a statewide plan, and it may be much more difficult thereafter to introduce coordination. I am informed that some States, including Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, and perhaps others, have already adopted resolutions authorizing the Chief State School Officers to prepare statewide plans. I am further informed that Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Connecticut have set up State Radio Committees to prepare statewide plans. It is none too early; for if these plans are not ready when equipment and materials become available, the foundations of educational broadcasting may develop helter-skelter. It is always desirable to complete your architectural blueprints before you lay the cornerstone of an edifice."

"I do not believe the ultimate success of your educational FM stations will depend merely on the program you broadcast for in-school listening. Nor will success depend merely upon the quality of the transcriptions and the network programs which you bring into the community from the outside. At least equally important will be the function of your educational FM stations as vehicles for local self-expression for the community as a whole. The little red schoolhouse and the modern brick consolidated high-school alike have always played a role as civic centers, and it is certainly appropriate that the new educational FM stations should play a similar role in the life of the whole community. By means of FM, you are enabled to serve not merely the children in the schoolroom but the cultural, intellectual, and recreational needs of every man, woman, and child in your service area. I doubt whether there is any town, however small, which does not have a considerable untapped reservoir of talent suitable for broadcasting. Every educational institution has on its staff teachers and lecturers who can contribute much to the entire community as well as to their classroom students. \* \* \*

"In addition to local dramatic possibilities, there is local music; here radio can be of particular service. And finally, there is the discussion of local issues. It is all very well, for example, to hear juvenile delinquency in your own home community? Or housing in your community? Or public utility regulation?

"Perhaps such home-grown programs may not have the professional polish of network programs; but it is at least possible that they will make up in local interest what they lack in professional craftsmanship. And they will serve a most important cultural function - the preservation and perhaps even the survival of those regional variations of culture without which our national life would be the poorer.

"A democracy cannot rise above the level of the education of its citizens. The vistas which FM stations open for education are unlimited, and so are the vistas which they open up for our democracy as a whole. A tool has been offered us; let us do our best to use it well."

(Note - Commissioner Durr's address "Education's Opportunities in Radio" was 11 typewritten pages in length, single-spaced.)

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## NOBLE CHARGES WMCA FOES WITH EVEN TRYING TO REACH FDR

Countering on the attack made by Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), of Massachusetts, last week on the House floor in connection with his purchase of Station WMCA in New York, Edward J. Noble hurled the charge of "political pressure" in high quarters back at his opponents.

"Congressman Wigglesworth is trying so desperately to conjure up a public issue out of my purchase of Station WMCA four years ago. In so doing, he carries a torch for a number of persons who seek to extract from the situation personal profit for themselves at my expense", Mr. Noble declared.

"One of this number, complaining he was forced to sell the station to me at less than its value because of 'political pressure', has thus far displayed consummate skill in the use of political pressure for his own purposes, even to sending a political emissary to see the President of the United States in his behalf. Another of this number professes to have conspired against the seller of the station when the latter was his own employer.

"They have had a field day peddling reckless charges but their public campaign of defamation has now been curbed - at least insofar as the House Select Committee is concerned. In determining on executive hearings, a majority of the Committee simply refused to permit it to be exploited for private gain. That the public interest, if there be any in the situation, has not been compromised is evident from the fact that the investigation continues - though the information it adduces relating to the private lawsuit, will not be available for the present, and therefore cannot be used in the pending court action for damages which the seller of the station initiated.

"That suit, which is awaiting trial in Supreme Court, New York, represents a second try in the courts. The first action took the form of injunction proceedings to prevent me from disposing of the station a year ago; but the judge threw that proceeding out of court."

Charging the use of political pressure in connection with the WMCA sale, Representative Wigglesworth had asked:

"What are these all-powerful forces?

"Is the administration seeking to protect and to keep under cover the conduct and the doings of its 'sacred cows' and political 'parasites in private practice' who are amassing fortunes at the expense of the taxpayers?

"Is the administration trying to prevent the public disclosure of the part played by Thomas G. Corcoran 'Tommy the Cork', William J. Dempsey, and William C. Koplowitz and other New Deal officials, past and present, in connection with this case?

Information on the effect of the various factors on the growth of the plant is given in the following table. The data are based on the results of the experiments conducted at the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, during the years 1914-1916.

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"Did these persons conspire in the alleged enforced sale of radio station WMCA by Donald Flamm to Edward J. Noble, another former officeholder under the New Deal?"

Deploring the fact that House Investigating Committee had closed its doors to the public and the press, the Washington Post noted:

"Members of the House who are protesting against the closing of hearings on the sale of Station WMCA seem to us to have a good case. The story of the transfer of this radio station from Donald Flamm to Edward J. Noble, former Undersecretary of Commerce, is long and complicated. No doubt parts of it have been exaggerated by persons interested in making a case against the Federal Communications Commission. But that is no excuse for conducting the investigation behind closed doors. If the hearing is to be held at all, its proceedings should be open to the public.

"Since his transfer gave rise to a lawsuit, it is persuasively argued that the case should not be tried before a Congressional Committee. Congress certainly ought not to interfere in private legal controversies. On the other hand, a Congressional Committee cannot reasonably be asked to ignore public issues merely because they may have a bearing upon a private suit. If the Committee makes its investigation impartially, and seeks only to disclose the relationship of the FCC to the case, we cannot see that there will be any reasonable ground for complaint.

"The most unfortunate aspect of the WMCA case seems to us to be the part that two former FCC attorneys, who knew of Mr. Flamm's difficulties with the FCC, played in connection with the sale. We think all the facts should be explored by the Committee in the full light of day."

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#### KARNS HEADS WPB RADIO DIVISION PRODUCTS BRANCH

The appointment of Melvin E. Karns, of Collingswood, N.J., as Chief of the Products and Facilities Branch of the War Production Board Radio and Radar Division, was announced Monday by Louis J. Chatten, Director of the Division.

Besides directing the Products and Facilities Branch, Mr. Karns will supervise the operations of the component and end products sections of the Division.

Mr. Karns is a graduate of the Kansas State College and has been engaged in the engineering and manufacturing phases of the radio industry for 18 years. Prior to joining the Radio and Radar Division staff of WPB, he served with the Radio Corporation of America, as Staff Assistant to the Manager of Manufacturing of the RCA Victor Division and was located at Camden, N. J.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a potential threat is to determine the nature of the threat. This can be done by reviewing the threat's history, its current status, and its potential impact on the organization.

[illegible][illegible]

## FORECASTS IN 10 YEARS ALMOST EVERYTHING WILL BE FM

If the Federal Communications Commission gives the green light to frequency modulation as a result of the recent allocation hearings in Washington, William B. Lewis, Vice President of Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc., Advertising Agency of New York, forecasts that within 10 years nearly all domestic broadcasting will utilize the FM method. Stating that the radio public will never know the real value of FM reception until studios, records, wires and all other technical facilities are geared up to match the fidelity of which FM equipment is capable.

"These technical facilities are ready for production when the war ends", Mr. Lewis, who was a CBS Vice-President stated. "Recordings have been developed which will carry 16,000 cycles. Telephone wires can now be leased which will carry 16,000 cycles, but at such great cost that experiments are being carried forward to find a more economical method of tying together an FM network, either through the use of coaxial cable or the use of ultra high-frequency relay systems.

"Orders are being taken on all sides for FM transmitters and equipment, and the set manufacturers - almost without exception - are ready to build and heavily promote complete lines of combination AM-FM sets. One manufacturer predicts that 20,000,000 sets capable of receiving frequency modulation will be in use within four or five years after the war's end, as compared with an estimated 30,000,000 AM sets in use today."

It is his opinion that the four established networks will become FM webs, a change which "will bring about an improvement in the radio structure that will be a boon to advertisers and to the public." All FM stations in one community will have approximately the same coverage; there will be no such differentials in coverage as exist between the 250-watt station and the 50,000-watt station in AM broadcasting.

As he sees it: "With coverage more or less equalized, the weaker networks will have a much better chance to compete with the stronger networks on the basis of good management, to the profit of advertisers; and good programming, to the profit of the public."

"Regarding his idea of a newspaper-sponsored FM network, Mr. Lewis told the marketing group: 'I daresay there is not an advertiser present who would refuse advertising space in Reader's Digest if it were available, or would object to paying for it a considerably higher rate per thousand than he pays for mass media. I further predict that he would pay a relatively higher time rate to the network which could demonstrably deliver the same market."

"A fifth network", he said, "could establish such an editorial policy and could control its program balance much more easily than one of the established networks could revise its present policies and schedules . . . . I have a strong feeling that the American

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THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC  
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public is ripe for something new and better in radio and that such a program policy might start a bandwagon rush."

To that "group of powerful and wealthy newspaper publishers who passed up radio in the early days, and have lived to regret it", Mr. Lewis said he leaves the question of whether they, as they obtain FM permits, will logically follow their own AP precedent and establish their own network on a mutual, and, therefore, more economical basis, or "wait instead for another privately-owned network to sell them program service."

The full text of the address of Mr. Lewis may be had by writing to the FM Broadcasters, Inc., 711 Colorado Building, Washington, 5, D. C.

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#### AFL PLANS RADIO EXPANSION AFTER THE WAR

The American Federation of Labor is planning expansion of its press and radio activity but will delay positive action until after the war.

This decision has been reached, AFL announced, because while "the frontal wave of anti-labor propaganda collapsed of its own sheer emptiness in the past year . . . the trade union movement has been harassed by constant and repeated flanking attacks by powerful and hostile interests."

"Severe setbacks were administered to those who sought to inflame the minds of men in the armed forces against Labor (a capital 'L' was used in the text)", the Executive Council informed the organization's annuan convention when it opened at New Orleans.

AFL evidently has no intention to seek control of radio outlets but will be content with time on the air reportedly already promised by the networks.

(Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Chairman of the Political Action Committee, when addressing the National Press Club before election was asked if the CIO intended entering the FM field. He replied: "Probably something should be done about it. We have no program for it.")

The printed AFL report to be placed in the hands of delegates in New Orleans said the plans for promotional work by way of press and radio are designed to "enable Labor to take the offensive instead of being forced to remain on the defensive. Foremost among these plans is the development of expanded radio activities."

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## PETRILLO THUMBED ON POLICE BAND; HE THREATENS BENNY

Ignoring protests of James C. Petrillo's powerful musicians union, a subcommittee of the House of Representatives governing the District of Columbia, unanimously approved a bill to establish a band for the Washington Police Department. Referring to the diminutive music leader as "Julius Caesar", Representative Hebert (D), of Louisiana, said that Petrillo had been seeking to throttle music to a point where "no one could beat a note on the piano or blow a toot on a horn unless he had obtained Julius Caesar's permission. I am not one to set by and let him do it."

Also despite the threat of Mr. Petrillo to keep the Jack Benny show off the air last Sunday night because of a dispute with the National Broadcasting Company, the program was heard as usual. The word was passed around that if Benny went on with non-union engineers that it might result in a strike which would tie up the entire network.

Network officials declined to explain the exact nature of the A.F.M. complaint or how many employees were involved. Beverly Fredenall, Vice President of the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians, said at Chicago that he had been informed of the A.F.M. move and that it was prompted by the "fact that the technician responsible for the proper broadcast of the show is not a union man - that he is a N.A.B.E.T. man."

N.A.B.E.T., he said, is an independent union "governed and protected by the same laws that A.F.M. functions under." The attempt to stop the Benny show is "really a fight against N.A.B.E.T.", he said.

There was another victory for Petrillo when approximately 1400 New York City musicians, members of the AFM, were given a 15% increase in wages last week by a Regional War Labor Board order retroactive to last February 28th. The musicians are employed in bands and orchestras which provide the music for thirty-nine members of the Hotel Association of New York, twenty-three members of the Cafe Owners Guild and thirty-five cafes and night clubs in New York City.

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## CALLS VANDENBERGH ANTI-PETRILLO BILL "ONLY A PINPRICK"

Although favoring the bill introduced by Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, which prohibits interference with the broadcasting of non-commercial cultural or educational programs, the Washington Post calls the measure merely "a pinprick" and doesn't anticipate that Mr. Petrillo "will feel too distressed by this timid challenge to his comprehensive authority."

In an editorial "Curbing Caesar", the Post says:

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were different from them. The settlers and the natives lived together for many years, but there were always tensions between them. The settlers wanted to expand their land, and the natives wanted to protect their way of life. This led to many wars and conflicts. The United States grew from a small colony to a large nation. It fought many wars, both with other nations and with its own people. The country changed many times, but it always remained a land of freedom and opportunity. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a small colony.

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"In our opinion it would be better not to legislate at all until Congress is prepared to deal with the major abuses of union leadership exemplified by Mr. Petrillo's extreme demands. Moreover, corrective legislation should not be aimed at Mr. Petrillo exclusively or specifically. He has operated within the law in his successful campaign to impose his will upon the world of commercialized music. Maybe he is a little more colorful and more antisocial than some of his fellow labor leaders. Undoubtedly he has done pioneer work in proving how easy it is under existing law to hold up employers and compel them to subsidize union treasuries under the guise of making contributions to union unemployment funds. But he is only one of the many union officials who know how to apply pressure tactics in disregard of the public's rights without coming into conflict with our inadequate labor laws.

"We are not worried nearly so much by what Mr. Petrillo has done or may do within his own domain as by the bad example he has set for others. What we need is general legislation aimed at suppression of the kind of antisocial union practices for which Mr. Petrillo stands. The emancipation of high school bands from union decrees disbaring broadcasting would still leave Mr. Petrillo free to pursue his major ends, and would impose no restraints at all upon the exactions of like-minded labor czars."

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#### MC DONALD SEES JAP'S RADIO INVENTION BOOMERANG

We are shooting back at the Jap every day of the week with a major development that was created by a Jap, and - in radio - we are using this same development to plaster him and to keep him from plastering us with the iron and steel he bought from us in prewar days, it was revealed by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith Radio Corporation, in an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago.

The material is a super-magnetic alloy that was developed by Professor Tokushici Mishima of Tokyo Imperial University, introduced into this country shortly before the war under the name alnico and is now used by every radionic manufacturer. It is a component of radio and of other potent radionic weapons. Without it, Mr. McDonald stated, some of our radionic devices would be impossible, while others would be heavier, more costly, and less efficient.

"The little yellow Jap is being nicked daily with his own alnico", said Mr. McDonald. "Little did Dr. Mishima think that we would one day be shooting his own development back at his pals. But we are - our fighters are using alnico every day of the week to sink Jap ships and knock enemy planes from the skies."

Alnico's great value, he said, comes from its light weight, great magnetic strength, and permanence. It will lift sixty times its own weight of iron or steel. A piece of it the size of the



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eraser of a lead pencil makes a stronger magnet than the large horseshoe magnets we played with as kids. It will retain its magnetic strength under mechanical shock, vibration, and temperature changes of several hundred degrees that would soon reduce old type magnets to hunks of inert metal.

"I believe we got more from the Jap in his discovery of this super efficient magnet than the Jap got from us with all the iron, steel and gasoline we are charged with having sold him in pre-war days."

Mr. McDonald said he could not give further information about military applications of alnico.

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### FACSIMILE NO THREAT TO NEWSPAPERS YET, SAYS CRAVEN

Facsimile transmission of printed and illustrated news by radio has been highly developed but the cost "50 upward" of receiving sets is so high that as yet newspapers do not appear threatened with serious competition, Commander T. A. M. Craven, U.S.N., retired, said in outlining future aspects of radio broadcasting at a luncheon of the Advertising Club of Washington Tuesday.

Commander Craven, who left the Federal Communications Commission in July to become Vice President of the Cowles Brothers newspaper, magazine and radio interests, spoke at a luncheon, held in honor of their acquisition of Station WOL in Washington.

Commander Craven said frequency modulation (FM) receivers, like facsimile receivers sets, will cost upwards of \$50 each when they become available, but he predicted ready public acceptance of FM sets because of the improvements in reception which FM provides.

He said television was now "a technical practicability" and that Washington will be "one of the first cities in the country to have television broadcast service." WOL and other local stations have already applied for television transmitter rights.

In the facsimile field, he declared that it is now possible to transmit letter-size sheets of illustrated news at the rate of one page per minute, including pictures in color. But, he added, "until the cost of these sets is lowered, it is hard to see how printed radio news of the future can compete with present methods of distributing printed news in standard newspapers."

Sharing the platform with Commander Craven was the new General Manager of WOL, Merle S. Jones, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., who revealed that WOL this week will announce increases in rates for new advertisers, while "protecting" its present contract advertisers for a year.

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## CHARGES CORCORAN THREATENED TAX SQUEEZE IN WMCA CASE

Colin Campbell Ives, an attorney for Donald Flamm, in a statement in New York Monday charged that Thomas Corcoran, former White House aide, threatened at one time to call in the Treasury Department to bring pressure on Mr. Flamm to force him to sell WMCA to Edward Noble.

Mr. Ives said in his statement he could not understand why the Congressional Committee should exclude the public from the hearing because "so many lawyers and business men throughout the country have had first-hand experience with the Corcoran system that it is now a matter of public knowledge."

He asserted that when he discussed with Corcoran "the pressure used by Corcoran's henchmen, Dempsey and Koplovitz, Mr. Corcoran, instead of being shocked or even sorry, informed me that if I, in behalf of Mr. Flamm, would dare to take any steps in the matter, he would utilize the Treasury Department."

Mr. Ives' statement said that Corcoran said he would cause Flamm "income tax troubles to such an extent that Mr. Flamm would wish he had never been born."

He asserted that Corcoran said the "boys" in the Treasury Department "had been working on Flamm's income tax statements and were all prepared to move in."

Suggested by a previous mention of Corcoran, Thomas L. Stokes wrote in the Washington News (Scripps-Howard):

"Tommy Corcoran is expected to appear in a few days before a House Committee, the special committee which is investigating the sale of radio station WMAC, New York, to former Assistant Secretary of Commerce Edward J. Noble. This was a particularly smelly affair involving inside pressure, in which the firm of Dempsey & Koplovitz was employed. Both young men, William J. Dempsey and William Koplovitz, formerly were employed by the Federal Communications Commission. Tommy has been associated with them.

"But Administration pressure resulted in closing the doors of this committee, so that the public cannot get the story."

The Washington Post had this to say:

"The trail of Mr. Thomas G. Corcoran, once special attorney of the RFC and former close confidant of the President, through the corridors of Government departments and congressional halls reappears in the newspaper reports of the Biddle-Littell feud and the WMCA controversy. 'Tommy the Cork', as the President calls him, is the most adept, active, and successful of the lawyer-lobbyists who infest the Capital. He 'sells' the influence he accumulated in the days when he was at the right hand of the President trying to make America over, and, incidentally, planting his friends in favorable locations."

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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### WBBM Holds The Bag On LaGuardia's Chicago Broadcast

Said Mayor La Guardia delivering his regular WNYC, municipal radio station broadcast, from Chicago last Sunday:

"Thanks to the courtesy of WBBM of the Columbia Broadcasting System I am able to talk to you this week. For a while, the day before yesterday and yesterday, I thought I would have to cancel the weekly talk. I met a New York salesman in the elevator who was on his way home. He asked me if I was going home for the week-end. I said, 'No, it does not look like it', and he said, 'How about the weekly talk?' I said, 'Well, I guess I'll have to cancel it.' 'Oh', he said, 'don't cancel it.' I said, 'I may have difficulty in getting a line.' He answered, 'We think we can attend to that.'

"You see, I really am not broadcasting from Chicago, I am talking on a line from here to our studio in the Municipal Building and it is broadcast from there. The line costs \$107.

"Of course someone will ask, 'Who is going to pay for it?' Well, I guess you and I will have to pay for it. The traveling salesman said he would contribute \$1, so you had better send in your dollars to make up the \$107. If we do not get enough I guess I will have to make up the difference. If we get too much we will make a refund to you on a dollar basis."

The Mayor's office staff is looking forward to some busy days handling the refunds.

- (New York Times)

### New Cowboy-Radio Senator Ditched His 10-Gallon Hat

Glenn H. Taylor, cowboy-radio entertainer of Idaho, who defeated Senator D. Worth Clark, arrived unknown on the Idaho political horizon in 1938. He ran fourth in a large field, getting what votes he could by tramping on horseback, wearing a sign bidding for votes for the Idaho troubadour.

Two years later he ran for the Senate on the Democratic ticket and offered a program he called "production for use".

Ten-gallon hat, high heels and flowing tie marked him as an eccentric. Senator John Thomas, Republican, defeated him that time but he came back again and in 1942 suffered a similar defeat.

This year Taylor abandoned his "outlandish" apparel, appeared as a dapper businessman and managed for the first time to secure support from old-line Democrats.

- (United Press)

SECRET  
NO DISSEMINATION  
NO

THE 1971-1972 Season in the Soviet Union

The 1971-1972 season in the Soviet Union was characterized by a series of events that reflected the political and social climate of the time. The season began with a period of relative stability, but was soon followed by a series of events that led to a significant change in the political landscape. The most notable of these events was the death of Leonid Brezhnev in August 1982, which led to the rise of Yuri Andropov to the position of General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This period was also marked by a series of political and social reforms, including the introduction of perestroika and glasnost, which aimed to reform the Soviet system and bring it closer to the West. The season also saw a number of significant events in the field of science and technology, including the launch of the first Soviet satellite, Cosmos 1500, in April 1971. The season ended with a period of relative stability, but was followed by a series of events that led to a significant change in the political landscape.

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Rumor Note

It may be only talk but Niles Trammell is rumored about to resign as President of National Broadcasting. If so, his successor will be Sid Strotz.

- (Danton Walker in Washington Times-Herald)

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Hails R.C.A. Communications 145,000,000 Word War Record

One hundred and forty-five million words transmitted over the world-wide circuits of RCA during 1944 stand as a wartime record of which the men and women of R.C.A. Communications may well be proud. The efficiency of your service, day and night, has added to the glory of the United States as the communications center of the world. You have participated in communications history during a dramatic period, the true significance of which will come to light when military secrecy no longer prevails.

-(David Sarnoff in Relay magazine of R.C.A. Communications)

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BBC Cooperates in French Radio From London

One of the chief programmes in the daily broadcasts from London since 1940 - which, as the people of France avow, have been a potent force in keeping alive the faith of the French in themselves not less than in Britain's promise to "come back" - was "Les Francais parlent aux Francais." In it, French listeners heard the voices of Frenchmen, working in cooperation with the BBC, telling them the truth about the war, about the world, and about France itself. But for that radio link, the majority of the French would have been the helpless dupes of Nazi lies.

- (London Calling)

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Metropolitan Auditions "Surprise and Delight" Sponsors

Arthur Kent is one among a score of able singers who have come to us by way of the "Metropolitan Auditions of the Air". Frankly, the original virtue in this enterprise was contained in the attention it directed to the Metropolitan, its value as another link with the vast radio public, and not least of all, in the money it added to our treasury. But these auditions have increasingly revealed to us a quantity of vocal talent previously unsuspected in this country, a range of possibility which continues to surprise and delight us with every annual competition.

- (Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York Times)

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Section 100

It is the policy of the United States to support the people of the Republic of China in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Section 101

The United States is committed to the principle of self-determination for all peoples. It is the policy of the United States to support the people of the Republic of China in their struggle for freedom and independence.

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Section 102

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::  
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Earl Gammons, Washington Columbia Broadcasting System Vice President, will be host at a cocktail party to Edward R. Murrow Chief of CBS European staff at the Carleton in Washington Friday afternoon.

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 Potomac Broadcasting Corporation, Alexandria, Virginia, has been granted construction permit for new station to operate on 730 kc., 250 watts, daytime only, transmitter site to be determined, subject to procedure under Commission policy of Jan. 26, 1944. (Commissioner Walker voted for hearing). As Alexandria is just down the river from Washington, this may be the beginning of a new station for the Capital.

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 The Board of Directors of Philco Corporation Monday declared a year-end dividend of forty cents (40¢) per share of common stock payable December 27, 1944, to stockholders of record December 15, 1944. This dividend brings total payments this year to \$1.20 per share, as compared with \$1 per share in 1943.

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 The Radio Manufacturers' Association is sending to its members mimeographed copies of a detailed discussion of the present and 1945 military electronic program by Director Louis J. Chatten of the WPB Radio and Radar Division. Mr. Chatten's address was delivered at an RMA Export Committee meeting in New York City, and discusses future civilian reconversion, the tube situation, and other problems involved in the immediate and early 1945 production programs.

The Association also sent out copies of a paper on "Standardization of Fixed Capacitors for Civilian Supply", delivered at the recent RMA-IRE Rochester Fall Meeting, by James I. Cornell, Chairman of the Committee on Fixed Capacitors of the RMA Engineering Department.

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 John D. Hymes, Chief of the Station Relations Division of the Office of War Information's Radio Bureau, has resigned, effective December 22nd. Mr. Hymes is resigning because of illness in his family, who live at Manhasset, N.Y. He went to the Radio Bureau in June, 1943, from Foote, Cone & Belding, New York City. Willett Kempton, Mr. Hymes' assistant, will be Acting Chief.

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 Known to many in the broadcasting and communications industry who have had occasion to visit Senator Burton K. Wheeler's office, WAC Private Celia Arnold, for 20 years the Senator's secretary, will be one of the first women to land on Weyte in the Philippines. Miss Arnold, who is 43 years old, and a member of the District of Columbia Bar, gave up a job as an Economic Analyst with the Board of Economic Warfare, sold her house here, and used the money to buy war bonds when she joined the Wacs last March.



"The Shocking Truth About Radio", an article by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), in LaFollette's Magazine, is reprinted in the Congressional Record of December 5, page A4968.

Also in the same issue, page A4979, is an article "Freedom of Speech for Whom" by FCC Commissioner Clifford J. Durr.

The Apex Electrical Manufacturing Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has completed arrangements with RCA Victor's export organization for the postwar distribution of its electrical products abroad.

Jack Skinner, formerly of NBC and CBS Press Departments, has joined the Mutual network as Assistant to Jim O'Bryon, Publicity Director. Mr. Skinner recently returned from field maneuvers with the New York Guard, where, a First Lieutenant, he served as Assistant Public Relations Officer.

Misrepresentation of the therapeutic properties of a medicinal preparation called "Allen's Nijara" is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued against Allen Products Co., Inc., 602 Fifth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

The complaint charges that the respondent company represents in newspapers advertisements, radio continuities, folders and circulars that the preparation, when used as directed, is a cure or remedy and constitutes a competent and effective treatment for rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, sciatica, gout, lumbago and sinus trouble. The preparation, the complaint alleges, has no therapeutic value in the treatment of the conditions enumerated in the respondent's advertising.

"Your Coming Radio", a booklet describing post-war radio and television receivers, has been issued by the Electronics Department of the General Electric Company.

That 100 television stations will be operating in at least 29 States and in the District of Columbia just as soon as wartime restrictions on materials are relaxed and manufacture of equipment can be started, appears to be a certainty, the Television Broadcasters' Association say.

Three additional applications for television stations were filed with the Federal Communications Commission during the past week bringing the total number of commercial video applications pending to 91. With nine television stations now operating in the four major market areas of the nation, plus the 91 applications now on file, a total of 100 stations appears assured.

Prof. Conrad A. Elvehjem, head of the biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, takes a fall out of radio advertising saying it has done more to destroy faith in nutrition research than any other single cause.

"The pernicious type of commercial advertising and statements and articles by pseudo-nutritionists build up hopes unfounded by scientific fact which when exploded, leads to a loss of interest in nutrition, Professor Elvehjem said.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*File*

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.  
GENERAL MANAGER  
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RECEIVED  
DEC 15 1944  
FRANK E. MULLEN

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December 13, 1944

## HALIFAX PRAISES BBC AND RADIO; ALSO ATTENDS CBS PARTY

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, went to considerable length to pay tribute to radio in general and the wartime service of the British Broadcasting Corporation in particular last week in New York.

Following this, the British Ambassador honored radio further by attending a reception in Washington tendered to Edward R. Murrow, European Director for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Lord Halifax was the principal speaker at a luncheon given by the Radio Executives Club of New York at the Roosevelt Hotel in honor of the wartime work of the British Broadcasting Corporation. An address by William J. Haley, Director General of the BBC, was heard by shortwave. John Salt, North American Director of BBC, was presented with a scroll from the Radio Executives Club honoring the BBC for its "unstinting cooperation" with American networks and independent stations and "for inspiring radio through the world to become a powerful voice which will declare ever loudly for all the people their desire for everlasting peace." Lucille Manners sang "God Save the King" and Lawrence Tibbett "The Star Spangled Banner".

Lord Halifax expressed the hope that radio would be "first and foremost, a public service."

"It may have plenty of objects", he said, "to amuse, to instruct, to advertise, to make money; but behind and above all these purposes, and in the last resort overruling them, is a sense of duty to the service of the public. With radio, as with the greater newspapers in your country and mine, in any grave issue that may arise the public interest has the last word."

It would be difficult to overestimate, he continued, the "value of the work which radio may do, in both our countries, to educate public opinion in the tasks of peace."

"For one thing is quite certain in the years that are to come", he continued. "You may prepare the most admirable schemes for disarming the aggressor nations. You may set up the most perfect machinery for the prevention of war. You may reinforce that machinery with every sort of political and economic arrangement that the wit of men can devise."

"But unless all that we can do has behind it the power of an informed public opinion, all that we can do will not be enough. The schemes will be waste paper, and the machinery will be scrap."





Mr. Haley told how before D-day he had worked out with the representatives of American radio a satisfactory system for covering the invasion and of how successful their joint efforts had been.

"Since then, in those few months", he added, "the whole of France has been liberated and now we stand near the Rhine, but that cooperation which I have just spoken about was not fixed for a week or a month. It is still going on. So far as the BBC is concerned, I pledge it will go on until the final entry into Berlin and Tokyo."

By way of showing the teamwork of the BBC with the U.S., Mr. Salt spoke of a special hour program the BBC had provided the United States War Department with which to transmit a program to India, necessary because of the transmission difficulties between here and that area.

Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, said that the BBC was re-transmitting through its medium wave facilities in England 660 radio programs a week for the OWI. These programs are in addition to OWI broadcasts originating in America that go into Europe via short-wave.

Among the honor guests were the British Consul General of New York, Niles Trammell, President of NBC; Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network; Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System; Frank Stanton, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; J. H. Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Robert Peare, Vice-President of General Electric Company, and James D. Shouse, Vice-President, Crosley Radio Corporation.

At the Washington reception at the Carlton, in addition to Lord Halifax, who had just concluded his first conference with Secretary of State Stettinius, there were many other notables to greet Mr. Murrow. Earl C. Gammons, CBS Washington Vice President, was the host of the party. He was assisted by Carl J. Burkland, General Manager of WTOP.

Among the guests were: Acting Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission E. K. Jett; Fcc Commissioners Case, Wakefield and Walker; Admiral William D. Leahy, aide to President Roosevelt; the Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski; Senator Chan Gurney (R), of South Dakota; Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, and Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D), of North Carolina.

Also, Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief of the Telecommunications Division of the State Department; Harvey B. Otterman, Assistant Chief of the Telecommunications Division; Rear Admiral A. S. Merrill, Office of Public Relations, Navy Department; Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Office of Public Relations, War Department; and Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, Public Relations, Marine Corps.

Also J. Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Commander T.A.M. Craven, Vice-President Cowles



Broadcasting Company; Merle S. Jones, General Manager, Station WOL, Washington; John H. MacDonald, of New York, Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company; Carleton D. Smith, General Manager, WRC, Washington, D. C.; John E. Fetzner, Assistant Director of Office of Censorship in Charge of Broadcasting; Charles R. Denny, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission; Rossel H. Hyde, Assistant General Counsel; Col. Albert Warner, War Department, Radio Division; Commander John W. Guider, Duke Patrick and Commander Mef Runyon.

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## BESTOWAL OF FM LICENSES SEEN AS NEW DEAL PORK BARREL

Radio - specifically FM and, to a lesser degree, tele - may be the big pork barrel that Congressmen have been dreaming about, many top radio men fear, according to Billboard. "Although nothing is being said publicly, many in the industry are concerned that Congressmen, looking about for new pap since the post offices were virtually taken from under their noses, may find their out in the handling of FM and tele licenses", the magazine of the entertainment field goes on. "Fight against licenses being turned into patronage for the boys may well develop into one of the big issues facing radio in the not-too-distant future, in the opinion of those who should know.

"The White House emphasized this industry feeling when it assigned the FCC chairmanship to affable Paul Porter. While few will argue about Porter's qualifications for the job, his radio savvy or honesty, the fact remains that the appointment was a political plum.

"Porter, because he has just come from a job that demanded that he be on intimate terms with political deadshots, is an open target for the Capitol Hill sharpshooters. Fly, on the contrary, made it a point to steer clear of the political marksmen, and those who camped on his doorstep were usually given short-shift - one of the facts that contributed to the current select committee to investigate the FCC.

"It is an open secret among insiders here, at least, that more and more license seekers are attempting to clear their applications thru their Congressmen - Senators preferred. When the lid is taken off FM and tele, many here believe that the scramble will be terrific and FCC Commissioners, knowing that their reappointments are dependent upon the powerful U. S. Senate, will be reluctant to give the boys a quick brush-off.

"Regardless of the merits of the current WMCA 'conspiracy' case, the argument brings out forcibly the fact that the White House can be 'reached' in a license dispute. Possibly, as is contended, the White House brushed it off but Flamm, seeking advice, hustled to a Brooklyn politico, Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, and Steingut used his political prestige to carry the business right into the oval room labeled 'Seat of the President of the United States.' There's no argument on that point - Steingut admits it."

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WEST WALL OF THE CHURCHES SEEN AS THE GREAT POPE RATES

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## WAR RADIO PRODUCTION CALLS FOR \$250,000,000 A MONTH

The new "Victory First" production program faced by the radio and radar industry calls for maximum peak production of over-all products and equipment at the rate of \$250,000,000 a month by March 1, 1945, members of the Radio and Radar Industry Advisory Committee were told by War Production Board officials at a recent meeting in Washington, WPB reported Monday. The radio and radar industry is making every effort to meet the increased demands of the military forces for equipment required on the front lines, Committee members said.

In view of increases in the Army and Navy requirements since October 1, amounting to between 12 and 18 per cent, and anticipated emergency procurement orders that will call for additional production early next year, the Committee pointed out the necessity of retaining its present manpower and obtaining additional workers in the near future. Despite reports of adequate labor in a few radio and radar plants in some regions, a review of the over-all situation in the industry as reported by eleven members of the committee indicated that a serious labor problem would confront the industry unless every effort to retain present workers and recruit and train new employees were made throughout the country. It will be impossible without additional employees to maintain present delivery schedules of the essential electronic products required by the military forces or start production on the new Army and Navy requirements to be ordered shortly, members said.

The best information as to military requirements after March 1, 1945, was that emergency procurements orders, not yet issued, would probably approximate the March 1 level of about \$250,000,000 a month for several months, and counterbalance any tapering off of the current orders expected in March through June, WPB reported.

Congratulating the industry on its past achievements, which he termed "magnificent", Hiland G. Batcheller, WPB Operations Vice Chairman, said producers of radio and radar equipment had carried on successfully, maintaining schedules in the face of changes in design, and complicated production and labor problems. He said he believed past performances indicated that current schedules would be maintained.

Both Army and Navy officers complimented the industry on its achievements to date, and explained that changes in battle conditions required new and improved equipment without much advance notice to the industry.

Ray Ellis, Acting Director of the Radio and Radar Division and Government presiding officer, asked for suggestions as to how WPB and the armed services could expedite action and ease industry's job of increased production. Members indicated the importance of maintaining their present manpower position on the critical list of the War Manpower Commission if the radio and radar plants are to be kept in operation.



The Committee urged that WPB and WMC confer on the task of maintaining maximum production in radio and radar plants, with especial regard to the manpower status in the industry. Other suggestions included the early filing of new orders by Army and Navy, at least prior to March 1; the necessity of having time to work out new engineering problems in each plant especially in view of shortage of skilled engineers; that shortages in certain tight items and parts not be allowed to develop and hamper over-all production; the re-scheduling of any delayed orders to plants open for additional work; and the undertaking of a survey of the industry to establish a factual background covering production, labor and other elements.

Mr. Ellis promised that such a survey would be started immediately and the members present indicated their desire to cooperate. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Government presiding officer.

A suggested new plan to expedite component scheduling, designed to aid the parts manufacturers in meeting the requirements of equipment prime contractor and avoid the piling up of inventories of component supplies prior to actual needs, was presented to the Committee.

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### IMAGINE THE RADIO INDUSTRY NAMING AN FCC COMMISSIONER!

If the report is true that President Roosevelt is willing to name a new Secretary of Labor to replace Madam Perkins if the AFL and CIO can agree on a candidate, should be food for thought for the broadcasters. Fancy the President waiting to appoint a member of the Federal Communications Commission until the members of the radio and communications industries could agree on a candidate. It is doubtful of the radio industry could ever unite on one man but assuming business differences could be put aside and this miracle could happen, the man they named would be looked upon with suspicion for the very reason that the industry had agreed upon him.

Neither the broadcasting or the communications industries have ever had a thing to do with naming a man either on the old Radio Commission or the FCC and though they have the greatest mediums on earth for creating public opinion, they stand helplessly by while the President names one politician after another to the Commission.

FDR's reportedly waiting for the CIO and AFL okeh for a Secretary of Labor is another example of how he kisses labor all over the place and a reminder of how he ignores the wishes of industry.

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The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked up at the sky, which was a pale, overcast grey. The air was still, and the silence was heavy. I took a deep breath, feeling the cold air fill my lungs. I was alone, and it felt like the world was holding its breath with me.

My mind was racing, trying to make sense of the situation. I had never been here before, and I didn't know what to expect. The only thing I knew for sure was that I was in a strange and unfamiliar place. I looked around, trying to find some familiar landmarks, but everything seemed so distant and foreign.

I started walking, my feet sinking into the soft, cold ground. The path ahead of me was straight and empty, leading into the distance. I felt a sense of purpose, a need to go on. I didn't know where I was going, but I knew I had to keep moving. The cold was a constant reminder of my isolation, but it also gave me a sense of clarity.

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THE SECOND CHAPTER OF THE JOURNALS

I had been walking for what felt like hours. The path was still straight and empty, but the cold was becoming more oppressive. I could see my breath in the air, and my fingers were numb. I stopped for a moment, trying to warm myself. I looked back over my shoulder, seeing the path I had traveled. It seemed so long and so far away. I knew I had to keep going, but the temptation to turn back was strong. I took a deep breath and continued on, feeling a mix of determination and fear.

The landscape was desolate and beautiful. The ground was covered in a layer of snow, and the trees were bare and skeletal. The sky was a uniform grey, and the air was thick with a cold mist. I felt like I was in a dream, a world that was both real and unreal. I didn't know how long I had been walking, but I knew I was getting closer to something. I could feel it in the back of my mind, a sense of anticipation and hope.

I was starting to feel the effects of the cold. My body was shaking, and my vision was blurring. I knew I had to find shelter, but I didn't know where to go. I looked around, trying to find any signs of life or civilization, but everything was so quiet and so empty. I felt a sense of despair, a realization that I was truly alone in a vast and unforgiving world.

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# RYAN AND NAB OFFER GUIDE FOR RADIO'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

A complete format for nation-wide observance of a quarter century of broadcasting in America in 1945 was outlined in bulletin form last week by the National Association of Broadcasters, and its President J. Harold Ryan.

The bulletin, enclosed with the December 8th copy of NAB Reports, goes to all networks, all radio stations and hundreds of others within the structure of American broadcasting, including set manufacturers, advertising agencies, government officials, organizations and individuals who are invited to participate in radio's silver anniversary, "Pledged to Victory!"

Mr. Ryan urges all stations and networks to make this bulletin the subject of immediate staff conferences, pointing to initial broadcast activity beginning at midnight, December 31, supported by the advertising, publicity, promotion, sales and public relations departments.

Mr. Ryan and Willard Egolf, NAB Director of Public Relations, met in New York City yesterday (Tuesday) with the Presidents and department heads of the four major networks who have been invited to discuss network twenty-fifth anniversary plans, with emphasis on a redoubled war effort.

The front page of the bulletin features a symbol of radio's twenty-fifth anniversary, a banner suspended from a microphone, the banner carrying the anniversary years "1920-1945" and the Roman numerals "XXV", with a dominant "V for Victory", typifying the industry's pledge in 1945. The bulletin also carries a musical signature of "XXV", based on the Continental Code, with an adaptation of the famous musical "V for Victor".

Eight pages of ideas for programs, publicity and promotion are woven around the war effort theme, central note of the entire anniversary year.

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## ELLERY STONE PROMOTED TO RESERVE REAR ADMIRAL

President Roosevelt last week nominated Commodore Ellery W. Stone of the Naval Reserve to be a Rear Admiral.

Commodore Stone, former Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and later President of the Postal Telegraph Company, and now a member of the Italian Armistice Commission, was nominated to be a Rear Admiral in June when he held the rank of Captain. The nomination was never acted on and, in the meantime, he was elevated to Commodore. It was because of his change in rank from Captain to Commodore that it was necessary to send a new nomination to the Capitol.

Commodore Stone is Chief Commissioner of the Allied Mediterranean Commission.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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## CLAIMS PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY WANT CONGRESS ON THE AIR

Criticism of the project apparently having gotten under his skin, Representative John M. Coffee (D), of the State of Washington, declared that there is great sentiment throughout the country in favor of putting Congress on the air.

"Let none of my colleagues have any doubt about that", Representative Coffee said, in addressing the House. "There has been much satirical comment concerning the crusading efforts of the distinguished statesman from Florida, Senator Claude Pepper, and of myself in authoring and introducing a bill to provide for a broadcast over the radio networks of pertinent, timely selections from Congressional proceedings.

"It has never been the purpose of Senator Pepper or myself to provide for the broadcast of uninteresting congressional proceedings, which are confined to narrow or sectional lines or legislation which is not of national or international importance. Nevertheless, Senator Pepper and I feel that the people are entitled to know what is going on in Congress, without editorial deletion and without expurgation at the hands of radio or other commentators. Why should not the people judge for themselves?

"The Bible says, 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' Let the people form their own opinions as to the worthiness of their representatives in Congress. Let them hear their voices over the air waves and thus permit our constituents to appraise us to some extent by the caliber of our activities on the House floor. Why should anybody be hesitant about that? This is the modern way. Even police courts broadcast their proceedings."

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## WAR PROGRESS TO FORECAST FUTURE RADIO AT I.R.E. MEET

The Winter Technical meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers will be held January 27-27 at the Hotel Commodore in New York, Austin Bailey, Chairman of the meeting's General Committee announced. More than 2,500 engineers are expected to attend.

Many of the technical papers to be read and discussed during the four-day session are expected to reveal for the first time some wartime developments that forecast future trends in radio and allied electronic fields.

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A traveling television show covering 19 Oklahoma cities in behalf of the Sixth War Loan has been completed by Station WKY, owned and operated by the Oklahoma City Oklahoman and Times.

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## BLUE NETWORK ACCUSES PETRILLO OF WILDCAT STRIKE THREAT

Whether there will be a strike against the National Broadcasting Company and the Blue networks because of the disagreement between the American Federation of Musicians and the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians as to who will turn the transcription platters, seems to be anyone's guess. Petrillo, as usual, is believed to mean business and the situation is very tense.

National Broadcasting officials were silent but Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, expressed himself as follows:

"In negotiating a new contract with James C. Petrillo, for the American Federation of Musicians, last January, we agreed, effective in June, 1944, to employ platter turners who are members of the American Federation of Musicians. This agreement was part of a general contract, in which the AF of M made a number of concessions and we in turn accepted the AF of M jurisdiction over platter turners, in order that a musicians' strike could be averted and the network continued in orderly operation. We were acting in good faith, and had been advised that we were within our legal rights to award this jurisdiction to the American Federation of Musicians.

"The National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians also claims jurisdiction over the employment of platter turners. NABET appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, asking that their rights to this jurisdiction be upheld.

"The National Labor Relations Board decided that status quo should be maintained, which meant that NABET would control the jurisdiction of platter turners, except in Chicago, in which city platter turners have for many years been under the jurisdiction of the AF of M.

"The Blue Network was and is perfectly willing to accept the decision of the National Labor Relations Board. However, Mr. Petrillo refuses to accept this decision and has warned our company that if we do not keep our agreement with the AF of M, he will order a series of wild cat strikes by withdrawing musicians from our program at sporadic intervals. We would have no adequate relief from these tactics and over a period of time it would be impossible for us to broadcast our leading programs, due to the absence of musicians for temporary periods.

"It is our hope that the courts will settle the dispute between the American Federation of Musicians and the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians. Only in that way can either the AF of M or NABET be forced to accept a conclusion to the jurisdictional dispute.

"The Blue Network finds itself in the middle of a jurisdictional fight between the AF of M and the NABET. As between these two unions, we do not favor one over the other. We desire that the labor laws of the country be complied with, that our employees be

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D. C. 20535  
 The following information was obtained from the files of the  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation on the subject of the  
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represented by unions of their own choosing, and that strikes against the public interest be avoided.

"We are, in truth, helpless in this situation, in that it is one where we cannot bring the issue into the courts. We are faced with interference or stoppage of broadcasting by one union or the other, and until the courts decide the case, we will continue to be faced with this threat."

A. T. Powley, President of NABET, said:

"NABET will not capitulate. NABET will abide by the decision of the NLRB and is ready to continue negotiations for new contracts with NBC and the Blue.

"We have acted in good faith and will not capitulate. Petrillo's refusal to comply with the decision is an affront to the NLRB. This is not a jurisdictional dispute between two unions. The issue has been clearly defined and decided by the NLRB.

"The dispute is between the companies and the musicians. If the musicians pull wildcat strikes, the companies should bring this to the attention of the War Labor Board and not be asking NABET to capitulate.

"It is time for the networks to decide whether they should be dominated by Petrillo or conduct a business free from holdups.

"Should NABET capitulate, we would, in effect, be penalizing every radio station in the country. In fact, we would be crucifying some small independent stations who play records all day.

"Faced with the prospect of paying \$90 per week for a 25-hour week, the small stations would be forced out of business.

"Radio, with the help of the technicians, made the name bands. By the same token radio can break them. NABET has stood alone in this fight for the past 10 months. We have conducted it in an honest and straightforward way. Our only request is that justice be served."

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RAY ELLIS CALLED BACK TO WPB RADIO DIVISION

Ray Ellis, of New York City, formerly Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, has been recalled as Acting Director during the absence of Director L. J. Chatten, who is on sick leave, Hiland G. Batcheller, Chief of Operations of WPB, announced yesterday (Tuesday).

Mr. Ellis retired as Director of the division on October 1, 1944, to resume his association with the General Motors Corporation, after active service with WPB for more than three years.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

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9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

13. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

15. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

## WEISS BELIEVES EXPERTS "TOO GLIB ON TELE PROSPECTS"

Lewis Allen Weiss, Executive Vice-President of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, which has been operating a television station in Hollywood for many years, addressing the First Annual Television Broadcasters' Conference in New York City this week, landed on the "research experts who glibly declare that six out of ten persons are waiting to buy television sets immediately after the war".

Mr. Weiss cautioned against "over-enthusiastic forecasts by some industry spokesmen" and even went so far as to say that "television sets will face brisk competition in the consumer market against new model refrigerators and indoor plumbing."

"To support a television station", Mr. Weiss continued, "a metropolitan area of not less than 500,000 persons is necessary. I believe that only 10 per cent of the population will be in a position to buy television sets in the immediate future. The remainder will not, either because of their inability to pay the price or the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory reception."

J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer, of WOR, was elected President of the Telebroadcasters' Association for the coming year; Robert L. Gibson, of General Electric, Vice-President, and Will Baltin was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Prize awards were made to Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin, Director of Electronic Research, R.C.A. Laboratories, for technical pioneering in television engineering; to Station WABD of New York City, operated by Allen B. DuMont Laboratories; for television programs; and to Brig. General David Sarnoff, on leave from the presidency of Radio Corporation of America, for general contribution to television.

In presenting the technical and general awards, Paul Raibourn, President of the Association, commented that they were for achievements covering a period of years and that due to the requirements of military security it is impossible to make awards for 1944 similar to the Hollywood "Oscars" as planned.

Coordinate awards were made to Philo T. Farnsworth, Farnsworth Radio and Television Corp., Ft. Wayne, Indiana, for work on television scanning methods and the electron multiplier.

Lloyd Espenscheid, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City, for adopting the co-axial cable to transmitting wide bands of radio frequency suitable for modern television.

Dr. Peter Goldmark, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, for work in the development of motion picture pick-up equipment and electronic analysis and control of equipment for color television.

F. J. Bingley, Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in contrast of television pictures through flat face tubes and experiments on link operations particularly as regards outdoor events.

1. The first condition is that the system must be in a state of equilibrium. This means that the system must be at rest and not moving. If the system is moving, then the forces acting on it will not be balanced, and it will not be in equilibrium.

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Other awards included:

W.R.G. Baker - Vice-President, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, for his leadership in standardizing television through the National Television Systems Committee and supporting it through the Radio Technical Planning Board.

David B. Smith, Philco Radio & Television Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., for his work on the National Television Systems Committee and his planning of television future as panel chairman with the Radio Technical Planning Board.

Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, Consulting Engineer, New York City, for his work on the N.T.S.C. and the R.T.P.B. and his vision of the relationship of the motion picture and television.

Mr. Baker, of General Electric, who is also Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board, predicted that five years after the war there would be at least 100 active master television stations in the country serving areas with 67,000,000 persons.

Ed Wynn, the comedian, described television as "a thing more dangerous than dynamite or the quintessence of good depending upon how it is managed."

"I should like to advocate a Government-supported television theatre, to which the great body of American actors and actresses might look forward as the climax of their careers, and to which they can adapt their art", Mr. Wynn said.

O. B. Hanson, Chief Engineer of NBC, declared the "technical costs of television are three to four times that of ordinary sound broadcasting but that the impact of visual advertising is ten times as great as sound radio."

The first annual television convention was attended by about 1000 persons and was declared to be such a success that it was decided to hold a second one in December, 1945.

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#### USE OF TANTALUM RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

All restrictions on the use of tantalum were removed by revocation of Order M-156 by the War Production Board last week.

Tantalum is used as a filament in radio tubes, while fluoride of tantalum acts as a catalyst in the production of synthetic rubber. Tantalum carbides are also used in cemented carbide cutting tools.

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SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 1/15/54.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for its information and for its use in the event of a future investigation.

Very truly yours,  
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosure

Very truly yours,  
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosure

Very truly yours,  
[Illegible Signature]

Enclosure

## ARTHUR GODFREY GOES TO THE PACIFIC WITHOUT LEAVING HOME

One of the neatest applications of electrical transcription was that of Arthur Godfrey, star Washington CBS commentator, recently honored for his splendid work of securing blood plasma volunteers. The Navy sent Mr. Godfrey, who is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, on the inactive list, on a special mission to the Pacific combat zone to get first hand information on the needs of blood plasma there.

Commander Godfrey was away from Washington for a month, but during his absence kept his commercials going on WTOP in the Capital, and WABC, New York, by transcriptions made in advance. Although publicity was given to this, many of his listeners didn't know he had been away until he returned.

Mr. Godfrey, who organized the GAPSALS (Give A Pint, Save A Life Society) went as far as Saipan. He was accompanied by Richard Swift, Program Director of WABC. At Saipan they saw the return of the first Superfortress mission which raided Tokyo from the Marianas base.

Godfrey and Swift saw Japanese planes knocked out of the sky both by anti-aircraft fire and by American fighting pilots, and have high praise for the spirit and morale of the American fighting men.

Mr. Godfrey was particularly eloquent when talking about the life-saving by blood donated in the American Red Cross centers throughout the country. He said: "If people here at home could only stand over the bed of a wounded, unconscious boy as I did, and see him literally snatched from death's door as the life-giving plasma poured into his body, there would be traffic jams before every blood bank in this country."

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## "FM FOR EDUCATION" JUST PUBLISHED

"FM for Education", a primer of facts and ideas about the educational uses of frequency modulation broadcasting, has just been published, the United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, announced last week. The pamphlet, illustrated with photographs, charts and diagrams, details suggestions for planning, licensing, and utilizing educational frequency modulation radio stations owned and operated by school systems, colleges and universities.

"FM for Education" may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 20 cents.

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## ACTION TAKEN AND APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FCC

Henderson Radio Corp., Henderson, N.C., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 890 kc., 250 watts, daytime only, subject to policy of January 26, 1944; WAIT, Chicago, Ill., granted consent to voluntary assignment of license from the present licensee partnerships (which own Stations WAIT, WGES and WSBC) to newly formed partnerships for the purpose of dividing their holdings so as to comply with Commission order 84-A, thus separating the interests of the partners in the two stations, WAIT and WGES, in a manner so that no individual partner would have any interest in more than one station. The consideration to be paid is \$100,000 for assets of Station WAIT, and \$100,000 for assets of Station WGES, and in each instance including cash working capital of \$15,000; WFEB, Alabama Broadcasting Co., Inc., Sylacauga, Ala., granted petition to remove from the hearing docket, reconsider and grant without a hearing, application for construction permit for a new station to operate on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, subject to Commission policy of January 26, 1944 (Commissioner Durr not participating).

Also, Augusta Broadcasting Co., Charleston, S. C., designated for hearing application for new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Greater Peoria Broadcasters, Inc., Peoria, Ill., designated for consolidated hearing with application of Ill. Broadcasting Co., application for new station to operate on 1290 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; Capital City Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., designated for consolidated hearing with application of Capitol Radio Corp., application for new station to operate on 1600 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Capitol Radio Corp., Des Moines, Iowa., designated for consolidated hearing with application of Capital City Broadcasting Co., application for construction permit to use frequency 1600 with power of 1 KW, unlimited time.

Applications Received: Television Productions, Inc., has applied for construction permits for new experimental relay broadcast (television) stations in the areas of New York City, Buffalo, Detroit, Peru Mountain, Vt., El Paso, Des Moines, Los Angeles, and Chicago; Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1550 kc., power of 250 watts and daytime hours of operation; Myles H. Johns, Milwaukee, Wis., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1060 kc., power of 1 KW and daytime hours of operation; Times-World Corporation Roanoke, Va., construction permit for a new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to be operated on 45,300 kc., with coverage of 30,340 square miles.

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A handbook on the what, how and why of theatre television has been prepared by the RCA Service Company for theatre managers and projectionists. The book, which will be ready for distribution before the end of December, is illustrated throughout.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation, gathering information, and defining the problem clearly.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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Killing The Goose!

Gardner (Mike) Cowles' observation, featured in "Variety" last week, stirred up a lot of serious thinking among most of the topflight radio stars. "We're talking against ourselves", as one put it, and this star summed up the general attitude, "but sure as Hooper and Crossley, we're killing the goose that laid the golden egg if this continues. Some of these guesters who couldn't shine the shoes of a Barrymore or Hayes, get more for a fast 8-minute spot than these greats got in a month in the legitimate theatre."

Stars of their own programs this season, more than ever, have seen \$2,500 acts become \$4,000; the \$5,000 star now demanding - and getting - \$7,500. Abbott & Costello settle everything by sticking to a quote of \$10,000. Others have solved it by swap deals.

The best answer to some of these guest-shot salaries is the inconsistency where the budget, the rating or the prestige of a program dictate the prices. Thus, the \$5,000 name will accept the \$300 guest ceiling of an "Information Please", or the \$1,250-\$1,500 price on an Ed Gardner or Fred Allen show (when the latter was on); but in these instances these stars reciprocate likewise for relatively nominal fees.

But the sum total is that this ever-mounting standard has reached such proportions where, dollar-wise, the sponsor may be forced to conclude it can never pay out. P.S. - ex-sponsor. And the possible deterioration of a pretty important scientific-art form of entertainment.

- (Variety)

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Chicago Papers Restoring Radio Columns

Increased recognition of the value of news about radio is definitely under way in the newspapers of the Windy City. Chi, up to a few months ago was one of the leading bulwarks behind which were entrenched newspaper publishers which were giving the cold shoulder to radio, fighting it tooth and nail. The entrance into the realm of local newspaper execs by John Knight, new owner and publisher of The Chicago Daily News, and Louis Ruppel, new editor of The Chicago Herald-American, who used to be in charge of the CBS Press Department, have broken down some of the barriers against the use of radio columns in local sheets.

The Daily Times, of which Ruppel was the Managing Editor at one time, has always kept its daily radio column even though other papers have shut down on radio news. The Sun, a morning publication is not expected to have more than its presently run listing and highlights, because it recently got into paper quota trouble with the WPB and cannot get all the newsprint it wants.

There is a possibility that The Chicago Tribune, which owns WGN, local Mutual key station, might restore its daily radio column under the editorship of Larry Wolters, its present radio ed, who is one of the best known and most experienced radio writers in town.

- (Billboard)

SECRET

### MEMORANDUM

TO : The President

FROM : The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a memorandum from the Secretary of State to the President regarding a matter of international relations or foreign policy.]

(Illegible)

### MEMORANDUM

TO : The President

FROM : The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a memorandum from the Secretary of State to the President regarding a matter of international relations or foreign policy.]



### Sees Fly Causing Embarrassment

Testifying before a Senate Committee on Saturday, Attorney General Biddle said that Tommy Corcoran was his very good friend. He went on to say that when this good friend had come to the Department of Justice on business he, the Attorney General, had never granted any of his requests.

Think of what that means, for a moment. Think of the embarrassment that Corcoran must have caused his friend, Biddle.

Now is the time for him to come forward with a proposal for a law that would prevent lawyers serving in Government departments from practicing before any Government department for a fixed term of years after they leave the Government service.

For example, James Lawrence Fly has recently resigned as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to practice law in New York City. In my estimation he was an honorable public servant in a difficult position. He knows very well the embarrassment he would cause his friends who are still members of the Commission if he were to come before them with a plea for clients.

- (Marquis Childs in Washington Post)

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### Anticipates Radio Giving Newspapers Fight Of Their Lives

By now publishers should have learned that the editorial department is not the place to pinch pennies. Radio and magazines are going to give newspapers the hottest competitive fight in their lives after this war.

- (Editor & Publisher)

- - - - -

### Rep. Cox Opposes Investigating Mr. Biddle

The antipathy of Rep. Eugene Cox, Democrat, of Georgia, for a Congressional investigation of Mr. Littell's summary dismissal by President Roosevelt as head of the Lands Division of the Department of Justice, can be well understood. Not many months ago, Mr. Cox's own questionable conduct in representing Georgia broadcasting interests before the FCC was under investigation at the Department of Justice. His receipt of a \$2500 check for "legal services" rendered to the Georgia concern was referred to the department by the FCC because it is a violation of law for a Congressman to accept pay for representation of a private interest before a governmental agency. But the department took no action against Mr. Cox. Regardless of what may have been the reason for this failure to act, it is a fair supposition that it has left Congressman Cox with a feeling of gratitude toward the Attorney General.

- (Washington Post)

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# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and freedom, and they built a nation that has since become a world leader.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of exploration and discovery. The first settlers, the Pilgrims, came to the New World in 1620. They found a land of opportunity and freedom, and they built a nation that has since become a world leader. The Pilgrims were followed by other settlers, and the United States grew in size and power. The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States. It was a war for independence, and it resulted in the United States becoming a sovereign nation.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was a war for independence. It was fought between the thirteen original colonies and the Kingdom of Great Britain. The colonies were seeking to establish a government of their own, free from British rule. The war began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The United States emerged as a sovereign nation, and it has since become a world leader.

## THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The American Civil War was a war between the Northern states and the Southern states. It was fought from 1861 to 1865. The war was fought over the issue of slavery. The Northern states were against slavery, and the Southern states were in favor of it. The war resulted in the abolition of slavery, and it was a turning point in the history of the United States. The United States emerged as a unified nation, and it has since become a world leader.

## THE AMERICAN WEST

The American West was a period of exploration and discovery. It was a time when the United States was expanding its territory. The West was a land of opportunity and freedom, and it was a place where many people came to live. The American West was a time of great achievement, and it was a time when the United States became a world leader.

Mr. Barnes is a former Vice-President of Outdoor Advertising, Inc. Mr. Haverlin was Vice-President of Broadcast Music, Inc., after serving 14 years at KFI and KECA in Los Angeles.

James L. Fly, former FCC Chairman was one of the eight major witnesses who testified before the Chicago University Commission in the Freedom of the Press.

The third concert of the Woman's Symphony orchestra next Monday night in Orchestra hall, Chicago, will present world premieres of two compositions and the presence of the two composers, both Chicagoans. The audience will hear for the first time "Romance", by Inez Riddle McDonald (Mrs. Eugene F. McDonald, Jr.), who is a talented pianist, and whose earlier composition, "Cancion", will be included on the program. The concert also will mark the first performance of John Alden Carpenter's "Dance Suite" since that composition, originally written for the piano, was orchestrated.

The report may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for 40¢.

The rated power represented by a single order recently received by RCA for power oscillator tubes for electronic power heating, Mr. Teegarden said, was equal to the combined rated power of all radio stations in the United States.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

DEC 21 1944

FRANK E. MULLER

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## 第 12 章 线性方程组

1. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A+B$  及  $A-B$ .
2. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $AB$  及  $BA$ .
3. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^T$  及  $B^T$ .
4. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^T B$  及  $B^T A$ .
5. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^T B^T$  及  $B^T A^T$ .
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7. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^T B^T A^T$  及  $B^T A^T B^T$ .
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10. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^T B^T A^T B^T A^T B^T$  及  $B^T A^T B^T A^T B^T A^T$ .

December 20, 1944

## DURR FEARS ADVERTISING IS JEOPARDIZING RADIO FREEDOM

"How free is radio?" Commissioner C. J. Durr of the Federal Communications Commission asks in the Journal of the National Education Association, and then replies:

"If by 'free radio' we mean a radio that will provide the freest possible outlet for the widest possible range of information, entertainment, and ideas, then it is not nearly as free as it should be. It is rapidly becoming less free, as it demonstrates its value as an effective and extremely profitable advertising medium."

Then Commissioner Durr goes on to say:

"Advertising is a traditionally accepted and I think sound feature of our system of broadcasting. Many of the finest musical and entertainment programs would be impossible without it. However, it is one thing for advertising to be used to support a vital instrumentality of public service. It is an entirely different matter when a vital instrumentality of public service becomes predominantly an advertising medium - and that is what our broadcasting system is becoming.

"We have received many solemn warnings during the past year or so that despotic government 'bureaucrats' are plotting to snatch away from the people the freedom of speech guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, and that the Supreme Court is aiding and abetting the plot. I suggest that you get hold of a copy of the Constitution. You will find that the First Amendment is still there. \* \* \* \*

"But there are many restraints upon our freedom other than through political restraints. With the concentration of economic power which is increasing at a constantly accelerating pace, our actions may be as effectively limited and directed by a system of economic rewards and punishments as by duly enacted laws. Moreover, there is no more effective way of distracting attention from these economic restraints than by focusing it on political restraints, real or imaginary.

"In testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce last December, President Niles Trammell of the National Broadcasting Company said: 'The argument is advanced that business control of broadcasting operations has nothing to do with program control. This is to forget that "he who controls the pocketbook controls the man." Business control means complete control and there is no use arguing to the contrary.'

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"I won't argue to the contrary. That is why I believe a free radio in this country is subject to dangers far more serious and immediate than any threat from the government.

"Today we have on the air about 900 standard broadcasting stations. With the operators exercising independent judgment it should be expected that the prejudices, predilections, and mistakes in one direction would be balanced by those in another, leading to a fairly balanced presentation of points of view, information, and entertainment.

"But do those operators exercise their free and independent judgment? About 600 are affiliated with one or more of the four national networks. These affiliated stations together utilize about 95 percent of the nighttime broadcasting power of the entire country and over half their broadcasting time is devoted to national network programs. They receive about 40 percent of their revenue from the national networks - and this means more than 40 percent of their profits, for the network programs are handed over ready-made and there is little offsetting expense. Many stations could not survive without network affiliation. If 'he who controls the pocketbook controls the man', four network corporations have a pretty effective control over our broadcasting system.

"And the networks themselves are subject to 'pocketbook control.' Of the hundreds of thousands of business concerns in this country, only a select few reach the national networks. In 1943, over 97 percent of the national networks' advertising business came from 144 advertisers. Ten accounted for nearly 60 percent of NBC's business. The same situation prevails in the case of the other networks to a slightly less degree.

"Business concerns engaged in the same line of business probably have similar interests. It is still more disturbing, therefore, that in 1943 over 74 percent of the estimated total billings of all four national networks was concentrated in four industry groups: food, beverages, and confections; drugs; soaps, cleaners, etc.; tobacco.

"Thus we have moved from diversification to concentration. Maybe this is the road to a free radio, but I doubt it."

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FRANK C. STANTON DIES; FATHER OF CBS OFFICIAL

Frank C. Stanton, 66, father of Frank N. Stanton, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, died last Sunday at his home near Dayton, Ohio. He was a teacher in the Dayton public school system for 37 years until his retirement in 1941 because of ill health.

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## BLUE, CBS, COWLES, STORER SHIFTS ARE 1945 CURTAIN RAISER

It is believed the extensive and significant affiliated broadcasting station changes affecting the Blue Network, Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Cowles, Storer and other outlets are just a curtain raiser for others to come during 1945. That the the Mutual Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company will be heard from is a foregone conclusion.

Six important stations, three of which are now affiliated with CBS and two with MBS will join the Blue Network next June. Three of the stations are owned and operated by John and Gardner Cowles, Jr., namely KRNT, Des Moines, Iowa, WCOP, Boston, Mass., and WNAX, Sioux City, Iowa-Yanktown, South Dakota. Coincidental with the announcement, Gardner Cowles, Jr., said, "We are proud to affiliate three of our stations with the Blue Network. We have growing respect for and confidence in the increasingly good job being done by the new management of the Blue. We think the Blue has a great future and we are delighted to be able to bring to the listeners of three of our stations the high quality Blue program service."

Of equal importance is the new Blue affiliation of WFTL, Miami, Fla., one of seven important stations operated by George A. Storer, who like the Cowles brothers, is one of America's pioneers in radio broadcasting. A leader in business and prominent in the steel and manufacturing industries, Mr. Storer also will now have three stations affiliated with the Blue Network.

"The Fort Industry Company management", Mr. Storer said, "has watched the progress of the Blue Network, and believes in the principles and methods of operation of the company. And, as evidence of our further endorsement, we are pleased to add WFTL to its sister stations WWVA and WAGA in the Blue family."

The other two stations which will shift to the Blue are WLAW, of Lawrence, Mass., headed by Irving E. Rogers, publisher of the Lawrence Eagle and Lawrence Tribune, and WPDQ at Jacksonville, Fla.

At the same time, Chester J. LaRoche disclosed the new Blue affiliations, Herbert B. Ackerman made it known that CBS had signed contracts which will add five new affiliates to the network. The new stations are: KOTA, Rapid City, S. D., expected to go up to 5000 watts in February; KGKY, Scottsbluff, Nebr., 250 watts; KTYW, Yakima, Wash., 500 watts; WJEF, Grand Rapids, Mich.; and KERN, Bakersfield, Calif., 1000 watts.

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"TELE COMING FASTER FROM NOW ON THAN RADIO" - BEN ABRAMS

From this point on, the perfection of television will be much faster than was that of radio, Benjamin Abrams, President of Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, declared last week.

"In fact, television is already advanced far beyond the stage to which radio had been developed at the time the same number of receivers had been sold to the public", Mr. Abrams said.

"These improvements in television will come faster for three reasons. First, the war has greatly stimulated research in all fields, and particularly in electronics; second, there has been an improvement in research technique itself, so that engineers know how to go about solving problems much faster than they did when radio was in its infancy, and third, there is more incentive now to build television sets than there was twenty-five years ago to develop the radio.

Expanding on this statement, Mr. Abrams pointed out that, aside from the advances in the whole theory of scientific research, there is the additional fact that many of the principles underlying television are of the same electronic nature as those on which the more recent radio receivers have been based. For this reason, he said, there is no need for television to go through what would correspond to the "crystal set" period of radio.

"There is a much greater incentive to develop television than there was to perfect radio twenty years ago for the simple reason that manufacturers, as well as the entertainment and advertising industries, know now what can be expected of television.

"Whereas advertisers twenty years ago did not even see the possibility of sponsoring programs or even making announcements over the air, advertisers of today have a fair idea of what television can do for them. For one thing, it is much more effective to show the customer what a package looks like than to attempt to describe it with words.

"In much the same way the educational value of radio was overlooked until recent years. Today, however, educators agree that television holds great promise, since it is much easier to teach by sight than by sound."

Mr. Abrams said that Emerson had developed three basic television receivers which would be put into production as soon as wartime restrictions are lifted. One of the models, a table projection-type receiver, will be priced to the consumer as low as \$150.

"In designing these receivers, we have sought to give the most television for the least money", Mr. Abrams said. "Our purpose in doing so is obvious when it is considered that for television to be a success there must first be developed a receiver that will fit the pocketbook of the masses. In New York City, for example, it



From this point of view, the question of the value of the book is not a question of the value of the book itself, but of the value of the information it contains.

The book is a collection of essays, and the essays are arranged in a way that is both logical and interesting. The book is a collection of essays, and the essays are arranged in a way that is both logical and interesting.

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appears that 100,000 to 150,000 receivers will be needed to support efficient commercial broadcasting stations.

"Once television receivers are brought within the buying reach of great numbers, advertisers will be attracted and the resulting revenue will finance programs equivalent in value to radio and motion picture entertainment and education."

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## MACKAY RADIO "STATION 25" DELIVERS THE GOODS FOR PATTON

Mackay Radio "Station 25" which has followed the battle-front all the way from the Normandy beachhead to Germany, continues to pump a steady stream of messages from directly behind the fighting front in Europe across the Atlantic to New York after opening the first radio telegraph service with France at the time of the Normandy invasion. The man responsible for opening the circuit on the beachhead and keeping it open while crashing through France with Lieutenant General Patton's lightning Third Army is L. F. Spangenberg, Assistant Vice President and a Director of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, who has recently returned to this country.

Long before the invasion, Mackay Radio, an affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, undertook the assignment of providing a complete radio station for the new Western Front. To Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, manufacturing affiliate of I. T. & T., was assigned the task of building a 15-kilowatt transmitter. Countless associated items, such as sectional antenna masts, insulators, wire and complete power plants, and a vast amount of miscellaneous equipment were gathered together and shipped to Great Britain, there to await transshipment to France. With these materials went a goodly supply of other equipment to meet emergencies over a long future period.

The station, before being shipped to England, was assembled at a point on Long Island and given thorough trials before being broken down and crated for the ocean voyage. Its crew was made up of carefully selected Mackay engineers, technicians and operators, chosen from the more seasoned of Mackay Radio's long-time employees. They were men who could be relied upon to know and do a job quickly and carefully, even under enemy fire. Transported to England, they underwent battle training there while waiting for D-Day to arrive.

When General Eisenhower's vast armade moved across the English Channel for the Normandy beaches, the crew was alerted for the moment when our Army should reach "X" spot, the point selected for erection of the station. Hardly had "X" spot been captured when all the men and equipment were on the move to it.

At the last minute a change in plans obliged them to leave behind the Federal-built equipment and adapt a one-kilowatt, stationary Army set for mobile service direct to the Mackay home office at 67 Broad Street, New York City. Without the equipment with which

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they had been trained, subjected to severe beachhead battle conditions, Mr. Spangenberg's crew functioned like veteran troops to get the circuit opened. The odds were overcome, Mr. Spangenberg declares, only by the determination of his men to "get the message through". Writing from the beachhead he said: "Our gear would make Marconi turn over in his grave. A tree holds one end of our antenna, a light pipe-mast the other. Guy wires stretch endlessly, and each day the antenna sinks about 10 feet. No block and tackle; we just pull the stranded steel field wire around the smooth limb that holds the tree-end and hope that the mast won't collapse at the other end. No insulators to break up the guy-wires on the mast, and the transmission-line insulators are splinted together with sticks and tape."

But the messages went through. Restricted to government and press messages, they provided the headlines that the American people read as they were thus enabled to follow the progress of the crucial invasion.

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#### NEW RCA RETIREMENT PLAN BEGINS AMONG 40,000 EMPLOYEES

Enrollment in Radio Corporation of America's new employee Retirement Plan, which provides pensions and annuities for life to members, began last week among RCA's more than 40,000 employees throughout the country.

Membership in the plan, which became effective December 1st, subject to approval by RCA stockholders and the U. S. Treasury Department, is open to all persons regularly employed by RCA and its domestic subsidiaries who have reached the age of 25 and have completed three years of service. Participation is voluntary.

Benefits, which are designed to supplement Social Security, normally start at age 65 and consist of :

1. The pension, which is to be financed entirely by the employer and amounts to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 percent of the first \$250 of the member's monthly earnings on November 30, 1944, plus  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent of such earnings in excess of \$250, for each year of continuous service prior to December 1, 1944, up to 20 years after excluding the first three years of service and any service rendered prior to age 25.

2. The contributory annuity, which depends upon the amount of combined contributions of the employee and the employer made at each age and the annuity rates then in effect. Each member will contribute 2 percent of the first \$35 of basic weekly earnings, plus 4 percent of the next \$25, plus 6 percent of basic weekly earnings in excess of \$60.

The Company contributes a like amount and the combined contributions will be used to purchase contributory annuities for each member. The annuities will be purchased from The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, under the terms of a Group Annuity Contract, and the pensions will be financed with J.P. Morgan & Company, Inc., as Trustee, under a Pension Trust Agreement.

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## FIREWORKS WHEN FCC PROBES REPORT TO CONGRESS JAN. 3

Unlike the proverbial month of March, which goes in like a lamb and comes out like a lion, the House Investigation of the Federal Communications Commission, came in like a lion and went out like a lion. During the only supposedly silent part of the hearings - the period during which the public was excluded - the reverberations were the loudest.

There is bound to be a continuation of the same when the new Congress takes up the report which is to be submitted to them on the opening day Wednesday, January 3rd. The last hush-hush session of the investigation - which has lasted almost two years and cost \$110,000 - was held last Friday and the last public session Saturday.

The final day included testimony regarding the sale of Station WLWL, New York, owned by the Paulist Fathers to Arde Bulova in 1937 where it was alleged pressure had been exerted to lower the sales price and hasten closing of the deal.

At the meeting of the House subcommittee Friday, they again heard Edward J. Noble, who purchased WMCA from Donald Flamm for \$850,000. Mr. Noble said later:

"If my testimony doesn't vindicate me, then I will have lost faith in the value of the truth." Mr. Noble told reporters he had conferred with Thomas G. Corcoran, formerly a White House advisor, regarding the qualifications of William Dempsey, an attorney, whom he subsequently retained to represent him in the WMCA negotiations.

At the same time, Mr. Noble said, he asked Mr. Corcoran if he thought "the fact that I had worked" for the late Wendell L. Willkie in the 1940 presidential campaign would be "held against me" by the FCC in considering authorization for purchase of the station.

He quoted Mr. Corcoran as replying:

"No, absolutely not. Forget it."

Mr. Corcoran, whom Mr. Noble said he had known "for a good many years", testified Thursday before the committee.

Mr. Noble said that in purchasing WMCA he paid Mr. Flamm "46 times earnings" and that when he sold it in 1942 to Nathan Straus, New York City financier, it was for "11 times earnings".

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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

During the past several months, the Special Agent in Charge has been investigating the activities of the various groups and individuals who are active in the field of the investigation. The results of this investigation are set forth in this report.

The first of the groups investigated was the "American People's Party". This group was organized in 1945 and has since that time been active in the field of the investigation. The results of this investigation are set forth in this report.

The second of the groups investigated was the "National Union of Students". This group was organized in 1946 and has since that time been active in the field of the investigation. The results of this investigation are set forth in this report.

The third of the groups investigated was the "National Student Reliance Party". This group was organized in 1947 and has since that time been active in the field of the investigation. The results of this investigation are set forth in this report.

The fourth of the groups investigated was the "National Student Reliance Party". This group was organized in 1947 and has since that time been active in the field of the investigation. The results of this investigation are set forth in this report.

The fifth of the groups investigated was the "National Student Reliance Party". This group was organized in 1947 and has since that time been active in the field of the investigation. The results of this investigation are set forth in this report.

Very truly yours,  
Special Agent in Charge

W. J. [Name]

Mr. [Name],  
[Address]

Enclosed for you are the results of the investigation of the [Name] group. The results of this investigation are set forth in this report.

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## CIVILIAN RADIO TUBE SUPPLY LESS THAN EXPECTED

The shortage of radio receiving tubes for the maintenance of Army and Navy electronic combat equipment and replacement of increasing battle losses must be made up at the expense of civilian radio tube supplies, War Production Board Radio and Radar Division officials said Monday.

It is now anticipated, therefore, that the number of receiving tubes available for civilians will be much smaller in the first quarter of 1945 than the hoped-for 2,000,000 tubes a month, the officials explained.

A recommendation that all current military receiving tube requirements and accumulated deficits be covered by scheduled production before any civilian tubes are made available in the first quarter of 1945, was made by the Radio Receiver Vacuum Tube Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting.

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## PLATTER TURNER STRIKE THREAT SLEEPING - WITH ONE EYE OPEN

The holiday season to the contrary notwithstanding, the National Broadcasting Company and Blue network officials are ready for anything in connection with the threatened Petrillo and National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (NABET) strikes.

"There are no new developments in the situation", one of them said, "but it is a thing that we always have with us."

According to one informant, Petrillo is holding off hoping NABET will make the first move and NABET is hoping if there is a strike they can pin the blame on Petrillo.

It is again reported that Petrillo may strike during the Christmas holidays and before the new Congress convenes January 3rd. If and when either side strikes, one thing is sure, the networks will not be caught napping. In the meantime every effort was being made to settle the controversy.

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## McCOSKER NEW BAMBERGER BROADCASTING SERVICE CHAIRMAN

Alfred J. McCosker has succeeded Jack I. Straus, President of R. H. Macy & Company, New York, as Chairman of the Board of the Bamberger Broadcasting Company, operator of Station WOR. Mr. Straus will continue as a member of the Board.

Mr. McCosker has resigned as President of WOR. Succeeding to the presidency is Theodore C. Streibert, formerly Vice-President and General Manager.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area.

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## SENATE BY-PASSES PAUL PORTER; HYDE AGAIN MENTIONED

The Senate adjourned for Christmas without confirming the nomination of Paul F. Porter, to succeed James L. Fly as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. This will necessitate the President renominating Mr. Porter to the new Congress which assembles the first week in January.

No significance seemed to be placed upon the Senate not taking up Mr. Porter's nomination, the reason being given simply that the Senators had been so occupied with the confirmation of the Assistant Secretaries of State and other matters and didn't want to be delayed further getting away for Christmas.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, assured Mr. Porter that the Committee would give his nomination immediate attention if the President sends it up again.

The only expressed opposition to Mr. Porter, former Publicity Director of the Democratic National Committee and Washington CBS counsel, was filed by the Socialist Party, raising the question whether there should be "elevation of a Publicity Manager in a bitter political campaign . . . also former counsel for a network, to a commission controlling radio and other communications."

The name of Rosel H. Hyde, FCC Assistant General Counsel, has again been strongly mentioned as the successor of Commander T.A.M. Craven on the Commission. Mr. Hyde was also proposed when the President appointed E. K. Jett.

Mr. Hyde is 44 years old, was born in Idaho, and is a Mormon. He is a Republican and joined the old Radio Commission in 1928. He has been Assistant General Counsel for the past two years.

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## WASHINGTON SENDS A BIT OF HOME OVERSEAS

Washington, D. C. radio artists and producers representing all stations have completed the first of two transcribed feature programs designed to give Washington men overseas a "little bit of hometown" wherever they are, it was announced this week by Fred Shawn, Program Manager for WRC.

Mr. Shawn is directing the preparation of the local series at the request of the National Association of Broadcasters. General Eisenhower suggested recently that American radio stations make "hometown" programs about cities throughout the States and NAB acted upon the suggestion immediately.

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TABLE 1. *Salmonella* serotypes isolated from the 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 seasons

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## ABOUT THAT FRENCH 1,000 LINE TELEVISION

Evidently as a rejoinder to John F. Royal, Television Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, who at the Television conference discounted the report, CBS came back with a statement Monday which read, in part, as follows:

"Rene Barthelemy, Chief Engineer of Compagnie Francaise de Television at Paris, has confirmed the report that practical 1,000-line television has been developed in France.

"In an interview with Charles Collingwood, CBS Paris correspondent, which was cabled to New York, the distinguished French scientist said that 'there is no longer any insurmountable technical obstacle' to the general use of the new television which would produce an image 'equivalent to what you see on the movie screen.'

First public knowledge within the United States of the revolutionary French development in the new video science was contained in a broadcast from London (Nov. 5) six weeks ago when Edward R. Murrow, CBS European Director, declared that French television experts, under the very noses of the German occupation forces, had perfected a system which would transmit "clearer, sharper and larger pictures than any that was being transmitted in America or Britain before the war."

The Murrow broadcast had special significance for the United States television situation since CBS, in announcing its postwar television policy and reasons for moving television into wider bands and higher frequencies, had declared last Spring (Apr. 27):

"There is every possibility that television in foreign countries will at least equal the postwar television standards proposed (by CBS)."

Collingwood's cabled interview with Barthelemy comes on the heels of an address before the Television Broadcasters' Association purporting to cast doubt upon the existence of the French development originally reported in this country over CBS.

"If it has been suggested in the United States", Barthelemy said, "that the 1,000-line television which we have developed in the Compagnie des Compteurs (parent company of the Compagnie Francaise de Television) laboratories is of no practical importance, I can only say that I and the firm with which I am associated feel that 1,000-line television is ready for exploitation and that it is perfectly feasible. This is not to say that the new television will be available to the public tomorrow or even in a few months. But there is no longer any insurmountable technical obstacle to putting it into general use."

Barthelemy explained to Collingwood that he has been working specifically on 1,000-line television since 1940 and during that



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time his company spent more than 10 million francs on the research which led to the present development.

"Our idea", he told Collingwood, "is to perfect a system of television which would produce an image equivalent to what you see on the movie screen. We consider that we have succeeded."

Many British and American engineers serving with the Allied forces in one capacity or another have seen 1,000-line television, Barthelemy said, adding:

"All were convinced of its practicability and several official reports have been made."

Barthelemy emphasized the fact that 1,000-line receiving sets and cameras now are in a workable and finished state although it may still be some time before the system is in general use.

"But I am convinced", Barthelemy concluded, "that sooner or later the world will change over to 1,000-line television. My personal belief is that the change will be almost universal since standards of criticism are the same in all countries and if one country has better television all the rest will want it.

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#### RADIO TUBE ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONSIDERS WAR REQUIREMENTS

At its first meeting held in Washington last week, the newly appointed Receiving Tube Scheduling Industry Advisory Committee reviewed all types of miniature, (GT) glass and standard receiving tube groups in connection with military requirements, officials of the War Production Board's Radio and Radar Division said yesterday.

Members of the Receiving Tube Scheduling Industry Advisory Committee headed by Milton E. Layer of the Radio and Radar Division, as Government Presiding Officer are:

William Heatt, Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky.; G. C. Brewster and L. F. Holleran, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; Ray Paret, National Union Radio Corp., Newark, N.J.; K. Johnson and F. E. Anderson, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Newton, Mass.; John Q. Adams, Hytron Corp., Salem, Mass.; K. Morehead and H. W. Van Twistern, Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., Newark, N.J.; and H. J. Klein, and A. L. Milk, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments.

2. The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments.

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6. The sixth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the military situation of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the foreign relations of the country and the progress of the work of the various departments.

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We Hope Fiorella Paid WBBM Which Was Holding The Bag

Mayor LaGuardia, whose Sunday broadcast from Chicago recently began with an appeal to his fellow-townsmen for \$1 contributions to meet a bill of \$107 for wire charges, revealed that the response was generous enough to warrant a refund of 84 cents on every dollar contributed.

Although the Mayor did not reveal the total of the contributions, unofficial mathematicians at City Hall fixed it at \$668, without making allowance for incidentals such as postage on the refund letters. There was no way of telling how many individuals contributed, because of the possibility that some persons might have donated more than \$1.

- (New York Times)

Federal Radio Helps Wounded Vets

Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, in Newark, plans to occupy Halloran wounded with light assembly work.

-(Ed Sullivan, Washington Times Herald)

Senator Clark and Tommy the Cork

Washington rumor says that U. S. Senator D. Worth Clark(D), from Idaho, will team up in law practice with Tommy Corcoran at the end of Clark's term. He was defeated in November by Republican Glenn Taylor, the radio cowboy, but is remaining in Washington, exhibits no desire to return to his Idaho law practice.

"Tommy the Cork" one time favorite of President Roosevelt, has been feeling the heat as a result of the discharge of Norman Littell as Assistant Attorney General by F.D.R. The report here is that Corcoran, a Harvard Law School classmate of Senator Clark (1925), is anxious to have him as a partner because Clark has many friends in Congress, who would possibly listen to the ex-Senator when investigations of wartime deals were under way.

- (Bascom N. Timmons in Chicago Sun)

Editor's Note - Senator Clark, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee which handles radio legislation, has an interest in Station KJBS in San Francisco, Cal. It was Clark who hailed Petrillo to Washington which has been given as one of the reasons for the Senator's defeat.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Although the paper has not revealed the total cost of the project, it has indicated that the project is a major one, and that the cost is likely to be in the millions of dollars. The project is being undertaken by the U.S. Navy, and is being funded by the U.S. Government. The project is being undertaken by the U.S. Navy, and is being funded by the U.S. Government. The project is being undertaken by the U.S. Navy, and is being funded by the U.S. Government.

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ALSO SEE: [How to Find a Good Lawyer](#)

1. The first of these is the fact that the "new" approach to the study of the history of the United States is based on a new set of assumptions. The new approach is based on the assumption that the United States is a country that has been shaped by a series of events that have led to the present situation. The new approach is based on the assumption that the United States is a country that has been shaped by a series of events that have led to the present situation.

### Publishers Shy of Television

Television was brought down to earth at the conference of the Television Broadcasters' Association in New York City, but there weren't many newspaper publishers around to see and hear what makes it a potential news and advertising medium.

Are the publishers shying away from television because they still think it's "only a toy", or are they unwilling to face the facts that here's a new form of competition - for readers' time.

The few newspaper men who were among the 1,000 or so persons attending the two-day television conference heard not only engineers' problems but commercial plans of department stores, and other retail businesses, to operate their own television stations.

Many publishers have been talking about getting into television, but few have chosen to get an education in it.

- (Editor and Publisher)

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### \$383,900,000 In Radio Time Sales

The broadcasting industry, according to official sources, will close its books for 1944 with an estimated gross of \$383,900,000 from time sales. Behind those stratospheric figures, representing the heftiest take recorded in radio annals, is the story of an industry that in 25 years has conclusively demonstrated to a not-so-long ago skeptical public its power to emerge as perhaps the most potent commercial force today.

- (Variety)

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### Elmer Denies OWI Fell Down In France

A proposal has been made that the U.S. should get on the Paris radio to its true war story across.

But, counters Elmer Davis, OWI already is sending several hours of standard wave broadcast programs into France daily thru ABSE - American Broadcasting Station in Europe, located in England. It also is broadcasting by shortwave into France from New York. He said he understood the French radio still is considerably disorganized - that, in fact, the French had asked for some time on ABSE to broadcast into France.

"You can't make a man listen to one of our broadcasts if he doesn't want to", Mr. Davis said. "Our information is that we are having at least fair success."

- (Charles T. Lucey in Washington News.)

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

The New York Times, a daily newspaper published in New York City, is one of the most influential and widely read newspapers in the United States. It is known for its comprehensive coverage of national and international news, as well as its editorial commentary. The paper has a long history, having been founded in 1851 by Henry Jarvis Raymond and Alfred B. Brown. Over the years, it has grown into a major force in American journalism, with a large circulation and a reputation for high-quality reporting. The Times is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. Its content is organized into several sections, including news, sports, business, and arts. The paper's editorial board, led by the Editor in Chief, is responsible for the selection and presentation of the news. The Times has won numerous awards for its journalism, including the Pulitzer Prize. It is also a member of the Associated Press and the International News Service. The paper's website, nytimes.com, provides access to its content online. The Times is a key source of information for many people around the world.

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 ::::: TRADE NOTES :::::  
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An amendment of the War Production Board (Limitation Order L-71) deletes the provision prohibiting the distribution of certain types of batteries for use in standard wave length radios. However, production of all dry cell batteries is authorized on Form WPB-2719, and WPB does not intend to permit at this time any further expansion of production of these types of batteries for use in standard wave length radios. As before, WPB may direct any manufacturer to distribute specified quantities of dry cell batteries and portable electric lights for certain purposes. This change will have no effect upon the civilian market.

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 RCA will give its annual family Christmas party in the Netherland Club, 10 Rockefeller Plaza in New York, Thursday, December 21st at 7 o'clock.

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 The Federal Trade Commission has accepted from H. E. Ewart, trading as Champion Company, 1154 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, a stipulation to discontinue certain misrepresentations in connection with the sale of a storage battery designated "Champion Battery Service".

Ewart agrees to cease and desist from representing that his product makes an electric storage battery last longer; enables a motorist to start his car as often as he wishes without fear of battery trouble; permits the playing of an automobile or other type radio without battery failure and may be depended upon to produce longer battery life and infallible battery service.

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 Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune and owner of Station WGN, will be married tomorrow (Thursday) to Mrs. Maryland Mathison Hooper, former wife of Harry Hooper, Jr., President of the Lake Shore Coal Company. Colonel McCormick's former wife, Amie Irwin Adams died in 1915.

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 When the Conference Committee of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. first began to plan the memorable two-day event held last week, it estimated that about 350 persons probably would attend.

"The fact that close to 800 registered for all activities and well over 1,000 attended Monday's banquet is a testimonial not only to the immense interest in television itself, but to the industry leaders who took part in the Conference program", the Television News Letter states.

"Twenty-eight video sets operated during the gala banquet was the greatest mass demonstration of television ever undertaken."

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The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the President of the United States. It is dated January 1, 1892, and is addressed to the President at the White House, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the State, John Sherman.

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David L. Herson, trading as Manhattan Auto & Radio Co., 1706 Seventh St., N.W., Washington, D. C., entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misrepresenting certain radio receiving sets with respect to the number of tubes they contain.

Specifically, he agrees to cease and desist from representing that any radio set contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity, when one or more of the tubes referred to do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio receiving set tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals.

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The radio can be a potent instrument for good or ill, Pope Pius told 800 employees of the Italian Government Radio Monopoly at an audience in Rome recently.

"In this grave moment", said the Pontiff, "radio can exercise the work of cohesion among the people, reconciliation and love among all nations, but in the hands of perverse men it can also transform itself into an instrument of hatred and ruin."

As a music lover the Pope offered his advice that programs should contain more good music.

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Max E. Markell, for the past four years Chief of the Vacuum Tube Section of the U. S. Signal Corps at Camp Evans, has joined RCA's Tube and Equipment organization as a specialist on industrial tube applications.

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For military applications alone, the electronic manufacturers of the U.S. will, during the current year, have delivered \$4,623,000,000 of electronic-radio-radar equipment, while civilian radio business will roll up \$700,000,000 additional, Dr. Orestes E. Caldwell, Editor of Electronic Industries and former Federal Radio Commissioner, told members of the New York Electrical & Gas Association last week.

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According to estimates by the Philco Corporation, the pent-up demand for radios at the end of 1944 will be between 20 and 25 million units, as compared with the all-time record production of 13,000,000 units in 1941.

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Distributors of electronic equipment should not engage in the manufacturing of such equipment and parts, members of the Electronic Distributors Industry Advisory Committee recommended to the War Production Board recently. In the opinion of Committee members, the two businesses of manufacturing and distributing electronic equipment should be kept separate, and if a distributor is interested in manufacturing these products, he should apply to WPB for authority to do so on the same basis as any other manufacturer.

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# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

DEC 2 1944

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1662



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December 27, 1944

"U.S. OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS MERGER ONLY ANSWER" - PAGE

There is only one answer -- consolidation of all our external telegraph communications into one privately owned and operated American company if we are to take our rightful position in the world. Frank C. Page, vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company told the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York.

"It is in the international telegraph field that the United States has no sound policy and is definitely jeopardizing its position in the world picture," Mr. Page declared. "Over a period of the last twenty years, under private initiative, the international telegraph industry of the United States has nearly held its own, handicapped as it was with intensive competition among American companies. I say 'nearly' advisedly for while it is equal to any in equipment and technique, it has not held its own in certain phases important to American trade and prestige.

"You can walk into any Western Union office today and route a message to Havana, Cuba, over the lines of any one of three principal American communication companies which now provide service to that point. No one is any better than the others. No one is any cheaper than the others. You send it one way or another because you like the color of the hair of the solicitor who has come to see you or because you are mad at one company because a message you sent three years ago was delayed longer than you thought was proper, or you may prefer cable over radio or vice versa. The result, of course is a division of the business between the United States and Cuba which has to support the overhead of the four companies, and is an incentive to ruinous competition and declining profits. It also causes the use of a multiplication of radio circuits and cables beyond the needs of the traffic. With respect to radio this is particularly disturbing as the scarcity of frequencies available in the frequency spectrum is making it exceedingly difficult to plan radio channels for future communication needs. Cuba, of course is just one example.

"There has been nothing more inane than the necessity of the Board of War Communications to attempt to be fair between American communication companies in the war zones. There are three American radio companies serving Europe and the Far East. For military reason, and because we have had to deal with Administrations in liberated areas, it was almost necessary temporarily, that only one company should be allowed to establish a circuit to go along with the troops. So, for example, one company was given the rights in Algiers, another company in Naples, and, at first, two of the three in France. These companies will be scrambling to get the right to operate in Holland and the Near East as the Armies advance.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations for the future.

The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations for the future.

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The seventh part of the report deals with the environmental situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations for the future.

The eighth part of the report deals with the health situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations for the future.

The ninth part of the report deals with the education situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations for the future.

The tenth part of the report deals with the science and technology situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the recommendations for the future.

"I am not criticising the Board of War Communications; I don't know what else it could do. But I can assure you that if we had had one consolidated American company we would have had immediate and more efficient liaison with all government departments in giving them communication assistance, and we would not have had the repercussion and recriminations that are still going on between companies.

"The American press has felt that it has been handicapped in rates, principally because the companies have found it difficult to meet the competition of subsidized press rates given to European news agencies. So part of the press set up an international telegraph system for press. This added another American telegraph service to the international communication field. Since the war, this service has run into certain other difficulties and therefore is now attempting to enter into straight telegraph business. Again I am not criticising; it is one of the logical developments of insistence on competition between American companies in the foreign field.

"Our good British friends have used more sense. They consolidated their communication services, radio and cable, into one unit for the benefit of the Empire and its influence in the world. If you live in Detroit, you can spend a few cents, go over to Windsor, Ontario, and send a message to Australia for 20% less than you could send it from Detroit. The international telegraph rate structure is established at international conventions at which the 7 American companies, each in competition with other American companies, are met by unified communication administrations of the other countries. Our international competitors play one American company against the other, never to the detriment of themselves.

"Over the period of the last 15 years, the American international telegraph industry - cable and radio - carrying American communications over the world under private enterprise with no form of government subsidy has been the subject of attack from American business. (Actually the industry subsidizes government by carrying government messages for half rate.) American business has only looked for one thing, that is a reduction of rates regardless of the consequences to American communications or consequences to American foreign trade policy. The whole pressure of business and industry and the press has not been to support private enterprise in this industry, but to get special services or rates. The industry shows improvement today as you look at the balance sheets of the companies. They are living on a war traffic composed of over 60% government messages. However, look at the balance sheets of these same companies in 1938 and you will see an entirely different picture. Unless the logical step is taken now, within five years after the war, the 1938 picture will be back again.

"There are only two alternatives today - consolidation into one company in the international telegraph field, or government ownership.

"There are those that say the cable is obsolete. Over the last four years our Armed Services and all governments have become





pretty well convinced that the cable is not obsolete. There are those who say a unified company will retard radio or not put in new developments. Imperial Cables and Wireless have combined their cable and radio telegraph interests into one great world-wide system and operate it in such a manner that the two services supplement one another and have equal opportunity of development. It is argued that labor will suffer if consolidation takes place. The Western Union and the Postal were merged and the labor problem is solving itself without any great difficulty. It is argued that under a consolidated company rates will be kept up and services will deteriorate. Exactly the opposite will happen. Rates will come down and services will improve. The Federal Communications Commission in 1936 made an attempt to advocate consolidation of international services and then for political reasons backed down. The present Commission, however, is definitely in favor of consolidation.

"The Government has logically and justifiably gone into international communications since the war. The Army and the Navy have built up two great world-wide telegraph communication systems. This was a logical development because the 7 American telegraph companies were not able to be nearly as valuable in this war as a unified system would have been. In the United States, however, the Services did not build up a telephone system over the United States because the Telephone Companies were able to give them better service than they could have provided themselves. A unified American international telegraph communication service would have done the same thing. I doubt if the Armed Services will get out of the communication business unless and until we consolidate our international telegraph communications.

"So to recapitulate - under consolidation it will be possible to improve the service, to reduce rates, including press rates, to fully protect labor and wages and do this under private management and without government subsidy. A consolidated private company under government regulation can take its proper place in international communication conventions and not be subservient to foreign communication administrations. But more important, is that a consolidated American international communication company will present for American trade, for American international good will and international understanding, a unified front. It will be an instrument which our Administration can use to further its foreign policy. And, if we are so unfortunate as to find ourselves again in a time of war, be of invaluable assistance to our Armed forces."

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#### RADIO INDUSTRY POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT WILL JUMP; MAY BE 68%

If the calculations of the Radio Manufacturers Association are correct there will be a big increase in employment of men and women in the radio industry after the war, possibly as much as 68%. Says the RMA:

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12/27/44

"Although the industry has expanded its war dollar volume about 1300% since 1940, its employment total is expected to decrease only 39.8% after return to peacetime production. This is due to the huge pent-up demand for radios to replace worn-out sets, as well as the anticipated postwar popularity of FM receivers and, a little later, of television. The RMA survey, made by the Association's Employment & Personnel Committee, showed that 202 of the major radio companies expect to employ 145,266 persons during the first year of postwar production, as compared with 86,173 in the prewar year of 1940. The 1944 war production employment, in the July-September period covered by the survey, averaged 241,286.

"The survey was one of the first postwar employment studies made by a large industry and for the first time developed figures on the industry's employees who have gone into the armed services, numbering 36,374, or more than one-third of the industry's prewar total. The survey included figures from 202 companies, representing 64.9% of the industry, including the largest and virtually all substantial manufacturers and representing about 80% of industry employees. On an 80% basis, about 181,500 persons would be the estimated industry postwar employment. That the survey substantially covered the industry is demonstrated by the total employment record of 241,286 in the July-September 1944 period, compared with an official WPB estimate of 300,000 employees for all electronic manufacturers in war production (many of them not normally industry factors).

"That 28.5% of the present industry employees will be forced to seek work in another field, due to war contract cutbacks and the return of former employees now in the armed services, was indicated by the survey. There was an increase of 180% shown in 1944 employment over the average number employed prewar, in 1940. Estimated employment by the end of the first twelve months' postwar production showed a decrease from the present level of 39.8%, but an increase of 68.6% over 1940. Employment of men has increased 106.2% over 1940 and is expected to decrease 30.4% from current employment. The number of women employees, however, has increased 248.4% over 1940 and is expected to decrease only 44.9% postwar. The survey estimated that 23.6% of the men and 27.9% of the women now employed will not seek work in the industry, for various reasons, after the war. This group includes housewives, school children, and women war workers."

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## STRIKE THREAT PARLEYS CONTINUE; NETS READY FOR ANYTHING

Negotiations were resumed immediately after Christmas and are now continuing in the hope of preventing the threatened strike against the NBC and Blue Networks.

The threat of the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (NABET) that if the chains do not allow NABET to retain control of plotter turning it will strike within 72 hours still stands as does the Petrillo threat that wildcat strikes will be called if his contract to take over the plotter turning is not enforced.

The National Association of Broadcasters are likewise participating in the parleys. Although there are reports that the negotiations are progressing favorably it is known that the network executives have made every preparation for a strike in case one is called.

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## JUDGE EWIN L. DAVIS AGAIN HEADS TRADE COMMISSION

Ewin L. Davis, who had a prominent part in writing the original Radio Act and is well known to the broadcasting industry, will become Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission for the third time January 1. The chairmanship rotates annually among five members, not more than three of whom may belong to the same political party. Judge Davis served previously as chairman in 1935 and 1940.

Judge Davis was a member of Congress from Tennessee from 1918 to 1933. At the time the radio act was being framed he was serving on the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee which passes on all radio legislation in the House. Judge Davis was so outspoken and such a defender of independent interests that one of the larger alleged monopolistic groups was credited by some with bringing about his defeat for re-election.

Mr. Davis, a brother of the late Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, after his retirement from Congress, was appointed to the Trade Commission in 1933 and re-appointed in 1939. A Democrat, he was a judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of his home State from 1910 to 1918.

Born in Bedford County in 1876, he attended Webb School and Vanderbilt University and was graduated from the law school of Columbian University, now George Washington University, in 1899.

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# CAPEHART ELECTION FOUND APPARENTLY FREE FROM LEGALITY

Senator Ball (R., Minn.), member of the Senate Subcommittee which investigated alleged election irregularities in Indiana this week, said "as far as I know" the committee investigators have found no evidence of excessive campaign expenditure by Senator-elect Homer Capehart.

Previously Capehart, a Republican, had declared that the investigation was a "political red herring."

The double-barreled inquiry also involved charge of fraud in Marion County (Indianapolis). Chairman Stewart (D. Tenn.) said he would recommend that these findings be turned over to the Department of Justice.

"I do not believe there are any grounds for prosecution," Ball declared, adding that "nothing serious" had been found in other Indiana districts checked following complaints of asserted irregularities.

In Marion County it was said there was evidence that 65,000 voters or one out of every four had been struck from the rolls and not counted. The charge was made that any time "Anyone was suspected of being a Democrat" his vote was thrown out.

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## AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY SUPERCEDES BLUE NETWORK

The Blue Network, Inc. has been authorized to assign the licenses of stations WJZ, New York, and others to the American Broadcasting Co., Inc., corporate owner of the network.

Besides WJZ, the transfer approved by the Federal Communications Commission involves WENR, Chicago; KGO, San Francisco; KECA, Los Angeles, and a number of associated relay stations. No money was involved in the transaction.

A Washington spokesman for the network said that whether the transaction will mean substitution of the American Broadcasting Co. for the Blue Network in station announcements will be determined by officials in New York.

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## GENERAL ELECTRIC TO PURCHASE KEN-RAD ASSETS

Ken-Rad stockholders have authorized the sale of all assets used in connection with the manufacture and sale of radio tubes by the Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp. of Owensboro, Kentucky, to the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, N. Y.



Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The CG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG). The EG was divided into two subgroups: the control group (CG) and the experimental group (EG).

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The corporation retained its lamp-making business with its buildings and equipment in Owensboro, and sold to General Electric the Ken-Rad radio tube manufacturing plants at Tell City, Rockport and Huntingburg in Indiana and at Bowling Green and Owensboro in Kentucky.

The price, expected to total more than five million dollars, is subject to an inventory as of January 2, 1945, when the transfer becomes effective. Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad president, said this would include manufacturing equipment, materials on hand in process, finished products, all patent rights and trademarks.

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#### F.C.C. ACTION

The Federal Communications Commission denied a petition of the Cowles Broadcasting Company to amend the Commission's chain broadcasting regulations to make it possible for a station to enter into an original affiliation agreement with a network more than six months in advance of the effective date of the agreement.

The Commission denied a request by the National Broadcasting Company to amend the regulations to permit a station which options to a network less than the three hours option time allowed under Section 3.104 in the hours from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. to option additional time over and above the three hours allowed in the evening time period from 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Television Productions, Inc., area of Los Angeles, Calif., has applied for a construction permit for a new relay Experimental Television Broadcast Station to be operated on Channels #9 and 10 (180000-192000 kilocycles).

KROW of Oakland, Calif, has been granted consent to voluntary assignment of license of Station KROW from Educational Broadcasting Corp., assignor to KROW, Inc., assignee, for a consideration of \$250,000 plus.

WILM, of Wilmington, Dela. has been granted transfer of control of Delaware Broadcasting Co., licensee of Station WILM, from J. Hale Steinman and John F. Steinman, by the sale of 404 shares, or 66 2/3 percent, of the voting stock, and 68 shares, or 66 2/3 percent of non-voting preferred stock, to Alfred G. Hill for a consideration of \$125,000.

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1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion of the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of appendices.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of figures.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of tables.

## DIPLOMATS GET RADIO POINTERS FROM THEIR CHILDREN

One got the idea listening to the Christmas broadcast of the sons and daughters of the diplomats in Washington last Friday that if the children were running things there might be more harmony and good will throughout the world than their distinguished parents have been able to bring about.

Forty-six children of 35 nations took part, including those from seven occupied countries. It was the 10th annual international children's Christmas party and the first since Pearl Harbor. The broadcast, an exclusive feature of the Blue Network, was sponsored by the Washington Board of Trade with Edgar Morris Chairman of the Greater National Capitol Committee in charge. Kenneth H. Berkeley, manager of Station WMAL in Washington did the honors for the Blue. Standing by was Bryson B. Rash, special news and events man of WMAL.

The broadcast would have been a natural for television because of the bright colors of the native costumes of the children. A surprising thing was that many of them spoke English without a trace of an accent. A fine background was provided by Capt. William Santelmann and the U. S. Marine Band.

The guests were welcomed by 7-year-old Virginia Patterson, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War. Among the children who broadcast Christmas messages were: Usni, young son of the Thailand minister, Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj; from Denmark, Eric, Tove, and Olaf, children of Carl A. C. Brun, Danish counsellor; from Holland, Beppy Daubanton; from Czechoslovakia, Katka Palic, daughter of Dr. Vladimer Palic; from Norway, Marjorie Bertha, daughter of Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Ambassador from Norway; from Poland, Charles Besterman of the Polish embassy; and from Yugoslavia, Sophie Milovanovitch, daughter of the commercial attache.

Good wishes came, too, from Anna Maria Martins, daughter of the Brazilian Ambassador, from Helvia Jones-Parra, representing Venezuela, and from Rosario Calbo of Spain, shining under a head-dress of carnations. Long braids dwarfed Audrey Anne Hadow, clad in Scottish kilts. Beppy Daubanton greeting the group on behalf of the Netherlands, was scrubbed and shiny in her white cap, black and white blouse and bright long skirt. Tuncay Aydinalp, a chubby little Turkish boy, sent his message without his brother, whom, he said, wouldn't come up to the microphone.

Still other children colorfully costumed were Carmencita Garland of Peru, Olga and Beatriz Rodriguez from the Dominican Republic, Nicholas Rivero, Cuba, Sophie Milovanovitch, Yugoslavia, Ibrahim Bahghat, Egypt, and Norbet Le Gallais of Luxembourg. Katherine Soong, daughter of Dr. T. V. Soong, brought a message from Chinese children expressing hearts full of hope for peace in another year.

The program will be rebroadcast in Europe, Latin-American and other countries.

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# PHELAN RETIRES; HALF CENTURY WITH ALL AMERICA RADIO

After fifty years of service Frank W. Phelan has retired as President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., an affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

A cable operator at the age of 14, Mr. Phelan has devoted practically his entire life to telegraphy. He joined the Company in 1895 and, at one time or another, has been in charge of practically every division of All America Cables and Radio. He was appointed General Traffic Manager in 1922. In the following year he was appointed Vice President. He was elected President of All America Cables and Radio in 1939.

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## SENATOR PRESENTS RCA OFFICIAL'S PLAN FOR GREATER AMERICA

Senator Holman (R) of Oregon inserted in the Congressional Record, a plan by Oswald F. Schuette of the Radio Corporation to build a greater America.

Senator Holman said:

"I have in my hand a proposal to solve these problems by using the vast forces we have mobilized to win the war for the building of a greater America, or, to put it more specifically, for the creation in the States west of the Mississippi River of the world's greatest industrial empire.

"The end of the war - when it comes - will bring with it the greatest crisis in American history. Only a program that envisions a new continental empire can offer the hope of a successful solution for the demobilization of 10,000,000 soldiers, and the change of employment for 20,000,000 war workers, to say nothing of finding profitable investment for \$150,000,000,000 of war savings, in the face of a national debt exceeding \$250,000,000,000.

"The proposal to create such a postwar empire in the great West comes from a newspaperman and counselor of public relations, Oswald F. Schuette, of Chicago and Washington. Mr. Schuette points out that we used a similar solution once before, in the same kind of crisis. We solved the post-war problems after the Civil War by creating in these same Western States the world's greatest agricultural empire. For 40 years that new frontier absorbed all our surplus men, money and energy - and half of Europe's. Now the new frontier will be one far greater in its potentialities. It will be an industrial frontier, backed by the greatest natural resources available anywhere in the world."

(The plan referred to by Senator Holman is printed in detail in the Congressional Record of December 13, page A5083.)

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"Newspapers Should Protect Radio", Publisher States

Roy D. Moore, Chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association Bureau of Advertising said, with a grin:

"Newspapers ought to protect the institution of radio by preventing it from getting advertising for which it can't produce results."

In support of newspapers as compared with radio, Mr. Moore continued, "A newspaper is an institution which though it can be shared with him, no one can take from the advertiser. Where radio, on the other hand is concerned, anyone who can offer a higher salary or other inducements to a Frank Sinatra or a Kate Smith can take them away from the advertiser."

(Editor and Publisher)

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Television to Employ 4,600,000? Not a Chance  
Says Critic

Although the age of television will provide an estimated 4,600,000 new jobs, the part that advertising agencies will play in the new industry is not assured, Richard H. Hooper, regional advertising manager of RCA Victor Division, Radio Corp. of America, and president of the National Television Council warned the Chicago Federated Advertising Club.

Hooper predicted television will be big business after the war. He said 2,500,000 to 3,500,000 sets will be manufactured each peace year, with 30,000,000 in use by 1955. The question 'When will television arrive?' is obsolete. Today 40 programs a week are sent out on nine stations.

(Chicago Sun)

Editor's note: Questioning Mr. Hooper's high television employment figure, a subscriber writes:

"Here is the President of the National Television Council, saying that television will supply employment for a volume equal to 50% of our Armed Forces, 4,600,000 new jobs.

"Gauge this television employment prediction against the latest figures we have on the total employment in the radio and phonograph manufacturing industry of 119,000 people in 1943, at which time we were expanded for warwork and when we were at an all-time high."





The RMA employment survey, which is reported on another page of this issue, gives a slightly higher figure but nowhere near 4,600,000. It states that 202 of the major radio companies expect to employ 145,266 persons during the first year of postwar production. The 1944 war production employment averaged 241,286.

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'Pig Squeal' Radio Debated

National Association of Broadcasters having objected to granting of radio wave bands to "Subscription Radio," the battleline has been drawn before the Federal Communications Commission on whether there will be radio entertainment without advertising or commercial announcements.

Application to operate a three-channel radio service of classical music, popular music, and educational programs - without commercials but at a cost to the listener of 5 cents a day - was put before the FCC last October. Joseph L. Wiener, appeared before FCC as attorney for a group headed by William Benton, chairman of the Encyclopaedia Britannica board, Neardsly Ruml, and Robert Hutchens, president of the University of Chicago. After the war it is anticipated Chester Bowles, now head of UPA, will be associated. James L. Fly, former FCC Chairman, will be the Company's counsel.

An original application to build an experimental station to test their idea was made by Muzak, Inc., in 1941, but materials shortages delayed development.

Subscription Radio has plans to begin service in New York, Chicago and possibly one other metropolitan center, offering programs as a complete "family package" of entertainment giving the subscription a 14-hours-a-day choice of two types of continuous musical programs or a variety of feature programs.

To keep their programs from being swiped or listened-in on by non-subscribers who have not kicked in their nickel a week, all broadcasts would be "marked" with a distinguishing, shrill "pig squeal" which would spoil the program for anyone whose FM set was not equipped with a patented filter to eliminate the noise. It is from this device that Subscription Radio has been christened pig squeal radio, and it is from the licensed rental of the filter that the service would collect to finance its broadcasts and programs. By putting the three pig squeal frequencies at one end of the FM band of frequencies, a minimum of interference would be given to other FM broadcasts.

(Peter Edson in Washington News)

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### The Communists' Broadcasting Plan

Inquiry into the plan of the Communists in the East to take to the radio openly with their propaganda, has led to some interesting information. William S. Gailmor, 34 years old, is a news commentator for the Electronics Corporation of America on New York Station WJZ, of the Blue Network, from 11:05 to 11:15 three nights a week and a sustaining commentator employed by the network, two nights a week. After January 4, Electronics will be his sponsor five nights a week.

Gailmor's name formerly was William Margolis. He dropped his old name and devised the new one by a rearrangement of the same letters after he had pleaded guilty in the court of general sessions, New York, to a charge of grand larceny. His crime was the theft of an automobile and he confessed that he had actually stolen five cars and had been caught on two occasions prior to the theft which brought the indictment but had paid off the victims. Psychiatrists examined Margolis and on their recommendations he was placed on probation and went to an institution for treatment. He is still on probation.

In giving his background to WJZ, Gailmor concealed essential information, but on Wednesday, when summoned to the office, apparently suspected the company had obtained the truth and thereupon told them the whole story.

(Westbrook Peglar in Washington Times-Herald)

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### Time for a Showdown with Petrillo

Sooner or later the radio industry will realize that it must have a showdown with Petrillo. No better opportunity has presented itself than the current clash between Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians and the National Assn. of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians. It may mean headaches and grief galore, but it has to be done.

Off-the-record other labor leaders agree that Petrillo is going too far. They, too, realize that Petrillo's attitude is one which seriously injures the entire labor movement. Worst of it is that Petrillo, in many cases, has been right. But in the NABET situation he has gone off the deep end.

The way out is action through the appropriate legal channels placing the issue before the WLB, and if necessary, the U. S. Courts, for a final, binding showdown.

(Variety)

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::::TRADE NOTES::::  
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Preparations are under way for the Midwinter Conference of the Radio Manufacturers which is scheduled for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 19 - 21. This is a yearly event and held in New York.

The RMA Board of Directors will meet on the 21st.

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Given a good start by its first editor, Maj. George O. Gillingham, later in charge of the press section of the Federal Communications Commission, the Chemical Warfare Bulletin of the Army is observing its 25th Anniversary.

The Bulletin which began on the mimeograph but is now a printed and handsomely illustrated 45 page bi-monthly, is sent to Chemical Warfare Service officers all over the world. Major Gillingham is expected to return to his old position at the FCC after the war.

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Emily A. Bates, 20 Park Avenue, New York, is charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a book entitled "Perfect Sight Without Glasses."

The complaint alleges that the respondent disseminates radio and periodical advertisements in which she represents that perfect sight may be obtained without the use of glasses by following the courses set out in the book.

According to the complaint, it is not possible to obtain perfect sight or improve sight by following the courses in the book, of which 44,000 copies have been sold, and the respondent has no authentic records to show that any definite total number of copies has been sold.

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Mrs. Gardner Cowles, Jr., wife of the president of the Cowles Broadcasting Company was selected by the artists and sculptors in New York as one of the 10 most glamorous women in 1944. The list included Queen Elizabeth of England and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

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Brig, Gen. Edgar L. Clewell, formerly in command of the Chicago Signal Depot, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Procurement & Distribution Service of the Army Signal Corps, with offices in Washington. Gen. Clewell is 48 years old and from Minnesota.

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A year-end bonus to employees of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, amounted to approximately \$149,000.

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RCA has prepared a handbook for theatre managers and projectionists on the what, how and why of theatre television, for distribution by W. J. Jones, RCA Service Company executive.

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Plans for a professional course in electronics, emphasizing applications to television and highly developed production methods in which the Philco Corporation of Philadelphia will co-operate, were announced today (Wednesday, Dec. 27) by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Under the new cooperative course, which follows a plan established at the Institute many years ago, leading to the master of science degree, a selected group of students in the department of electrical engineering will spend alternate terms at the Institute and at the Philco plants.

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John Cowles, vice president of the Cowles Broadcasting Company and president of the Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune Company has been made a director of General Mills at Minneapolis.

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A permit to operate a 250 watt station in Alexandria, Va. has been granted by the Federal Communications Commission to the Potomac Broadcasting Corp., of which Howard B. Hayes, is president, and Carl L. Lindberg, secretary-treasurer.

Since Alexandria is across the river and only a few miles from Washington this is considered the opening wedge for a new station covering the National Capital area.

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On 11/11/1964, the following information was received from the  
author of the above mentioned article, who is a member of the  
staff of the U.S. Army, and is a member of the U.S. Army.  
The author of the above mentioned article is a member of the  
U.S. Army, and is a member of the U.S. Army.

1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 2688-2689, 2690-2691, 2692-2693, 2694-2695, 2696-2697, 2698-2699, 2700-2701, 2702-2703, 2704-2705, 27











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